



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

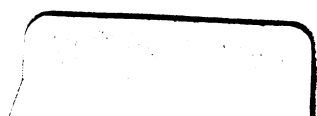
Stanford University Libraries



3 6105 126 572 994

LIBRARY OF THE
Leland Stanford Junior University

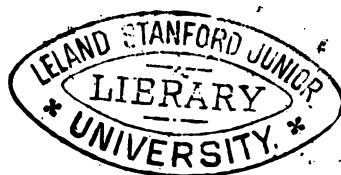
MAY 13 20 11 PM OUT OF THE LIBRARY



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES
FOR THE YEAR 1890.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 5, 1891

ALBANY:
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.
1891.



A12061

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 25.

IN SENATE,

FEBRUARY 5, 1891.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }
ALBANY, *February 5, 1891.* }

To the Hon. EDWARD F. JONES,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate:

SIR.—By direction, I have the honor herewith to transmit the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the State Board of Charities to the Legislature, the manuscript of which, with the tables and appended papers, therein referred to, was furnished to the State printer December 13, 1890, agreeably to the statute.

I have the honor to be yours, with great respect.

CHARLES S. HOYT,

Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

1891.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

HON. EDWARD F. JONES, Lieutenant-Governor..... Albany.
HON. FRANK RICE, Secretary of State..... Albany.
HON. EDWARD WEMPLE, Comptroller..... Albany.
HON. CHARLES F. TABOR, Attorney-General..... Albany.

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

First Judicial District.. WM. R. STEWART, 54 William street, New York.
New York County..... SAMUEL ALEXANDER, 95 Park Ave., New York.
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
New York County..... MRS. BEEKMAN DE PEYSTER, 465 West Twenty-third Street, New York.
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
Second Judicial District, SARAH M. CARPENTER, Poughkeepsie.
Kings County CHARLES H. OTIS, 371 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
Third Judicial District.. JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP, 2 Lodge St., Albany.
Fourth Judicial District, EDWARD W. FOSTER, Potsdam, St. Lawrence County.
Fifth Judicial District.. ROBERT McCARTHY, Syracuse.
Sixth Judicial District.. PETER WALRATH, Chittenango, Madison Co.
Seventh Judicial District, OSCAR CRAIG, Rochester.
Eighth Judicial District, WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH, Buffalo.

OFFICERS.

OSCAR CRAIG *President.*
JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP..... *Vice-President.*
CHARLES S. HOYT..... *Secretary.*
JAMES O. FANNING..... *Assistant Secretary.*

Office of the Board: STATE HALL, ALBANY.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Changes in the Board during the year.....	9-10
Powers and duties of the Board	10-12
Standing committees of the Board for 1890.....	12
Stated meetings of the Board for 1890	12-13
Statistical and financial tables	13-14
Property valuation for 1890.....	14
Receipts and their sources for 1890.....	14-15
Classified expenditures for 1890.....	15-16
Number of beneficiaries for 1890, classified.....	16
Annual expenditures for charitable, correctional and reformatory purposes from 1880 to 1890, inclusive	16-17
National Conference of Charities and Correction.....	17-18
Societies for organizing charity	18-19
State Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor.....	19-20
The insane.....	20-21
Annual census of the insane from October 1, 1880, to October 1, 1890, inclusive.....	21
State hospitals for the insane.....	21-22
Movements of the population of the several State hospitals for the insane during the year 1890.....	22-23
Total and classified valuation, as per cost, of the State hospitals for the insane, October 1, 1890.....	23
Receipts of the State hospitals for the insane, for 1890.....	23
Expenditures for the State hospitals for the insane, for 1890.....	24
Assets and liabilities of the State hospitals for the insane, October 1, 1890	24-25
The insane of New York, Kings and Monroe counties.....	25-26
The insane in the custody and care of counties and cities of the State, other than in New York, Kings and Monroe counties.....	26
Insane Indians	26
Relations of the Board to the insane.....	26-30
Idiotic and feeble-minded	30
New York Asylum for Idiots	30-31
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Women	31-32
The blind	32-33
Education of the blind	33
New York Institution for the Blind	33-34
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	34
The blind of New York city.....	35
The deaf	35-39

	PAGE.
The New York State Reformatory, Elmira.....	39-40
A new State reformatory for men needed.....	41-42
House of Refuge for Women at Hudson.....	43-44
Houses of refuge.....	44-45
New York House of Refuge, Randall's Island.....	45-47
The State Industrial School at Rochester.....	47-53
New York Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath.....	53-55
Orphan asylums and homes for the friendless.....	55
The Mikanari Home at Jamestown.....	55-56
Incorporated hospitals.....	56
Incorporated dispensaries.....	57
County, city and town poor-houses and alms-houses.....	57-60
Poor-house construction.....	60-61
In-door poor-house and alms-house support.....	61-62
Out-door public relief.....	62-63
Immigration.....	63-64
State paupers.....	64-70
Alien paupers.....	70-74
Appended papers.....	74

PAPERS APPENDED TO THE REPORT.

Report of the Standing Committee of the Board on the Deaf.....	75-114
Report of the Standing Committee of the Board on the Reformatories.....	115-171
Report of Visitations of Poor-Houses of the Fourth Judicial District.....	173-177
Report of Visitations of Poor-Houses of the Sixth Judicial District.....	179-186
Paper on Poor-house Construction, by Commissioner Letchworth.....	187-203
Paper on Out-door Relief, by Josephine Shaw Lowell.....	205-215
Reports on applications for approval of organization and incorporation of institutions, societies and associations for the care of pauper and destitute children.....	217-228
Reports on the Mikanari Home of Jamestown.....	229-234
Paper on Immigration, by Commissioner Van Antwerp.....	235-239
Correspondence with the Superintendent of Immigration and the Collector of the Port of New York, in reference to the landing of insane and idiotic immigrants.....	241-248

TABLES APPENDED TO THE REPORT.

Table 1—List of the several State institutions, their locations, date of opening, name and date of appointment of the superintendents, and the names of the officers of the board of trustees or managers.....	251-252
Table 2—Showing the capacity and cost of the buildings of the several State institutions.....	253
Table 3—Showing the total and classified valuation, as per cost, of the State institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1890.....	254-255
Table 4—Showing the receipts of the State institutions for the year 1890.....	256-257

	PAGE.
Table 5—Showing the expenditures of the State institutions for the year 1890, the average number of inmates and the weekly cost of support	258-260
Table 6—Outstanding indebtedness of the State institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1890	261
Table 7—Assets of the State institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1890	262
Table 8—Showing the number of persons supported and temporarily relieved, and the changes in the county poor-houses during the year ending October 31, 1890	263-264
Table 9—Showing the number of idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes and children in the county poor-houses October 31, 1890...	265
Table 10—Showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported in the county poor-houses during the year ending October 31, 1890	266
Table 11—Amount expended for support and relief during the year,	267
Table 12—Showing the value of poor-house establishments, labor of the paupers and the expense of supporting each person	268
Table 13—Showing the number of persons supported and relieved and the changes in the city alms-houses during the year ending October 31, 1890	269
Table 14—Showing the number of idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes and children in the city alms-houses October 31, 1890	269
Table 15—Showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported during the year	270
Table 16—Amount expended for support and relief during the year,	270
Table 17—Showing the value of the alms-house establishment, labor of the paupers and the expense of supporting each person,	270
Table 18—Showing the estimated value of the property of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and their indebtedness at the close of the year ending September 30, 1890	271-276
Table 19—Showing receipts of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for the year ending September 30, 1890	277-287
Table 20—Showing the expenditures of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for the year ending September 30, 1890	288-299
Table 21—Showing the number of persons supported in the orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and the changes during the year ending September 30, 1890	300-307
Table 22—List of incorporated hospitals of the State of New York, with their location, date of incorporation and objects and purposes	308-317
Table 23—Showing the value of the property of hospitals and their indebtedness September 30, 1890	318-319
Table 24—Showing the receipts of hospitals for the year ending September 30, 1890	320-323
Table 25—Showing the expenditures of hospitals for the year ending September 30, 1890	324-327
Table 26—Showing the number of patients treated in the hospitals and the results during the year ending September 30, 1890	328-330

	PAGE.
Table 27—Showing the value of property of dispensaries and their indebtedness September 30, 1890.....	331
Table 28—Showing the receipts of dispensaries for the year ending September 30, 1890	332-333
Table 29—Showing the expenditures of dispensaries for the year ending September 30, 1890	334-335
Table 30—Showing the number of beneficiary patients treated during the year ending September 30, 1890.....	336
Table 31—Showing the name and location of the several State alms-houses, the time at which the contract was entered into with the State, and the rates of support per week, respectively...	337
Table 32—Showing the several State alms-houses to which State paupers were committed, and the changes occurring in the number under their care, from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1890,	337
Table 33—Showing the ages of the State paupers committed to the several State alms-houses, from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1890	338
Table 34—Showing the changes which occurred in the several State alms-houses during the year ending September 30, 1890....	338
Table 35—Showing the years in which the State paupers in the care of the several State alms-houses September 30, 1890, were committed	339
Table 36—Showing the number of State paupers committed each year since the act went into operation, October 22, 1873	340
Table 37—Showing the number of insane in the various institutions of the State of New York, October 1, 1890.....	340-341
Table 38—Showing the number of insane in the institutions of the State of New York, October 1, 1890, by counties.....	342
Table 39—Showing the itemized and classified quarterly expenditures for the support and care of State paupers, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890.....	343
Table 40—Showing the average number of persons in the county poor-houses and city alms-houses of the State of New York, and the number of persons temporarily relieved from 1868 to 1890, inclusive	344-346
Table 41—Showing the expenditures for support in the county poor-houses and city alms-houses of the State of New York, and the disbursements for temporary relief, from 1868 to 1890, inclusive..	347-349

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Legislature :

In compliance with the requirements of the statute, the State Board of Charities respectfully submits this, its twenty-fourth annual report, for the year 1890, to the Legislature :

CHANGES IN THE BOARD DURING THE YEAR.

Since its last annual report, the Board has lost by death, Mr. Ripley Ropes of Brooklyn, Commissioner for Kings county, in which capacity he had continuously served from his first appointment, May 2, 1877, to within a few days of his death, which occurred in May, 1890. Mr. Ropes was largely identified with the charitable, official and public business interests of Brooklyn and Kings county, and, by his position in this Board, in a broader sense, with such interests throughout the State. He was a safe and prudent counselor, bold, active and energetic in the discharge of his official duties, yet kind and considerate of the rights, views and opinions of his associates, and faithful to the statutory trust imposed upon him. In his death the city and county which he so long represented in their councils, as well as the State, have sustained a severe loss, and the Board will long cherish recollections of the qualities and abilities which endeared him to its members, and the interest he always took in its management and affairs. His place in the Board has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Jasper W. Gilbert of Brooklyn, late justice of the Supreme Court of the second judicial district, who has accepted and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

Other changes have occurred in the Board during the year, as follows: The terms of Dr. John J. Milhau and Mrs. C. R. Lowell, Commissioners for New York county,

having expired, the vacancies have been filled by the appointment, respectively, of Dr. Samuel Alexander and Mrs. Beekman DePeyster, of New York, both of whom have filed acceptances of their appointment and entered upon the discharge of their duties.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD.

The statutory powers conferred upon the Board are briefly as follows: To visit and inspect, whenever deemed expedient, any charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory institution of this State, excepting prisons, whether receiving State aid or maintained by municipalities or otherwise; to require of the managers and officers of the several institutions which it is authorized to visit, any information it may deem necessary in the discharge of its duties, and to prepare regulations according to which, and to provide blanks upon which, such information shall be published; to inquire and examine into the application of any charitable, correctional, reformatory or other institution coming within its purview, for State aid, other than its usual expenses, and to report its opinions and conclusions thereon to the Legislature; to administer oaths, and to examine any person or persons, upon oath, in relation to any matters connected with its authorized inquiries; to designate and appoint suitable persons in any county of the State to act as visitors in such counties, of the several poor-houses, alms-houses and other institutions therein, except such institutions as have boards of managers appointed by the State; to provide, by agreement, with the proper authorities of counties and cities, for the reception, support, treatment and care of State paupers, and to cause the removal of such paupers to the States or countries to which they may legally belong; and to return to the countries whence they may come, any crippled, blind, lunatic, or otherwise infirm alien paupers, sent to this country by cities and towns of the various governments of Europe, or by societies, relatives or friends, who may be found in any poor-house, alms-house, asylum or other institution of charity in this State.

The duties imposed upon the Board by statute are: To visit and inspect, at least once in each year, all State charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions; to visit at least once in two years, and examine into the condition of the various poor-houses and alms-houses of the State; to direct the commitment of insane Indians on any of the reservations of this State to State hospitals for the insane, and audit the expense of their maintenance and care therein; and to examine and inquire into certificates of incorporation for the custody and care of children, and, if approved, certify the same, such approval being one of the conditions precedent to incorporation. It is also required to hold at least four stated public meetings in each year, and to report annually in writing to the Legislature, as to the best methods of dealing with those who require assistance from the public funds, or who may receive aid from private charity; to present its views in regard to the best methods of caring for the pauper and destitute children distributed through the various institutions of this State, or who may be without the guidance and instruction which the public welfare demands; and to furnish in tabulated statements, as nearly as possible, the number, sex, age and nativity of the various classes in this State, and in the several counties thereof, that are in any way receiving the aid of public or private charity, together with such other information as it may consider expedient and proper.

The exercise of these statutory powers and duties has been by the several commissioners in their respective districts, by standing and special committees designated by the Board for the purpose, and by its duly appointed officers and agents. The standing committees are appointed annually, but are usually continued from year to year, and thus, in time, they become expert in the special branches of study and work assigned to them. The several commissioners in their repeated visits to the institutions in their respective districts, soon gain intimate knowledge of them, and thereby become familiar with their management, condition and needs. This plan of division of labor, has enabled the Board to maintain an effective inspection of

the numerous institutions subject to its visitation, properly discharge its other statutory requirements and obligations, and secure many important and much needed improvements and reforms in the various departments of charitable, correctional and reformatory work, coming within its jurisdiction.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD FOR 1890.

The standing committees of the Board for 1890, constituted early in the year, are as follows:

1. On Institutions for the Insane: Commissioners Letchworth, Foster and Alexander.
2. On Institutions for the Idiotic and Feeble-minded: Commissioners McCarthy and Van Antwerp and Secretary Fanning.
3. On Institutions for the Deaf: Commissioners Foster and Stewart.
4. On Institutions for the Blind: Commissioners Alexander and Carpenter.
5. On Reformatories: Commissioners Stewart, Gilbert and McCarthy.
6. On City Alms-houses: Commissioners Gilbert and Alexander.
7. On County Poor-houses: Commissioners Walrath, McCarthy and Letchworth.
8. On Incorporated Charities for Medical Relief: Commissioner Alexander and Secretary Hoyt.
9. On Out-door Relief: Commissioners Foster and Gilbert.
10. On Dependent and Delinquent Children: Commissioners Letchworth, Carpenter, Stewart and McCarthy.
11. On Finance: Commissioner Van Antwerp.
12. On State and Alien Paupers: Commissioners Van Antwerp and Walrath and Secretary Hoyt.

The several committees have made the visitations required of them during the year and reported their action to the Board, and many of the recommendations in this report are based upon the results and findings of their inquiries and examinations.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE BOARD FOR 1890.

The Board held five stated public meetings during the *calendar* year 1890, the members in attendance upon each

of which here reported, agreeably to the statute, were as follows:

At Albany, January 8, 1890. Present — Commissioners Van Antwerp, Foster, Walrath, McCarthy and Craig.

At Albany, April 9, 1890. Present — Commissioners Foster, Ropes, Van Antwerp, Craig, McCarthy, Walrath and Alexander.

At Albany, July 9, 1890. Present — Commissioners Letchworth, Van Antwerp, Craig, Walrath and Alexander.

At Albany, October 8, 1890. Present — Commissioners Stewart, Alexander, DePeyster, Gilbert, Van Antwerp, Foster, McCarthy, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth.

At New York, December 11 and 12, 1890. Present — Commissioners Stewart, Alexander, Gilbert, De Peyster, Van Antwerp, Letchworth, Craig, Walrath and McCarthy.

The business of the Board during the year has been publicly conducted at these meetings, and its proceedings entered in its minutes. The executive committee and the various standing and special committees have held meetings, from time to time, in the course of, the year, as their work required, and reported their action and doings to the Board. Its minutes also contain the proceedings of these meetings, with the action and conclusions of the respective committees.

STATISTICAL AND FINANCIAL TABLES.

The statistical and financial tables appended to this report are made up from the annual returns to this Board of the various charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions of the State subject to its visitation. They show, first, the appraised value of the property of all kinds held by these institutions and their indebtedness, October 1, 1890; second, their classified receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890; and, third, the number of persons provided for by them during the year, and the number and various classes in their custody and care at its close. The forms for the collection and tabulation of these returns have been in use by the Board, with occasional slight modifications, from its organization. They

have been adopted, as nearly as practicable, and put in use, in other States having boards of charities, thus securing uniformity, in this respect, in their reports. This enables comparisons of the expenses for charitable, correctional and reformatory purposes between the several States, the expenses of one year with those of another, and also as to whether the number of dependent delinquent and otherwise burdensome classes are diminishing or increasing. In this way they become of great value as a guide to legislation, by determining the number of those receiving public aid, and their probable increase or decrease, thus forming a basis upon which to adjust the appropriations so as adequately to meet the actual requirements. These tables, to which attention is invited, are numbered in the order of State, county, city and incorporated benevolent institutions, and properly indexed.

PROPERTY VALUATION FOR 1890.

The value of the property of all kinds held by the various charitable correctional and reformatory institutions of this State, October 1, 1890, compared with the valuation October 1, 1889, as appraised by their respective trustees or managers, appears in the following table:

HOW HELD.	Valuations October 1, 1890.	Valuations October 1, 1889.
By the State	\$12,351,661 54	\$11,921,849 47
By counties	2,944,858 11	2,796,949 01
By cities	4,853,600 00	4,848,600 00
By incorporated associations.....	44,282,202 85	38,164,100 79
Total.....	\$64,432,322 47	\$57,731,499 27

The indebtedness of these institutions, as reported October 1, 1890, was \$3,489,993.67, as against \$3,383,355.39, their indebtedness October 1, 1889.

RECEIPTS AND THEIR SOURCES FOR 1890.

The following table shows the receipts and their sources for charitable, correctional and reformatory work in the

State for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, compared with the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, according to the returns of the officers of the various institutions:

SOURCES OF RECEIPTS.	For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890.	For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889.
From the State	\$1,701,890 89	\$1,673,033 08
From counties	2,658,768 54	2,013,242 31
From cities	4,235,982 31	4,435,900 93
From private patients	870,543 17	787,900 95
From donations	2,495,587 53	2,229,615 98
From investments	1,998,353 12	581,759 76
From all other sources	3,535,856 49	4,435,113 65
Total	\$17,496,982 05	\$16,156,466 66

From this table, it will be seen that the total receipts from all sources for charitable, correctional and reformatory work in this State for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, were \$17,496,982.05, as against \$16,156,466.66 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, showing an increase of \$1,340,515.39.

CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES FOR 1890.

The classified expenditures for charitable, correctional and reformatory work in the State, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, compared with the expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, as reported by the proper officers connected therewith, appear in the following table:

PURPOSES OF THE EXPENDITURE.	For the year 1890.	For the year 1889.
For indebtedness	\$816,047 15	\$902,128 20
For salaries, wages and labor	2,159,315 68	1,942,631 76
For provisions and supplies	2,772,566 84	2,622,444 66
For clothing	490,680 12	439,917 36
For fuel and light	574,080 84	558,447 49
For furnishing	260,211 34	212,269 94
For buildings and improvements	2,376,365 70	2,305,175 00
For investments	1,663,540 30	1,431,336 88
For all other purposes	5,237,034 46	4,454,382 48
Total	\$16,349,842 43	\$14,868,733 77

It thus appears that the total expenditures for charitable, correctional and reformatory work during the year 1890 was \$16,349,842.43, as against \$14,868,733.77 during the year 1889, being an increase of \$1,481,108.66.

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES FOR 1890, CLASSIFIED.

The number of inmates of the various charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions of the State, October 1, 1890, according to the returns of their respective officers, was 70,895, as against 67,781, October 1, 1889, showing an increase of 3,114. The following table classifies these inmates and compares the number of the various classes in 1890 with that of 1889:

CLASSES OF INMATES.	October 1, 1890.	October 1, 1889.
Insane	16,022	15,538
Idiotic and feeble-minded	1,387	1,330
Epileptic	482	584
Blind	694	657
Deaf	1,329	1,328
Dependent children	23,289	20,949
Juvenile offenders	4,610	4,765
Reformatory prisoners	1,102	944
Disabled soldiers and sailors	1,023	973
Hospital patients	4,118	3,782
Aged and friendless persons	6,946	7,007
Ordinary poor-house inmates	9,893	9,380
Total	70,895	67,781

The financial and statistical tables, heretofore noticed, further classify the receipts and expenditures of the various institutions of the State, during the year, and show also the number and character of the inmates of each, respectively, at its close.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES FOR CHARITABLE, CORRECTIONAL AND REFORMATORY PURPOSES, FROM 1880 TO 1890, INCLUSIVE.

The following table, made up from the returns of the proper officers to this board, shows the annual expenditures in this State for charitable, correctional and reformatory purposes, from 1880 to 1890, inclusive, to the

funds for which have been derived from State and local taxation, and incorporated benevolent associations:

Year.	Amount expended.
1880	\$8,482,648 71
1881	9,260,143 77
1882	9,320,142 60
1883	9,983,037 50
1884	10,642,763 86
1885	11,538,739 86
1886	12,027,990 01
1887	12,574,074 67
1888	13,315,698 97
1889	14,868,733 77
1890	16,349,842 43

It will be seen by this table that the expenditures for charitable, correctional and reformatory purposes in this State in 1880 was \$8,482,648.71, and in 1890, \$16,349,842.43, showing an increase during this time of \$7,867,193.72. The population of the State by the federal census of 1880 was 5,082,871, and by the federal census of 1890 it was 5,981,834. This shows that while the increase in the expenditures in the State in 1890 was 92 per cent over those of 1880, the increase in the population, in the meantime, was less than 18 per cent.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The seventeenth annual national conference of Charities and Correction was held in Baltimore, Maryland, beginning May 14 and continuing until May 21, 1890. There were twenty-five States represented, of which ten were by boards of charities and fifteen by delegates, representing the various charitable, reformatory and penal institutions of these States, appointed for the purpose. The District of Columbia was represented by the Associated Charities, and delegates from various institutions and associations of the District, and there were also two delegates from England. This Board was represented by Commissioners Craig, Letchworth, McCarthy and Lowell,

and the secretary. The whole number of delegates was about 300, and the local attendance was unusually large, the interest in the proceedings being steadily maintained from the opening to the close.

The following reports and papers were presented and read during the conference, viz.: On Reports from States; on State Boards of Charities; on Dependent Children; on Charity Organization; on Public In-door and Out-door Relief; on Immigration; on Hospitals; on Training Schools for Nurses; on The Care of the Insane; on The Commitment and Detention of the Insane; on The Care of the Feeble-minded; on Prisons and Prison Discipline, and on Juvenile Delinquents. These reports and papers, with the proceedings and discussions thereon, have been published and distributed in the various States and abroad.

The next annual conference is to be held at Indianapolis, Indiana, in May, 1891, at such time in that month as may be determined by the Executive Committee.

SOCIETIES FOR ORGANIZING CHARITY.

The first charity organization society in this country was projected in this State, in the city of Buffalo, and was soon followed by similar societies in Brooklyn and Poughkeepsie. The Charity Organization Society of the city of New York was the fourth established, and was formed under the auspices of this Board. The Monroe county visitors appointed by the Board have recently inaugurated a similar organization in the city of Rochester.

There are now eighty-one societies founded upon charity organization in the United States, of which twelve are in the State of New York.

While there doubtless are imperfections of design and defects of administration in some of these societies, it is the opinion of this Board that taken altogether they offer available remedies for many of the evils of public out-door relief and of pauperism. It must be conceded also that they have afforded most important aids to private charity. Benevolence results in beneficence only on the condition of intelligence in its dispensations.

Such a society should be composed of all persons in the community already interested in any branch of charitable effort, the object being to render all such effort more efficient by means of mutual consultation on the part of the workers, so that, instead of acting independently and at cross-purposes, all those who have the same end in view should work together and help each other.

It is recommended that in every city and large village of the State, a society for the organization of charity should be formed with the expectation that it will not attain absolute perfection in operation, but can be brought readily to such relative and reasonable degree of excellence of administration as to aid private beneficence, reduce public out-door relief, suppress much of present and prevent more of future pauperism.

STATE CONVENTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

The Twentieth Annual State Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor of New York, was held at Lockport, beginning August 12, 1890, and continuing three days. There were thirty-five counties represented in the convention by superintendents, supervisors and other appointed delegates, besides numerous officers of various charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions and associations throughout the State, including Commissioner Letchworth, of this Board. During the progress of the convention, reports were presented and read by delegates of various counties represented, upon the following points relating to the support, relief and care of the dependent classes in their respective counties, in answer to inquiries, set forth in the programme, viz.:

"1. Has pauperism increased or diminished in your county within the past twenty years, population considered? If diminished, what has been your method in dealing with it? If increased, from what cause or causes?

"2. What is the status of pauperism in your county as compared with last year? Have you improved or retrograded, morally and financially, or in any sense?

"3. In furnishing outside relief, what course do you pursue in families where there are children, that the evil effects of the bestowal of public charity may be prevented?

"4. What proportion of those relieved by public charity in your county the past year, outside of asylums, hospitals and poor-houses, were children?

"5. Are you satisfied with your present methods in dealing with the pauper questions as a means to an end, a reduction and in the end a practical extinction of pauperism? If you are not satisfied, what change would you advise?"

In the course of the convention, other papers were presented and read as follows: On the management, treatment and care of the insane; on out-door relief; on dependent children; on poor-house construction; on a training school for nurses in connection with the Erie County Alms-house; on the modern tramp, and on the poor-law problem.

These various reports and papers, with the proceedings and discussions thereon, have been published and distributed among the several counties and institutions of this State. The next annual convention is to be held at Ithaca, Tompkins county, on the second Tuesday of August, 1891.

THE INSANE.

The number of insane in the custody of the various institutions of this State, October 1, 1890, is shown by the following table, compiled from the returns of their respective officers to this Board:

INSTITUTIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the State hospitals.....	2,807	2,826	5,633
In the asylums of New York, Kings and Monroe counties.....	3,211	4,062	7,273
In the asylums and poor-houses of other counties and cities.....	953	1,129	2,082
In incorporated and licensed private asylums.....	316	482	798
In the asylum for insane criminals.....	218	18	236
Total	7,505	8,517	16,022

From this table it appears that the number of insane in the custody of the institutions of this State, October 1, 1890, was 16,022 as against 15,538, October 1, 1889, of whom 7,505 were males and 8,517 females. Compared with 1889 the returns show increase and decrease of the insane in the institutions of the State during the year, as follows: In the State hospitals, increase, 432; in New York, Kings and Monroe counties, increase, 303; in the asylum for insane criminals, increase, 17; in the county and city poor-houses and asylums, decrease, 194; in private asylums, decrease, 52; in the State asylum for insane immigrants, 22; net increase during the year, 484.

ANNUAL CENSUS OF THE INSANE FROM OCTOBER 1, 1880, TO
OCTOBER 1, 1890, INCLUSIVE.

The following table, compiled from the annual returns of their respective officers to this Board, shows the number of insane in the custody and care of the various institutions of this State on the first day of October in each year, from 1880 to 1890, inclusive, with the annual increase:

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Annual Increase.
October 1, 1880.....	4,211	5,326	9,537	.....
October 1, 1881.....	4,458	5,599	10,057	520
October 1, 1882.....	4,709	5,996	10,705	648
October 1, 1883.....	5,045	6,298	11,343	638
October 1, 1884.....	5,429	6,694	12,123	780
October 1, 1885.....	5,763	6,944	12,707	584
October 1, 1886.....	6,175	7,363	13,538	831
October 1, 1887.....	6,371	7,691	14,062	524
October 1, 1888.....	6,821	7,951	14,772	710
October 1, 1889.....	7,200	8,282	15,538	766
October 1, 1890.....	7,505	8,517	16,022	484

STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

The following table, made up from the annual returns of their respective superintendents to this Board, shows the daily average number of patients in each of the State hospitals for the insane during the past year and the num-

ber in their custody and care October 1, 1890, with the average weekly cost of their support:

INSTITUTIONS.	Average number of patients.	Number under care October 1, 1890.	Average weekly cost of support.
Utica State Hospital	691	750	.....
Hudson River State Hospital	573	661	*\$5 58
Homœopathic State Hospital	578	606	5 35
Buffalo State Hospital	412	465	4 11
Willard State Hospital	2,052	2,048	2 38
Binghamton State Hospital	1,096	1,103	2 73
St. Lawrence State Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,402	5,633	.....

From this table it will be seen that the daily average number of patients in these institutions during the year ending September 30, 1890, was 5,402, and the number in their custody and care October 1, 1890, was 5,633, as against 5,201 October 1, 1889, being an increase of 432.

MOVEMENTS OF THE POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE DURING THE YEAR 1890.

The following table exhibits the movements of the population of the several State hospitals for the insane, and the results of treatment during the year ending September 30, 1890, as reported by their respective medical superintendents:

INSTITUTIONS.	Number under care October 1, 1889.	Admitted during the year.	Whole number under treatment.	DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.					Died.	UNDER CARE OCTOBER 1, 1890.		
				Recovered.	Not recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not insane.		Men.	Women.	Total.
Utica State Hospital..	653	507	1,160	135	...	90	78	14	93	359	381	750
Hudson River State Hospital	493	407	900	106	....	46	38	3	46	370	291	661
Homœopathic State Hospital	514	288	802	105	61	....	....	....	30	322	284	606
Buffalo State Hospital	403	346	749	120	....	63	42	18	42	235	229	465
Willard State Hospital	2,030	225	2,255	13	....	46	20	5	123	983	1,065	2,048
Binghamton State Hospital	1,108	104	1,212	17	37	....	....	....	55	527	576	1,103
St. Lawrence State hospital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,201	1,877	7,078	496	98	244	178	40	389	2,807	2,826	5,633

* Including officers' salaries paid by State.

It will be observed from this table that the number of insane in the several State hospitals, October 1, 1889, was 5,201; the admissions during the year ending September 30, 1890, were 1,877, and the whole number under treatment in the course of the year was 7,078. Of these, 496 were discharged recovered, 98 not recovered, 244 improved, 178 unimproved, 40 as not insane, including inebriates and victims of morphia habit, and 398 died. This left 5,633 under care October 1, 1890, of whom 2,807 were men and 2,826 women, as against 5,201, October 1, 1889, showing an increase of 432.

TOTAL AND CLASSIFIED VALUATION, AS PER COST, OF THE
STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, OCTOBER 1, 1890.

The following is a statement of the total and classified valuation, as per cost, of the several State hospitals for the insane, October 1, 1890, according to the reports of their respective medical superintendents:

Real estate—Land, \$447,306.18; buildings, \$6,425,278.32; total, \$6,872,584.50. Personal estate, \$532,846.37; total real and personal estate, \$7,405,430.87, as against \$7,094,367.28, total real and personal estate valuation, October 1, 1889, viz.: Land, \$440,746; buildings, \$6,192,179.47; personal estate, \$461,441.81.

RECEIPTS OF THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE, FOR 1890.

The total receipts of the several State hospitals for the insane for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, as reported by their respective medical superintendents, except the St. Lawrence State Hospital, in course of erection, were \$1,695,104.13, as against \$1,591,883.23, their receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, an increase of \$103,220.90, as follows: Cash balance at the beginning of the year, \$167,192.15; received from the State, \$516,012.49; from counties and cities for the support of public patients, \$805,396.03; from private paying patients, \$187,489.17; from all other sources, \$19,014.29.

EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE
FOR 1890.

The expenditures of the several State hospitals for the insane, exclusive of the St. Lawrence State Hospital in process of construction, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, according to the reports of their respective medical superintendents, were as follows :

1. Ordinary expenditures.

For salaries, wages and labor, \$408,258.66; for provisions and supplies, \$373,222.94; for clothing, \$58,575.98; for fuel and lights, \$82,953.71; for medicines and medical supplies, \$12,777.34; for furniture, beds and bedding, \$42,778.76; for traveling and transportation expenses, \$2,938.12; for ordinary repairs, \$68,087.11; for expenses of trustees or managers, \$445.56; for all other ordinary expenses, \$54,972.13; total, \$1,105,010.31, as against \$998,595.83, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, being an increase of \$106,414.48.

2. Extraordinary expenditures.

For buildings and improvements, \$374,181.18; for extraordinary repairs, \$26,310.50; for all other extraordinary expenses, \$27,730.66; total, \$428,222.34, as against \$426,095.32, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, being an increase of \$2,127.02.

3. Recapitulation.

Ordinary expenditures, \$1,105,010.31; extraordinary expenditures, \$428,222.34; total, \$1,533,232.65, as against \$1,427,691.08, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, being an increase of \$103,541.57.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE
INSANE, OCTOBER 1, 1890.

The assets and liabilities of the several State hospitals for the insane, October 1, 1890, as reported by their respective superintendents, were as follows :

1. *Assets.*

Cash, \$161,871.48; due from counties and cities, for the support of public patients, \$139,504.14; due from private paying patients, \$23,338.48; total, \$324,714.10.

2. *Liabilities.*

For salaries, wages and labor, \$8,186.38; unpaid bills, \$15,008.14; total, \$23,194.52.

3. *Recapitulation.*

Total assets, \$324,714.10; total liabilities, \$23,194.52; net balance, \$301,519.58, as against \$327,641.36, total assets, \$19,650.41, total liabilities, and \$307,990.95, net balance, October 1, 1889.

THE INSANE OF NEW YORK, KINGS AND MONROE COUNTIES.

The following table shows the movement of the population of the insane asylums of New York, Kings and Monroe counties, during the year ending September 30, 1890, as reported by their respective superintendents:

COUNTIES.	Under care October 1, 1889.	Admitted during the year.	Total number under care.	DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.			Died.	REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1890.		
				Recovered.	Not recovered.	Not insane.		Men.	Women.	Total.
New York.....	4,856	1,453	6,309	273	*508	3	478	2,265	2,782	5,047
Kings	1,788	569	2,357	115	164	1	192	782	1,103	1,885
Monroe	326	83	409	13	26	....	29	164	177	341
Total	6,970	2,105	9,075	401	698	4	699	3,211	4,062	7,273

From this table, it will be seen that the number of insane in the public institutions of New York, Kings and Monroe counties, October 1, 1890, was 7,273, as against 6,970, October 1, 1889, viz.: In New York county, 5,047, of whom about 300 were on the Central Islip farm on Long Island, and the remainder in the institutions on Blackwell's, Ward's and

*Of these 303 were classed as improved, and 205 as unimproved.

Hart's Islands; in Kings county, 1,885, of whom 701 were on the St. Johnland farm, Long Island, and 1,184 in the institution at Flatbush; in Monroe county, 341.

THE INSANE IN THE CUSTODY AND CARE OF COUNTIES AND CITIES OF THE STATE, OTHER THAN IN NEW YORK, KINGS AND MONROE COUNTIES.

According to the returns of the superintendents of the poor and other proper officers, the number of insane in the custody and care of the counties and cities of this State, other than in New York, Kings and Monroe counties, October 1, 1890, was, men, 953; women, 1,129; total, 2,082, as against 2,271, October 1, 1889.

INSANE INDIANS.

The number of insane Indians under care October 1, 1889, pursuant to chapter 451, of the Laws of 1888, was four. There have been no commitments since then, and one has died, thus leaving three under care October 1, 1890, viz.: Two men and one woman, all of whom are at the Willard State Hospital. The expenditure for the year has been \$534.74, and the balance October 1, 1890, was \$781.09. The only appropriation has been \$2,000 by the act of 1888, the balance of which will probably meet the expenses of the present fiscal year. It is difficult to estimate as to the future requirements under the act, but, as there are about 2,000 Indians in the State, new insane cases are likely any time to occur, and the Board recommends an appropriation of \$1,000 for the coming year, which sum, it is believed, will probably be adequate for the purpose.

RELATIONS OF THE BOARD TO THE INSANE.

The general law, entitled "An act to promote the care and curative treatment of the pauper and indigent insane in the counties of this State, except New York, Kings and Monroe counties, and to permit said excepted counties, or either of them, in accordance with the action of their respective local authorities, to avail themselves, or any one or more of them, of the provisions of this act," passed

April 15, 1890, calls for appropriations to carry out the intent and spirit of that act. The requisite amount of such appropriations will be recommended doubtless in the annual report of the State Lunacy Commission.

The State Commission in Lunacy was created by chapter 283 of the Laws of 1889, and at its own instance and without opposition its powers were increased and extended by chapter 273 of the Laws of 1890. Subsequent to the last annual report of this Board the first annual report of the Commission recommended the transfer of all the powers of the Board to the Commission. The Board is thus constrained by public duty to give its views on this request of the Commission regarding the public service.

The powers of the Board relating to the insane are neither in conflict nor in concurrence with the special or principal powers of the Commission. The jurisdiction of each body is as distinct from that of the other as it is from that of the local board of any State hospital.

The powers of the Board are simply supervisory without any executive or administrative functions. The powers of the Commission, as construed by it, are executive and administrative, and are more absolute than those ever committed to a similar body in this State.

The Board is composed of members from the respective judicial districts of the State, who work without pay or emolument of any sort. The Commission is composed of three salaried members.

The Board is representative of all sections and interests. The Commission stands for centralized power of the most absolute character.

The Board is too numerous for executive functions, but is for that reason best fitted to exercise supervision in a catholic, liberal and just spirit. The Commission composed of medical, legal and lay specialists, like the superintendents of the hospitals, is so compact as to promote the full exercise of executive powers, but at the same time to preclude such reviews and supervision as may become necessary in the future. With the enlarged powers given by

the act, as amended in 1890, were granted also reduced duties in the way of visitation by the Commission at its request.

The standing committee on the insane, appointed by the Board for the year 1888-9, composed of Commissioners Craig, Foster and Milhan, recommended and advocated legislation creating a commission within or without the Board. The action of the committee was justified by them, on the ground that a supervisory body like the Board should not exercise such executive powers, as in their opinion it was necessary should be committed to some body of several persons, whose time in the aggregate would be greater than that of the sole Commissioner in Lunacy, whose office was abolished by the said act.

If the position of its committee is sound, the Board is of opinion that the underlying principle which forbids the giving of absolute executive powers to the body exercising general supervision, also and alike forbids the restriction of supervision to a select, compact and unique body exercising absolute executive powers.

For the foregoing reasons among others, it is understood that the author and the promoters of the original act of 1889, left the powers of the Board in relation to the insane intact and undisturbed.

These supervisory powers include the official right to visit institutions, to examine into the condition of their inmates, and therefore to examine witnesses under oath, to gather information on paper, and thus to gather general statistics, and to report such visits, examinations and information to the Legislature.

The statistics collated by the Board, are more general than those published by the Commission, and relate largely to financial and economical matters. The forms of these statistics, as tabulated by the Board, have been followed by most of the States having general boards of charity or lunacy, and have been formally approved by the national conference of charities. They have been published with statistics of all other institutions, State and county, public

and private, in continuous numbers of the annual reports of the Board, since its organization during a period of twenty-two years. That such a series of reports should not be interrupted wantonly, or without good reasons, is obvious. They do not repeat or affect the statistics or reports of the Commission. There are no reasons for the transfer to the Commission of the simple powers of supervision by the Board, inasmuch as they do not include any authority to order or direct changes in the institutions, or to modify the treatment of the insane, or to interfere with the Commission, but consist only of such as are necessary to give information to the Legislature.

The Board working, *con amore*, has endeavored to govern and to limit its action so as not to embarrass the Commission in the performance of its grave and momentous duties.

And in the future the powers retained by it should, in its opinion, be reserved to be exercised in its discretion, without the corresponding duty of repeated or stated performance of acts such as belong to executive bodies.

The recent legislation relating to the care and treatment of the insane, and to centralization of powers therefor, it is submitted, should be tried by experience before more radical measures shall be invoked for further centralization.

The question is, shall the numerous and expanded institutions for the insane, extended over the vast territory of the State, the worst wards and inmost recesses of which are properly and in great degree necessarily closed to the public at large, be closed also against all official examination, except by the three salaried officials who, however competent or personally eminent, are legally distinguished by being specially charged with the execution of the laws. The first answer is that these executive powers of the Commission as construed by it, are similar though superior to those of the superintendents of the respective institutions, and covering the vast territorial jurisdiction of the State, have already become so complicated and onerous as to induce the Commission to seek partial relief from their visitorial and supervisory duties specified in the act of

1889, and to secure such relief by the amendatory act of 1890. The further and sufficient answer, which it is submitted should be conclusive, is that the State system for the care of the insane, which is necessarily withdrawn from public observation, should not by law be withdrawn also from official inspection.

IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

The State institutions for the idiotic and feeble-minded are: The New York Asylum at Syracuse, for the education, maintenance and care of teachable idiots of both sexes, and The State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Women at Newark. The city of New York maintains a department for idiotic and feeble-minded on Randall's Island, under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the average number being about 300, children and adults, including both teachable and unteachable. In the other cities and counties of the State, there is no local provision for these classes, other than in the poor-houses and alm-houses.

NEW YORK ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, including \$18,596.04 cash from the preceding year, was \$122,924.04, viz.: From the State, \$92,506.38, of which sum \$78,750 was for maintenance, and \$13,756.38, a special appropriation; from counties and cities, \$7,755; from private pupils, \$3,335.97; from all other sources, \$470.85. Its current expenses for the year were \$87,949.36; extraordinary expenses, including \$11,823 for additional land, \$23,277.53; total, \$111,227.39. Its assets October 1, 1890, were: Cash, \$11,667.99; outstanding claims against counties and cities, and for private pupils, \$2,280; total, \$13,947.90. It was then indebted \$7,541.90, thus leaving a net balance of \$6,406. The daily average number of pupils during the year was 488, and the average weekly *per capita* cost of supervision, maintenance, education and care \$3.18. The number in custody October 1, 1890, was 483, of whom 243 were boys, and 240 girls.

The sole objects in the establishment of this institution were the education and training of teachable idiotic and feeble-minded children of both sexes, and to fit them, as far as practicable, for useful lives. The schools, at the outset, were adjusted to meet the varied capacities and conditions of these classes, and they have been thus steadily maintained from its opening, with generally satisfactory results. The buildings, within a few years, have been largely extended and improved, and the institution has the facilities for its purposes which give it rank among the best of its class in this country. Its present accommodations are for about 500 pupils, which, it is believed, are fully adequate for the public requirements. About forty of the older boys, who have passed through the school period, occupy buildings on the Fairmount farm, and are largely self-supporting. The Newark Custodial Asylum has, from time to time, relieved it of a considerable number of older girls, after the expiration of their school term, thus giving additional room for new pupils. At no time since its organization has the institution been in as good condition as at present to carry out its objects and purposes, and it is believed that its work is being thoroughly and well performed.

STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN.

The receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, were as follows: State appropriation for maintenance, \$39,000; for buildings and improvements, \$34,978.64; from all other sources, \$205.96; total, \$74,184.60. Its total expenditures were \$73,300.45, of which sum \$38,060.86 was for maintenance, \$31,914.78 for buildings and improvements, and \$3,324.81 for extraordinary purposes, leaving a balance of \$884.15 at the close of the year. The daily average number of inmates during the year was 248, and the weekly average *per capita* cost of supervision, support and care, \$2.35. The number in its custody October 1, 1890, was 287, as against 250 October 1, 1889, being an increase of 37.

The left wing of this institution, corresponding with the right wing, was completed and occupied during the past year. A new roof has been put on the central building, and the architecture of the upper story modified so as to conform with that of the wings. New floors have been laid throughout the first story of the building, the dining accommodations have been enlarged, and the apartments for the superintendent and family, and for the attendants and employes rearranged and improved. It is said that the erections, alterations and improvements have been fully completed within the sum specified by the legislative appropriation.

The institution now has accommodations for 350 inmates besides the rooms for officers, superintendent's quarters and apartments for the attendants and employes. Its dining facilities are equal to 400 persons at one sitting. The laundry is fully adequate for its purposes, and there are pleasant and convenient sewing-rooms, and a large and well-lighted chapel, used also as an amusement hall. The heating is by steam, the lighting by electricity, and the water supply, from the village water-works, is abundant, both for domestic purposes and for protection against fire.

A mild type of scarlet fever broke out in the institution late in the year, and about twenty-five of the inmates were attacked with the disease. The upper story of the new wing was set apart for these cases, but the isolation could not be made complete, and the spread of the disease was probably due to this fact. A separate building is greatly needed for the isolation and treatment of contagious diseases, which are likely at any time to occur, and the matter is receiving the attention of the trustees. Applications for the admission of new cases are being from time to time received from the county poor-houses, and it is probable that all the spare accommodations of the institution will be filled before the close of the present fiscal year.

THE BLIND.

The public provision for the blind is three-fold, viz., educational, custodial and home aid. The educational

system is by the State, and the custodial provision and home aid by counties, cities and incorporated benevolent associations. The custodial and home aid for the blind of New York city will be hereafter noticed. In the other cities and counties of the State the custodial and home public provision for the blind is the same as extended to the pauper and indigent seeing classes.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The educational institutions for the blind are the New York Institution for the Blind, New York city, and the New York State Institution for the Blind at Batavia. The total daily average attendance in these institutions during the year ending September 30, 1890, was 324, as against 323 the previous year. The number under instruction October 1, 1890, was 338, as against 320 October 1, 1889, being an increase of 18. These institutions have been visited by the standing committee of the Board on the blind during the year and found in good condition, and, it is said, they will require no legislative appropriations other than the usual *per capita* allowance for current expenses. There is some spare room in each of these institutions, and no further accommodations for this class by the State, at present, is believed to be necessary.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

This institution had a cash balance of \$9,871.58, October 1, 1889, and its receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, were \$78,372.70, as follows: From the State, \$45,127; from counties and cities, \$6,249.45; from legacies and donations, \$655; from interest and dividends on investments, \$15,612.61; from all other sources, \$10,728.64. Its total expenditures during the year, for education, maintenance and care, were \$74,779.68. Its assets, October 1, 1890, were: Cash, \$13,464.60; outstanding claims, \$17,833.03; total, \$31,297.63. Against this it was indebted for salaries, etc., amounting to \$6,060.94, leaving a net balance then of \$25,236.69. The number of pupils October 1, 1889, was 199; the admissions during the year were 44, and the discharges

37, thus leaving 206 in the institution October 1, 1890. The average daily attendance during the year was 206, and the average *per capita* weekly cost of supervision, maintenance, education and care, \$5.44.

The institution, it will be seen, is in sound financial condition, and the school, with its varied industrial departments, has maintained a high standard during the year.

NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, including \$3,316.73 balance from the previous year, were \$51,902.79, viz.: From the State, \$45,000, of which \$5,000 was a special appropriation for the disposal of sewage; from the labor of the pupils, \$660.80; from all other sources, \$2,925.26. Its expenditures were: For extraordinary improvements, \$3,566.13; for current expenses, \$39,044.13; total, \$42,610.26. It was free of debt October 1, 1890, and its assets then were \$11,604.13, of which sum \$9,292.53 was cash, and \$2,311.60 outstanding claims against various counties and cities. The number of pupils at the beginning of the year was 121; the admissions during the year were 29, and the discharges 18, leaving 132 in the institution October 1, 1890. The average daily attendance for the year was 118, and the average *per capita* weekly cost of maintenance, education and care, \$5.26.

The appropriation by the last Legislature for the sanitary disposal of the sewage of this institution is being expended for this purpose, upon plans approved by the State Board of Health. The work is being performed under contract, let within the appropriation, but, owing to the character of the land, it has made slow progress. It was interrupted by the approach of winter, but, it is said, will be resumed early in the spring, and it is hoped that it will be completed as soon as practicable, as the present system is very defective.

The attendance has been regular during the year, the usual industries as heretofore, have been pursued, and the school is in good condition.

THE BLIND OF NEW YORK CITY.

There are about 100 adult blind paupers maintained in the New York city alms-house on Randall's Island, and the Department of Public Charities and Correction annually distributes \$20,000 to the indigent adult blind of the city not inmates of any public or private institution, which sum gives about thirty-five dollars per person. A home for destitute blind persons, ineligible to the educational institutions, or who have been educated in them, is maintained in New York city, where they are taught mechanical trades and supplied with materials necessary to their vocations. It receives both sexes, and has an average of about sixty inmates, and is supported almost wholly by private benefactions.

THE DEAF.

The various educational institutions for the deaf in this State had 1,275 pupils under instruction October 1, 1890, as against 1,271 October 1, 1889; of whom 712 were males, and 563 females. The following table gives a list of these institutions, and the number of pupils in them respectively as reported to this Board :

Number of pupils October 1, 1890.

INSTITUTIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New York.....	210	100	310
Institution for the Improved Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, New York	102	90	192
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome	81	59	140
LeConteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo	67	62	129
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham	130	152	282
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester	81	71	152
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone	41	29	70
Total	712	563	1,275

The total receipts of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, were \$399,127.49, as against \$460,395.11 the preceding fiscal year, viz.: Cash on hand at the commencement of the year, \$21,884.34; received from the State, *per capita* appropriations, \$216,414.39; from coun-

ties and cities, \$138,198.62; from all other sources, \$22,630.14. The whole expenditures for the year were \$375,643.92, as against \$438,510.77 the preceding year. The balances October 1, 1890, footed up \$24,583.35.

There are seven schools for the education of the deaf in this State and they are of a semi-public nature, as they are authorized by law to receive and educate deaf-mute pupils at State or county expense. It is, therefore, the duty of the Board to inspect them annually and to report their condition to the Legislature. The State appropriates \$250 a year each for the education of such pupils, between the ages of 12 and 25 years, as may be admitted to any one of them as a State pupil by the appointment of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

All of the schools have been inspected at least once and some of them several times during the year 1890. Inspections made late in that year showed 1,310 pupils under instruction, an increase over the number of pupils in the schools October 1, 1889, of thirty-nine. Of this total number 798 were State pupils. The health of the inmates of these schools has been uniformly good, and, as a rule, the institutions are home-like and well governed, and were found in good order.

They differ widely, however, in the methods of instruction. In former reports of its committee on the deaf and dumb the several methods have been explained at some length. The difference is radical, and the merits of the different systems are warmly maintained by the officers and teachers of the schools. In those designated as "oral" schools results little short of marvelous have been obtained in recent years. By patient training in lip reading and articulation the pupils are enabled, without the sense of hearing, to interpret the words spoken by the lips of another, and make audible and frequently clear replies. The deaf, as a rule, are not dumb, they are mute only because they have not learned to use their own voices, having to contend with the difficulty of not hearing them. But by education begun early in life this difficulty can be

in large measure overcome, and in some of the schools in this State to-day the Scripture is being literally fulfilled and the dumb are taught to speak. But in other schools it is urged that this is at the expense of general education; and this objection, if well taken, is serious.

The condition of this important matter, therefore, is that the State is paying annually \$250 each for the education of about 800 pupils in the seven different schools; that the methods of instruction widely differ in these, and that there is no person representing the State and the pupils' interests to determine the merits of the several methods now followed. There must in the nature of things be a best method; after expert and painstaking examination the best method should be ascertained, and when declared it should be adopted and all new pupils taught by it alone who are supported at public expense.

It will be borne in mind that the appointments of State pupils to the schools are made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In order that it may be ascertained which of the several methods for the education of the deaf is the best, the Board recommends that by joint or common action of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the standing committee of this Board, visit the different schools for the education of the deaf in this State, and examine thoroughly the several methods of instruction pursued in them and report their conclusions fully and make recommendations as to the best methods of instruction as found by them, to the Legislature.

Chapter 213 of the Laws of 1875, entitled "An act relative to the care and education of deaf-mutes," excludes from these schools all applicants of less than three years residence in the State. The result of this exclusion in some cases is unfortunate, for young pupils are kept waiting for admission, and some of their best educational years are wasted without any ultimate saving to the State, as under the statute, once admitted, they may remain State pupils until 25 years of age, the difference being that they are

State pupils three years later instead of earlier. As it is of the highest importance that deaf pupils should begin their education at 6 years of age, the Board therefore recommends that this exclusion be reduced from three years to one year.

In support of this recommendation it is urged that the neighboring States furnish good free educational advantages to the deaf, and there is therefore no incentive for parents to bring their children into this State for education. There are few of such applications, but to reject one is a hardship, and, finally, the State should pay its annual per capita for the best years of instruction, which are the earliest.

The number of teachers employed in the seven institutions for deaf-mutes in the State is stated to be ninety-nine. Of this number, sixty-eight are so-called articulation teachers, who are engaged in teaching speech and lip-reading to deaf-mutes. To insure the best possible results of articulation teaching throughout all these institutions, it seems desirable that provision be made for bringing all these teachers together in regular annual conventions, which might be organized on the plan of the institutes for the teachers of the common schools. The conductors of these conventions might well be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and this Board jointly, both the Board and that State officer having some supervision over the deaf-mute schools.

A training class for articulation teachers, of about ten or twelve students, should be established and maintained in connection with one of the deaf-mute institutions of the State, and the students of this training class should be selected from the students of the nearest normal school.

Some competent person or persons should be selected whose duty it should be to prepare a manual of articulation teaching, containing in a concise form the principles of anatomy and physiology of the organs of speech and hearing; the best method of developing latent hearing where it exists, and of the way of imparting knowledge of articulate speech and lip-reading to deaf-mute children;

such manual to be furnished to all articulation teachers for guidance in their work.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Dr. Bell, the inventor of the telephone, has recently donated \$25,000, to be used in the establishment of a training school for articulation teachers in this State; of such teachers it appears there is great need. It might be wise to establish such a school in connection with one or another of the oral schools in the State, which would save expense and result in practical benefit, as the normal school teachers could teach the pupils of the oral school under the instruction and direction of the regular teachers of the classes and so have practical exemplification of the theories given them in the training class. This plan seems feasible and could easily be carried out by the co-operation of all who are interested in the method of instruction of the deaf by articulation.

THE NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA.

This institution is intended for the reception of young men between the ages of 16 and 30 years, convicted for a first offense.

The receipts of the institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, were as follows: From the State for maintenance, \$130,000; for construction, \$43,000; from the earnings of the inmates, \$20,652.52; balance from the preceding year, \$40,406.24; total, \$234,058.76. Its expenditures were: For supervision and maintenance, \$154,910.25; for construction, \$35,181.83; total, \$190,092.08. Its liabilities, October 1, 1890, were \$27,403.85, and its assets \$65,833.73, of which \$27,256.96 was cash, \$6,105.50 due from the United States government, \$30,197.37 from the sale of manufactures, and \$2,273.90 for advances on materials for buildings in the course of construction. The whole number of inmates during the year was 1,539; the daily average, 1,070; the number at its close, 1,102, and the average weekly cost of support, \$2.78 *per capita*.

Referring for particulars to the report of its committee on reformatories, the Board commends in highest terms the

intelligent, thorough and humane management of the institution. The great variety of trades and industries taught, nearly forty in number, and the large measure of self-government allowed the inmates, no doubt materially contribute to increase the percentage of reformation, now shown by the statistics of the reformatory to exceed eighty.

The State appropriations for maintenance and for carrying on the industries were wisely expended in 1890. Chapter 408, Laws of 1890, appropriated \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for an extension to the north wing. This Board objected to this appropriation on the ground that the reformatory already exceeded the proper maximum of size for its greatest usefulness. But the overcrowded condition of the institution requiring relief in some way the Legislature of 1890 made the appropriation for the extension which, when completed, will add 504 new cells, and raise their total number to 1,200. The work upon the new extension is being carried on by 140 prisoners, and November twenty-second about one-third of the block of cells was finished, the foundations of the exterior walls laid, and \$25,000 of the appropriation had been expended.

There were in the reformatory on the date named, 1,152 prisoners.

The institution is a model of its kind and its management is an honor to this State.

This Board recommends that the following appropriations, which will in due time be asked for by the managers of the reformatory, be made by the Legislature of 1891.

1. Exclusively for maintenance.....	\$50,000
2. For maintenance and expenses of manufacturing...	100,000
3. For the expense of building a short railroad from the reformatory through its grounds to connect with all the railroads passing through or centering at Elmira	25,000
(For this appropriation a special act may be necessary.)	
4. To provide a suitable organ for the lecture hall....	2,500
Total	<u>\$177,500</u>

A NEW STATE REFORMATORY FOR MEN NEEDED.

Incorporated in 1876, the State Reformatory at Elmira contained the following number of prisoners on September 30th of the years given: 1876, 164; 1877, 139; 1878, 248; 1879, 450; 1880, 482; 1881, 485; 1882, 516; 1883, 495; 1884, 580; 1885, 667; 1886, 711; 1887, 747; 1888, 828; 1889, 944; 1890, 1,102; 1890, November 22, 1,152. The increase in the last three years is 356, and at the present rate of increase there will be 1,200 prisoners in the reformatory before the new extension, which will raise the number of its cells to 1,200, can be completed.

Should the inflow of inmates then continue, as is probable, the injurious course of doubling prisoners in the cells must at once begin. At present the prisoners are not only doubled but trebled in many of the cells, sleeping in cots three in a tier, one above the other. This is without doubt a serious hindrance to the aim of a reformatory—the reformation of the character of the youthful criminal.

In such institutions the personal influence of the superintendent is a most important factor in the moral cure to be sought. It is not possible to exceed the limit of individual influence without reducing the chances of reformation.

Juvenile delinquents or young criminals of whom there is hope, cannot safely, and ought never to be brought together in great numbers.

For this reason this Board protested when the institution had 700 cells, and now that it has provision for 1,200, again protests in the name of humanity against its further enlargement.

In support of its position on this matter, the Board quotes from the report of the Superintendent of the State Reformatory at Elmira, admittedly one of the best penologists of his time, to the board of managers of the institution, dated September 30, 1884, six years ago, when he clearly sounded the note of alarm in these words: "The gradual increase of the population of the reform-

atory since 1876 brings us this year face to face with the fact of the insufficient capacity of the institution for the number of inmates. The true maximum of men in a single institution for reformative treatment is acknowledged to be about 500, so that only 504 rooms of all grades are provided here. Now, the present number of inmates is 580; at this writing, December sixth, there are 608, with a certainty of reaching 700 by May of 1885, so that there are now over 200 of the inmates associated two or three in one room, a very serious evil of convict confinement, but especially injurious with the youthful prisoners of the reformatory, an evil here that should be speedily abated."

The population of the institution has doubled since these words were written, and the rate of increase of commitment continues.

This Board, therefore, strenuously urges upon the Legislature of 1891 the necessity of immediate provision for the establishment of a new State reformatory for young men, to be conducted upon the plan so signally successful at Elmira.

Considering the fact that a majority of the commitments to the existing institution are from the great cities of New York and Brooklyn, from which it is nearly 300 miles distant, the Board recommends that the new institution should be located at some point nearer these great centres of population.

The Board further recommends the appointment by the Governor, and confirmation by the Senate, of a commission to locate a new State reformatory, with full power to purchase lands and award contracts for building, with such other powers as may be necessary; and an appropriation to be expended under the direction of said commission for the acquisition of land and the erection of buildings for said institution.

The Board suggests the possible assignment of inmates from the Elmira Reformatory for work upon the grounds and buildings of the new institution.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, AT HUDSON.

Established by chapter 187 of the Laws of 1881, for the commitment of "all females between the ages of 15 and 30 years, who have been convicted of petit larceny, habitual drunkenness, of being common prostitutes, frequenters of disorderly houses or houses of prostitution, for a term of not more than five years, unless sooner discharged therefrom by the board of managers," and opened April 15, 1887.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, were \$47,429.24, of which sum \$7,429.24 was a balance from the previous year, and \$40,000 a State appropriation. Its expenditures during the year were \$46,536.73, and its balance at the close, \$892.51. The daily average number of inmates for the year was 199, and the average *per capita* cost of support, \$2.21 per week.

The institution, when established, received inmates from all the counties in the State, except New York and Kings, and when filled to its utmost capacity, including twenty-five hospital beds, provides for 250 inmates. October 1, 1887, it contained thirty-six inmates; October 1, 1888, 108; October 1, 1889, 176, and December 18, 1890, 226. Perceiving that by the natural rate of increase the establishment of a similar reformatory for women would be necessary by 1891, this Board, in its twenty-third annual report, transmitted to the Legislature, January 15, 1890, recommended that the Legislature establish a second house of refuge for women in the western part of the State, advising, however, that its territorial jurisdiction comprise the four western judicial districts of the State.

By chapter 238, of the Laws of 1890, passed April thirtieth, the Legislature passed a law for the establishment in Western New York of another house of refuge, and appropriated \$130,000 for the purposes of the act. Under this act, the institution will receive from the seventh and eighth judicial districts. The Board is in-

formed that the commissioners have selected a site near the village of Albion in Orleans county.

While commending in general terms the design and arrangement of the buildings of the reformatory at Hudson, this Board is of the opinion that the prison building intended for the reception of the newly committed or more hardened and depraved inmates can and should be improved upon in the new institution. The prison building at Hudson contains twelve small separate corridors, and in several of these the cells are opposite each other, thus allowing free communication between the inmates. The new reformatory should not be so constructed, but arranged so as to render communication between the inmates more difficult and insure better discipline.

The cottage buildings, hospital and main building at Hudson, the Board thinks, cannot be readily improved upon, with the exception that each cottage should have a small assembly-room.

Referring for particulars to the report of the committee on reformatories, the Board recommends in relation to the House of Refuge at Hudson:

1. That a small appropriation be made by the Legislature to provide stocking-knitting machines for each cell of the prison building and a sufficient number of sewing and other machines for the industrial training of the inmates of the cottages and main building.

2. The employment of three competent additional disciplinary officers to be assigned to duty in the prison building, in which the discipline at present is not as strict as it should be. To secure the best results greater supervision and stricter discipline are necessary in the administration of the prison building, and some system of productive industry introduced and strictly enforced.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The houses of refuge are the New York House of Refuge on Randall's Island, and the State Industrial School at Rochester. The following is a summary of the opera-

tions of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, as reported by their respective superintendents:

New York House of Refuge, Randall's Island.

The receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, were as follows: From the State, \$110,000; from all other sources, \$7,211.11; total, including \$5,409.40 from the previous year, \$122,620.51. Its expenditures were \$115,015.16, viz.: For maintenance, supervision, training and care, \$108,728.57; for extraordinary repairs, \$6,286.59. It was free of debt October 1, 1890, and had a balance in cash then amounting to \$7,605.35. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 660, and the admissions during the year were 308, making a total of 968 under care in the course of the year. The discharges numbered 458, thus leaving 510 in the institution October 1, 1890; of whom 435 were boys, and 75 girls. The daily average during the year was 596, and the average weekly cost of support, \$3.54 per inmate.

This institution, incorporated in 1824, was the first of its kind in the State, and is conducted as a juvenile reformatory by the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. Its managers, thirty in number, are chosen by the society, and the managers choose the superintendent, who holds office during their pleasure. There is an involved and complicated ownership of the land and buildings of the society. It and its successors own the fee of the land subject to its reversion to the city of New York when its use for the purposes of a juvenile reformatory ceases.

It has expended money derived from private charity upon the erection of buildings; the State has appropriated money for the repair of these buildings, and for the erection of others, and makes an annual appropriation for the maintenance of the institution.

The legal status of the House of Refuge is therefore complicated, and is anomalous among the institutions of the State.

The board of managers is virtually self-perpetuating and is in the danger usual to such boards of perpetuating mis-

takes and continuing from sentiment or habit to manage its charge upon antiquated, old-fashioned theories of government long since discontinued, and improved upon in younger institutions more in touch with the spirit of the time.

For more than a generation the active management of the House of Refuge has been the same, and although in recent years improvements have been made, practically in all large matters of government it is a relic of the last generation. The spirit of progress is at work in but does not control the institution.

This Board recommends the board of managers to concentrate their efforts during the coming year to make the following changes in the management of the institution :

1. To introduce in lieu of the repressive and punitive system of government the largest measure of self-government possible.

The cells, with the exception of a small number which might wisely be retained for the more hardened inmates, should be demolished ; corporal punishment, if not abolished absolutely, should be reduced to the lowest minimum, and a system of rewards and encouragements to good conduct introduced.

The experiment of putting the children "on honor," no longer an experiment at the State Industrial School, at Rochester, should be given a fair trial.

2. In lieu of the stocking knitting productive industry, which is the only industry now seriously carried on in the institution, there being more than 300 boys assigned to it, while about fifty are employed at all other industries combined, a practical and comprehensive system of educational industries in trade schools should be introduced and thereby proper opportunity extended the inmates to work at and learn a trade for which they are fitted by natural aptitude or inclination, in order that on leaving the institution they may the more readily find employment and become self-supporting.

3. This Board recommends legislation as follows:

(a.) Prohibiting the commitment of boys, except for felony, under 12 years of age. These should be sent to juvenile asylums, protectories, or other intermediate institutions between houses of refuge and orphan asylums.

(b.) Prohibiting the commitment of any females to the institution. These should be cared for in institutions where girls only are received and the board of managers should consist of women only. The older girls now in the institution should be transferred to a house of refuge for girls, to be created, and the less depraved or younger to juvenile asylums or protectories.

(c.) Providing for the transfer to the institution from the place of commitment of all females by women of good character, appointed for the purpose, and not by men.

Should these recommendations be carried out, the Board believes that the House of Refuge will enter upon a new career of usefulness and take leading rank among the institutions for the care of youthful wards of the State.

Any reasonable applications for State aid to carry out the recommendations of this report will receive the approval of this Board.

The State Industrial School at Rochester.

The resources of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, were as follows: Cash from the preceding year, \$8,462.62; received from the State, \$138,000, of which sum \$90,000 was for current expenses; \$8,000 for a new laundry, and \$40,000 for deficiencies; from all other sources, \$79.71; total, \$146,542.33. Its expenditures were, for supervision, maintenance and care, \$124,380.23; for buildings and extraordinary repairs, \$12,549.94; total, \$136,930.17. It had \$9,612.16 in cash October 1, 1890, but was then indebted for wages, labor and unpaid bills, \$14,388.35, thus leaving a deficiency of \$4,776.19. The number of inmates October 1, 1889, was 702;

the admissions during the year were 521, and the discharges 464. This left 759 in the institution October 1, 1890, of whom 629 were boys and 130 girls.

Established by the State in 1846 as a juvenile reformatory for both boys and girls, this institution, formerly known as the Western House of Refuge, has in the last decade undergone a gradual transformation, accelerated in the last two years, so that it may now be said to have entered upon a new existence, so radical has been the change.

Conducted originally as a prison for juvenile delinquents under the strict rules and regulations common in the first half of this century, and upon repressive and punitive lines, it has now become in process of years and by the operation of the humanitarian spirit of the times, an industrial school in which the largest amount of self-government possible is allowed the inmates.

Commitments are made to the institution of males under the age of 16, and of females under the age of 17, either as felons, misdemeanants, or vagrants, the change above mentioned being in the theory and actual management of the institution, and not in the character of the inmates received.

Until recently the juveniles committed were locked in small rooms or cells in unpleasant prison-like dormitories, discipline was largely enforced by the use of corporal punishment and no comprehensive industrial training was given the inmates.

The locks have been removed from the doors in some of the dormitories and in others all interior masonry has been taken out and pleasant open dormitories thus constructed. While not abolished by rule, the use of corporal punishment has been practically discontinued, as there was but one case in the months of October and November, 1890.

The boys have always largely outnumbered the girls committed, the relative proportion being about five to one. On the dates of the last four annual inspections by its committee on reformatories, the Board found the census of the institution to be as follows: 1887, 468; 1888, 504; 1889, 702; 1890, 768.

The increase in these years has been great and is believed to be largely due to a general knowledge of the transformation which the institution has undergone.

The limit of the accommodation for inmates provided by existing buildings in the institution has not yet, however, been reached. These, if all be made available, provide for about 1,000 inmates, a number which exceeds the proper maximum limit.

The boys' department is now conducted as a military school, the boys themselves being the military officers with the exception of one military instructor. The introduction of military discipline and training has had a marked beneficial result, both upon the morals and physique of the boys. In carriage, deportment and as the result of the promotion from the ranks of their battalion to commands in it, the boys show improvement and are encouraged to good conduct. In illustration of the changed spirit wrought in these juvenile delinquent boys by the changed character of the management of the institution is cited the fact that the battalion of boys took part on Decoration Day and Independence Day, 1890, in military parades through the streets of Rochester, unattended by any officer of the institution, except the military instructor.

A comprehensive system of industrial training, introduced in 1885, is actively carried on with marked success. Eleven practical trades are taught the boys and they are thus offered an opportunity to select that for which they have the greatest natural aptitude or inclination.

The reformation of the boys is now sought, not mainly by repressive measures but by kindness, encouragements and stimulations to ambition.

The Board is of the opinion, however, that no boys under 12 years of age, except felons, should be committed to the institution. On its last inspection, in November, 1890, it contained one boy of 7, seven boys of 8, fifteen of 9, twenty-seven of 10 and eighteen of 11 years of age; in all sixty-eight boys under 12 years of age. Most, if not all,

of these boys were not felons and might, nay should have been, sent to juvenile asylums, protectories, or other intermediate institutions between houses of refuge and orphan asylums.

On the date named the female department contained 130 girls. The Board is of the opinion that the usefulness of the institution would be increased by the enactment of legislation forbidding the future commitment of girls to this institution. The older girls should be cared for in a house of refuge for girls, to be created, and the younger in juvenile asylums or protectories. Transfers should be provided for, and the building now occupied by the female department turned over to the use of the male department. Should the rate of increase in the number of boys committed continue for two years, this building will be needed by the boys. It is believed that the girls' chances of reformation would be improved under the supervisory care of a governing board of women managers. In respect of proposed legislation, forbidding the commitment of boys under 12 years of age, except felons, and providing for girls in separate institutions, it is understood that the board of managers and this Board are now of the same opinion.

Young girls committed to the institution are habitually brought to it by men, and the Board is informed by its committee that these men are not always of good character, and that at times they have come to the institution under the influence of liquor in charge of committed girls. This is a disgrace to the State, whose wards these girls become upon conviction. The Board recommends the passage of an act providing that girls committed to this institution, or any similar institution in the State, should be brought from the custody of the courts to the institutions by women of good character appointed for the purpose.

Referring for particulars to the report of its committee on reformatories, the Board finds that the main building of the institution is in bad repair, that needed buildings

completed are unfurnished, and that additional buildings will increase the usefulness of the institution, and, therefore, recommends the appropriation of a sufficient sum by a special act to cover the cost of the following items:

1. To furnish the north building for boys, to repaint it and relay some flooring. This building accommodates 100, was completed in 1882, and never furnished.

2. For the construction of a small building for closets for the boys of the primary department and its connection with the main sewer.

3. To provide an electric plant for the entire institution.

4. To provide a proper system of ventilation for school-rooms, lavatories, sleeping halls, etc., in the main building.

This was constructed in 1847-1849 and there is no way of changing the air without opening a window directly upon an inmate.

5. For relathing, replastering and making and changing partitions about the main building, for painting its exterior walls and for a library and reading-room.

6. For extending the lavatories and dining-room.

7. For reconstructing the steam plant. That in use is old and the consumption of coal is great. Experts state that the expense of reconstructing the system would soon be paid by the saving resulting from lessened pressure and better general distribution of heat.

8. For enlarging windows, removing iron bars and reconstructing as open dormitories the two east halls, taking out partitions and putting in columns and supports. These dormitories in the main building are prison-like and unpleasant, and this change is highly desirable.

9. For converting the prison chapel into rooms for officers' quarters. For the construction of a new chapel large enough to seat all the inmates. The room now used as a chapel is in the third story of the main building, approached by narrow stairways; it is in a perilous situation in case of fire, and does not provide seats for nearly the number of present inmates. A new chapel or assembly hall should be provided as a separate building.

10. For a drill hall or play-room for the boys for use in cold or rainy weather, and, in connection therewith, for a gymnasium to be used for purposes of physical training, and for a bath-room, with suitable individual plunge and other baths.

11. For the purchase of a farm and dairy. These are needed to give employment to older boys in farming, vegetable gardening, etc., and their purchase, it is stated, would result in ultimate saving of expense.

12. For supplying the deficiency in the appropriation for heating and furnishing the hospital building. The hospital is completed but unfurnished and unoccupied, and should be prepared for use at once.

13. For supplying the deficiency in the laundry appropriation of 1890. It was insufficient to equip it with proper machinery.

The managers of the institution state that an appropriation of \$200,000 will enable them to complete, furnish and erect all buildings, to make all alterations or repairs, and to provide all the new plant specified in the thirteen items above mentioned.

Believing that the present management of the State Industrial School merits the approval and generous support of the State government, this Board recommends the Legislature of 1891, by a special act, to appropriate the sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended by the managers of the State Industrial School in carrying out the recommendations of this report, such sum to be expended by the said managers upon plants and estimates to be approved by the Comptroller and the State Board of Charities.

This appropriation contemplates inexpensive buildings and their erection mainly by the labor of the boys themselves. Should it be granted, the State Industrial School will be complete in every part and supplied with very much the same equipment as is now to be found at the State Reformatory at Elmira. In future the State would

have only to provide for its maintenance and repair, and its management will be able still further to extend their endeavors to govern the school upon scientific as well as humane principles.

NEW YORK SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME, BATH.

The receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, were as follows: From the State, general appropriation, \$145,000; special appropriation, \$55,000; from all other sources, \$2,122.01; total, including \$3,823.54 cash carried over from the previous year, \$205,945.55. Its expenditures were: For building and improvements, \$50,382.62; for supervision, maintenance and care, \$149,880.92; total, \$200,363.54. It had a cash balance of \$5,682.01, October 1, 1890, and was free from debt.

The number of inmates of the institution October 1, 1889, was 973, and 284 new cases were admitted and 188 cases readmitted during the year. The total number under care in the course of the year was 1,445 and the daily average 1,044, as against 950 the previous year. The greatest number present at one time was 1,189, and the least number 898. The number under care October 1, 1890, was 1,023, as against 973, October 1889. There were, on October first, 214 absent with leave, and seventeen absent without leave, thus making a grand total of 1,277, present and absent, on that date. In addition to these there were also then twenty-three former inmates of the Home who were being cared for in State hospitals for the insane, as provided for by law. The expense for these during the last fiscal year, paid out of the appropriation to the Home, amounted to \$2,911.85. The average *per capita* expense at the Home, for supervision, maintenance, treatment and care, was \$2.76 per week.

It will be seen by these figures that the daily average number of inmates of the institution the past year was ninety-four in excess of the daily average the preceding year, and that the number under care October 1, 1890, was fifty in excess of the number under care October 1, 1889. The

large number absent on leave at the beginning of the year, and who are likely soon to return, makes it probable that the demands upon the institution the present year will be much larger than in any previous year since its opening, and that it will be taxed to its fullest, and quite probably beyond its proper capacity. The buildings are in good condition, but the dining accommodations are wholly inadequate for the present number of inmates, only about one-third of whom can be seated at once. This involves the setting of the tables three times at each meal, which is the source of much embarrassment to the management, and often of disagreements and ill-feelings among the inmates. To remedy these evils, the trustees of the institution propose to ask the Legislature for an appropriation for the erection of a detached dining-hall, with seating capacity for all of the inmates at once, and to convert the present dining-room to dormitory purposes, which will furnish proper accommodations for 100 additional inmates, and the Board recommends an appropriation for this purpose.

Agreeably to the recommendations of this Board, the trustees of the institution have recently introduced important and valuable changes in the hospital department, both in its domestic management and economy, and in the oversight and care of the sick and disabled. The nursing from the opening, until of late, has been wholly performed by inmates detailed for the purpose. Within a short time, a matron has been employed and given the general supervision of the domestic concerns and affairs of the hospital, and a trained female nurse, with two female pupils as assistants, has been placed in charge of the sick. There is still one detailed male attendant employed on each ward, subject to the supervision and direction of the chief trained nurse. The number of female pupils is to be increased from time to time as occasion may require, and they will be trained in their work by the supervising nurse. The average number of hospital patients is about 120, mostly chronic helpless cases, and the number is likely to increase each

year, with the advancing ages and consequent infirmities of the inmates.

ORPHAN ASYLUM AND HOMES FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

These institutions may be grouped in three classes, as follows: Those devoted exclusively to the custody and care of children; those having the custody and care of both children and adults; and those providing for only adults. The returns of the proper officers of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, furnishes the following: The valuation of their property of all kinds October 1, 1890, was \$25,959,439.74, as against \$22,472,905.95, the valuation October 1, 1889. Their receipts for the year were \$7,464,439.77, and their expenditures \$6,776,265.43, as against \$7,007,596.56 receipts, and \$6,407,031.23 expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889. The number of beneficiaries in their custody and care October 1, 1890, was 34,392, as against 32,366, October 1, 1889, as follows: Adult males 2,116, adult females 5,043, boys 15,019, girls 12,214; total 34,392. The tables relating to these institutions, hereto appended, gives the names and location of each of them, the appraised value of their property, their classified receipts and expenditures respectively, for the year, and the number of inmates in each at its close.

The incorporation of the following institutions, for the custody and care of children, after due examination and inquiry have been approved and certified by the Board during the year, pursuant to chapter 446 of the Laws of 1883, viz.: April ninth, St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York; October eighth, The Order of the Brothers of Nazareth, New York; The Burns Memorial Association for the Education of Boys, and the Buffalo Deaconess Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE MIKANARI HOME AT JAMESTOWN.

Complaints having come to the Board concerning the management of the Mikanari Home, and the condition of its inmates, Commissioner Letchworth of the district, with the secretary as a committee, made a formal and thorough

investigation of its management and affairs, and of the condition of the children in its charge, and advised the Board of the results of their investigation by their report dated July 9, 1890. Upon this report the Board recommended that proceedings be taken by the Attorney-General, in accordance with the facts, for the dissolution of the corporation. Subsequently, upon representations made in behalf of the institution, the Attorney-General requested the Board to make further examination in the premises. Upon this request the said committee, with the president of the Board, made such further examination, and they reported under date of December 11, 1890, sustaining the findings of the committee in their first report, and renewing the recommendation for the dissolution of the corporation. The said reports, as duly adopted by the Board, with the resolutions in the matter which were adopted by the Board at its adjourned meeting, November 11, 1890, are hereto appended:

INCORPORATED HOSPITALS.

The property held by these institutions October 1, 1890, has been appraised by their managers at \$ 17,483,151.20, as against \$14,932,169.35; the appraised value October 1, 1889. Their total receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, were \$3,477,942.61, and their expenditures, \$3,338,097.31, as against \$3,122,615.81, their receipts, and \$2,704,183.68, their expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889. The number of patients under care and treatment October 1, 1890, was 4,118, as against 3,782, October 1, 1889.

During the year the standing committee on medical charities has visited and inspected a large number of these institutions, and reported to the Board. The appended tables relating to hospitals show the name, location, date and manner of incorporation of each of these institutions, their respective objects and purposes, the appraised value of their property, their receipts and expenditures for the year, the number of patients treated during the year, with the results, and the number under care at its close.

INCORPORATED DISPENSARIES.

The property held by the dispensaries of the State October 1, 1890, as appraised by their several managers, was valued at \$839,611.91 as against \$759,025.49, the valuation October 1, 1889. Their receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, were \$346,689.86, and their expenditures \$292,942.13, as against \$273,957.09, receipts, and \$246,110.34, expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889. The operations of these institutions for the year respectively appear in the appended tables relating to dispensaries.

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN POOR-HOUSES AND ALMS-HOUSES.

The number of county poor-houses in the State is fifty-six, which give shelter to an average of about 7,500 inmates, including about 2,000 insane, mostly in detached buildings, or wards, in connection with these institutions. The alms-house of New York city, with its numerous hospitals, asylums and other departments, contains an average of about 10,500 inmates, of whom nearly 5,000 are insane; and the Kings county alms-house has an average of about 3,500 inmates, nearly 2,000 of whom are in its asylum departments. The cities of Kingston, Newburgh, Oswego, Poughkeepsie and Utica maintain local alms-houses, with a total average in all of about 300 inmates, and there are two town poor-houses, each, in Schuyler and Queens counties, with inmates, averaging in both counties about 200. The counties of Hamilton and Schuyler have no county poor-house, but provide for their poor in the institutions of other counties, or temporarily at their homes or in families.

It will be observed from these figures that the poor-houses and alms-houses of this State, with their numerous hospital and asylum departments, furnish shelter and protection, in round numbers, for an average of about 22,000 persons, 9,000 of whom are insane, and 13,000 otherwise disabled by various bodily and mental ailments and infirmities, rendering them objects of public oversight and care. These institutions, under local control and manage-

ment, and supported wholly by local taxation, involve an annual expenditure, by the counties and cities of the State, of about \$3,500,000, exclusive of the outlay for lands, buildings, furnishing, etc., amounting to full \$8,000,000. This heavy annual sum, raised by taxation for local charity and the welfare of its numerous and varied recipients, largely concern the public, and, therefore, become legitimate subjects for examination and inquiry as to the manner in which the money expended, and, also, as to its effect upon those for whose benefit it is designed. The interest in this direction is not confined wholly to the county or city in which the expenditure is made, but, in the broad sense of the public welfare, extends to all of the various counties and cities of the entire State. The dependent child, curable insane, sick, or otherwise disabled person of any locality, if neglected, may, in time, become the incorrigible criminal, or the incurable pauper, and, by change of residence permanently burden some other community in no manner responsible for such neglect. Hence the common interest, pecuniary and otherwise, of the various counties and cities of the State in the proper custody and curative treatment of the infirm and dependent classes, by the respective localities, and the duty of the State, in the interest of the common welfare, to examine and inquire into, and enforce by wholesome statutes, rules and regulations, such custody and treatment.

In its first visits to the poor-houses of the State the Board found them generally in a wretched and deplorable condition. With few exceptions, the buildings were old and badly planned for their purposes, and many of them were greatly dilapidated and hardly tenable. The sexes in most of them were locked apart at night, but during the day they mingled more or less with each other, and no proper classification as to the varied character and condition of the inmates was practicable. Thus, vagrant and abandoned men and women, sick, infirm and aged persons, insane, epileptic, idiotic and feeble-minded, and intelligent and innocent children were brought into daily intimate

association and intercourse, with its contaminating and ruinous effects. The better class of citizens in the community seldom visited these institutions, and they generally manifested little or no interest regarding their purposes or condition. The first and subsequent early reports of the Board in respect to the poor-houses awakened public interest in this direction, which soon led to frequent volunteer visits to them by intelligent and benevolent persons in the various counties and cities, which have since been continued with good results. The various county committees appointed by this Board, in accordance with the statute, and the numerous committees of the State Charities Aid Association, also make frequent visits to these institutions, and they have in many instances proved valuable auxiliaries to the Board in the prosecution of its work in the direction of improvement and reform.

The Board here records, with pleasure, that there has been a gradual and steady improvement of the poor-houses and alms-houses of the State since its first visits to these institutions, which visits have been continued from year to year from its organization. In some counties the old structures have been replaced by new, and in many of the other counties the buildings have been remodeled and extended to meet the increasing local public demands. The supervisors of Washington county, at their last annual session, appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of a new poor-house the coming year, on the site of the old structure, which is greatly needed. In some of the counties the poor-houses are still in bad condition, and new buildings are urgently required, properly to meet the public necessities. The attention of the proper authorities has been called to the condition of these institutions, and the efforts of the Board are being directed to secure the early erection of new buildings in these counties.

The internal and domestic management of the poor-houses of the State has also been much improved within the past few years, as the buildings, from time to time, have been properly fitted up, and thus better adapted to

their purposes. This improvement is apparent in the more stringent rules and regulations regarding admissions and registration, excluding the able-bodied and vagrant; in the generally enforced separation of the sexes; in a more extended and better classification of the inmates, and their employment at labor, as far as practicable, suited to their varied capacities and conditions, and a more rigid accounting of the expenditures. There is still opportunity for further improvements in these institutions, especially in the classification of the inmates, and in the oversight and care of the sick and infirm. For several years the Rensselaer county poor-house has employed a trained nurse to superintend its hospital department, and recently the Erie county poor-house has adopted a system for the training of its hospital nurses in their special work, with good results. This matter is receiving the attention of the Board, and it trusts that ere long the nursing in the hospital departments of all the poor-houses of the State, or at least in the larger and more important ones, will be conducted and performed wholly by trained attendants.

POOR-HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

The varied character and condition of those who seek protection and care in poor-houses and alms-houses make it important that these institutions should be properly planned and constructed, otherwise they largely defeat the purposes for which they are intended. While due regard to economy should be had in providing shelter for the pauper and dependent classes, these institutions, in all cases, should be so planned and constructed as to secure proper sanitary conditions, thorough classification of the inmates, strict separation of the sexes, and the enforcement of the decencies and proprieties of life. At the same time, they should contain the proper appliances for heating, ventilation and personal cleanliness, with suitable hospital accommodations for the sick and infirm, and be well lighted with good sun exposure. These desirable considerations can be readily attained by proper foresight and

care in the projection of plans and specifications for the construction of such institutions, and without increased or undue expense to the public.

The subject of proper plans and construction of poor-houses and alms-houses has been made a special study by Commissioner Letchworth since his early connection with this Board, and he has contributed largely to the public demands in this direction. To this end he early visited the poor-houses and alms-houses in this and other States, and also many of those abroad, carefully noted their plans and construction, and developed plans and specifications for the erection of new and the improvement of old buildings, which were given to the public in a report by him to this Board, transmitted to the Legislature in 1879. These plans received general public approval, and have been adopted in many instances in this and other States, in the construction of new and the alteration and repair of old poor-houses, with beneficial and satisfactory results.

Since his report to the Board upon this subject in 1879, Commissioner Letchworth has continued his studies in this direction, and has from time to time contributed much to the public upon this important matter. His most recent production in this respect was in a paper on poor-house construction, prepared and read by him before the annual State convention of county superintendents of the poor, at Lockport, in August last, which received the hearty approval and indorsement of that organization. This paper contains the most advanced modern ideas upon the subject, and is of such public utility that the Board appends a copy of it to this report, and invites its careful consideration.

IN-DOOR POOR-HOUSE AND ALMS-HOUSE SUPPORT.

The returns of the county superintendents of the poor and other proper county and city officers, to this Board, for the year ending October 1, 1890, furnish the following:

The number of in-door paupers during the year was as follows: In county poor-houses, 17,736; in city alms-houses, 60,587; total, 78,323, as against 76,323 the preceding year.

The number under care November 1, 1890, was, in county poor-houses, 7,011; in city alms-houses, 13,689; total, 20,700, as against 20,749 November 1, 1889, of whom 10,684 were males, and 10,016 females. Of those in poor-houses and alms-houses during the year, 47,863 were males and 30,460 females, and 30,640 were of native birth, and 47,683 foreign born. The expenditures in connection with these institutions during the year were as follows: In county poor-houses, \$701,402.47; in city alms-houses, \$2,046,824.02; total, \$2,748,226.49, as against \$2,995,561.86 the preceding year, being a decrease of \$247,335.37.

The appended tables, relating to poor-houses and alms-houses, show the value of the property held by these institutions, classify their inmates and exhibit their expenditures respectively, for the year; and also show the average number of persons in poor-houses and alms-houses from 1868 to 1890, inclusive, with the annual expense of their supervision, maintenance and care.

OUT-DOOR PUBLIC RELIEF.

The number of persons receiving public out-door relief in this State during the year ending October 31, 1890, was 97,018, as against 59,761 during the year ending September 30, 1889. The expenditures for this purpose during the year were \$571,638.86, as against \$671,671.36 the previous year. Of this sum \$74,074.41 was expended in New York county, and in the cities of Kingston, Newburgh, Oswego, Poughkeepsie and Utica, and \$497,564.45, in the other counties and cities of the State. In Kings county no public out-door relief has been furnished for several years, and this mode of relief in New York county is confined mainly to the distribution of coal to families in the winter months. There is a tendency in all the counties and cities of the State to lessen this form of public out-door relief, and, it is believed, with beneficial results. The number of persons thus aided in the State in 1870 was 101,796 and the amount expended \$911,855.15, as against 97,018, the number aided in 1890, at an expenditure of \$571,638.86.

Owing to the delays and difficulties of the county superintendents in obtaining from town overseers of the poor full returns on this important matter, the Board is compelled to state that the figures above given are proximate only, and probably in that sense can be relied on only as indicating a decrease in the practice of such distribution of public money, found by experience, to be demoralizing usually to the recipients.

At the annual State convention of county superintendents of the poor, held at Lockport in August last, a paper on out-door relief, prepared by Mrs. C. R. Lowell, of New York, late member of this Board, was presented and read, and as it contains much valuable information upon the subject, the Board hereto appends it to this report and commends its careful consideration.

IMMIGRATION.

There is no State so largely affected by immigration as New York, and the subject has received the careful attention and consideration of this Board from its organization. The evils of an indiscriminate and unrestricted immigration in filling our poor-houses, alms-houses, asylums, hospitals and other institutions of charity, with chronic, helpless insane and other alien paupers, were fully brought to the attention of Congress by the Board in 1881, through the delegation of this State, and remedial measures recommended. These recommendations were earnestly indorsed and sustained by the Boards of Charities of various other States, through their respective congressional delegations, resulting in the law of Congress of 1882, providing for federal control and regulation of immigration. The defects in this law, the chief of which has been its execution by local officers, have frequently been pointed out by this Board in its annual reports and otherwise, and some of these defects have been remedied by federal legislation and by change of methods of administration.

In April last, the Secretary of the Treasury terminated the contract with the State Commissioners of Emigra-

tion, and thereupon assumed the direction and control of immigration at the port of New York, through a superintendent designated and appointed for the purpose. The present place of landing is at the barge office on the battery, but accommodations are being fitted up on Ellis island, in New York harbor, where the landing of all immigrants, destined to that port, is to be effected as soon as these accommodations are completed. The time is too brief fully to measure the benefits of this change, but it is believed that it will result in a much better execution of the laws, and thus more effectually protect the institutions of this State, and of its cities and counties, against the inroads of chronic, helpless alien insane and paupers, with which they are heavily and unduly burdened.

At the meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, held at Baltimore in May last, a paper upon immigration, prepared by Commissioner Van Antwerp, of this board, chairman of the committee upon the subject, was presented and read; and attracted wide attention. This paper contains so much of value and interest upon the question to the Legislature and the general public, that the Board appends it to this report, to which attention is earnestly invited.

STATE PAUPERS.

The operations of the act relating to State paupers, chapter 661 of the Laws of 1873, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, were as follows: The number of State paupers in the custody of the Board October 1, 1889, was 263, and the commitments during the year were 1,440, as against 1,757 the preceding year. The changes in the several State alms-houses during the year were as follows: Discharged upon recovery and allowed to go out and provide for themselves, 382; secured situations in families by adoption or otherwise, 3; absconded, 60; transferred to State insane hospitals and other institutions, 7; sent to their relatives or friends, or to their places of legal settlement in other States and countries, 983; died, 35. This left 239 under care October 1, 1890, as against 263

October 1, 1889, viz.: In State alms-houses, 198; at the Utica State Hospital, 5; at the Binghamton State Hospital, 17; at the Willard State Hospital, 19; at the Albany Orphan Asylum, 1.

This act went into effect October 22, 1873, and its operations from that date, to and including September 30, 1890, a period of nearly seventeen years, have been as follows: Whole number of persons committed as State paupers, 22,788, of whom 17,787 were males, and 5,001 females; discharged able to provide for their own support, 6,330; placed in family situations by adoption or otherwise, 82; absconded and disappeared from public view, 1,301; transferred to State insane hospitals, orphan asylums and other institutions, 126, of whom 42 still remain in custody; furnished with transportation to their places of legal settlement or homes in other States and countries, 14,190; died, 562; remaining under care October 1, 1890: In State alms-houses, 197; in other institutions, 42; total, 239. For further details respecting the operations of the act, attention is invited to the tables upon the subject hereto appended.

The total expenditures under the act for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, were \$42,163.68, as against \$39,969.13 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1889. The balance October 1, 1890, after payment of all claims for maintenance, transportation and services, was \$155.55, as against \$2,319.23 October 1, 1889. The increased expenditures for the year were due to an unusual number of insane and otherwise helpless persons committed in the last quarter of 1889 and the first quarter of 1890, and the consequent outlay necessary in removing them, in many instances in charge of attendants, to their homes in other states and countries. These accumulations have been thus materially reduced during the year, so that the number under care at its close was twenty-four less than at the beginning of the year. It is believed, therefore, that the usual appropriation of \$40,000 will probably meet the requirements of the law for the present fiscal year, and

an appropriation for that amount is accordingly recommended. The expenditures for the year, itemized and classified as provided by the statute, appears in the appended table upon the matter.

A brief survey of the operations of this law, fully demonstrates its value and importance to the counties and cities of this State, as a defense against pauper insane and otherwise helpless and infirm persons drifting or sent to it from other States and countries, and who thereupon become objects of public support and care. The returns of the superintendents of the poor and other proper officers show an average of about 22,000 paupers and insane in all the poor-houses, alms-houses and city and county asylums of this State, arising from its fixed or settled population. The commitment of these 22,798 unsettled or non-resident paupers and insane coming from other States and countries during the seventeen years that this law has been in effect, had they been permitted to remain in this State would have filled another equal number of such poor-houses, alms-houses and asylums, and thus doubled the annual expenses of its cities and counties for public charitable purposes, already amounting to about \$3,500,000 exclusive of the interest on the cost of buildings, fixtures, appliances and lands. This large number of insane and paupers has been temporarily provided for by the board, under arrangements with certain cities and counties having suitable accommodations for them, until their friends and homes could be traced out, when they have been removed to the places where they severally belonged in other States and countries, and this State thus relieved of their permanent maintenance and care. The entire work has been performed without any outlay for buildings or additional officers, and at an average rate per person of less than it would have cost for their full poor-house or asylum support for three months.

The Board deems it desirable to refer briefly to the character and condition of the various classes of persons that come under the operation of the law, as State paupers,

and to this end quotes from its fourteenth annual report to the Legislature, as follows:

"1. Migratory and only slightly-disabled paupers of other States and Canada: Before this law went into effect, large numbers of this class had been accustomed to make their appearance in this State, annually, as winter set in, travel from poor-house to poor-house, and remain in the State in comparative idleness, and generously provided for, until spring. Upon the approach of warm weather, the season for labor, they would go back to the localities whence they came, spend the summer in aimless wanderings, and reappear in this State the next winter. The Canadian Dominion has no organized system of public charities, and the poor-houses of many of the adjoining States are small and imperfect, hence the eagerness of this class to avail themselves, during the inclement season, of the generous provision of the county poor-houses and alms-houses of this State. At first, considerable numbers of these persons were committed as State paupers. The thorough examination to which these were submitted soon detected the imposture, and they were summarily dealt with. This soon induced most of this class to leave the State permanently, impressed with the certainty of detection and punishment if they returned, so that now but few of these persons come under observation.

"2. Pauper families of other States and countries: There is probably no class of persons more restless, and inclined to change from place to place, than paupers, and they usually seek out localities in which the most liberal public provision for the maintenance and care of this class is made. Hence it is not uncommon for whole families of paupers, from outside localities, attracted by our numerous charities, to appear in this State, wholly dependent from the time they cross its borders. When submitted to thorough examination, as to why they came into the State, they generally assign as reasons the hardship of the times in the locality whence they came, and the lack of public provision for their support. Two courses only are open to the State in dealing with this class: First, to break up the family, by placing the children in some asylum, and proceeding against the parents according to circumstances; and, second, to return the family to

the place whence it came. The latter course is generally pursued as being just and proper, and at the same time more economical to the State.

"3. Indigent families, verging on pauperism: Families of this character, under the pressure of hardships, are often induced to change their residence in the hope of bettering their condition, or from a desire to avoid becoming paupers in the community in which they are known. During the late financial distress of the country, the number of such families moving into this State from adjacent and even remote States was quite large. The pittance brought by them soon became exhausted, and they were consequently thrown upon the protecting care of the State. In cases where it was apparent that the family had come into the State with an honest and sincere intent to provide for its support, and desired to remain, every effort has been made to aid such family in its endeavors, and in many instances with complete success. If, however, it was found that such family was not likely to succeed, and had relatives or friends in the locality recently left, to aid in its support, the family has been returned to its home and friends, when desired, believing such return best calculated to promote its welfare, and also the interests of the State.

"4. Chronic sick, infirm and disabled persons: This class forms a very considerable portion of the persons committed under the law. They often come from remote distances, attracted by the high character of our numerous general and special hospitals. In some instances they are enabled to reach this State through the aid of relatives or friends, in others through the aid of the public authorities of the locality in which they reside, and not infrequently by disposing of their household goods and other actual necessities, in their eagerness to obtain medical or surgical relief. Persons suffering with nearly every form of chronic disease or infirmity, as the blind, injured and crippled, consumptive, scrofulous or cancerous, are embraced in this class. They had been led to believe that it only became necessary for them to appear at the doors of these hospitals to gain free admittance; they learn to the contrary when too late, and in their helplessness are compelled to seek the friendly shelter of some poor-house or alms-house. As these persons are

in no wise legitimate permanent charges upon the counties of this State, they are returned to their homes, when their consent can be obtained, and they are in condition to bear the fatigue of travel. This class often expresses their gratitude upon reaching their homes, for the timely aid thus rendered.

"5. Persons coming into this State for temporary employment: There is a large class of persons that have no fixed habitation, nor follow any steady employment. These engage upon public works, corporation improvements, and the canals when open, and they change from locality to locality, as opportunities for labor of this kind offer. As a class they are careless of their earnings, and unmindful of their obligations to themselves and to society. When in health, and the kind of employment they seek is abundant, they are independent, but when in sickness and without such employment, they are dependent. This class, when committed to the protection of the State, is held until recovered, and then generally discharged, with sharp admonitions to provide for themselves.

"6. Insane, idiotic, feeble-minded and other irresponsible persons: The security of the public institutions for the insane, idiotic and other irresponsible persons, in many of the surrounding States, is not of the most enduring character, nor are these classes in family custody, always secure. Hence, it is quite common to find insane, imbecile, idiotic, epileptic or other dangerous persons at large in this State, who can be traced as coming directly from the public institutions or families in other States and countries. When this fact is fully determined, these persons are placed in charge of suitable attendants, and delivered to the institution or family from which they had escaped. To trace out these, a large amount of correspondence often becomes necessary, and great care needs be exercised in properly disposing of them. In several instances, every effort to find out their homes or friends has thus far failed, and they are retained under the protecting care of the State.

"7. Wounded, sick and disabled soldiers of the late war: At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, large numbers of young men temporarily in this State enlisted in the army in New York regiments or in the navy, recruited at its ports. Many of

these, more or less disabled, were discharged from the service, in other States, in which they took up their residence. Under the pressure of misfortunes, from increasing disability or otherwise, these from time to time appear in this State, and claim its fostering care because of their services in its behalf. The early practice was to obtain admission to the National Homes, but since the opening of the State Home at Bath, measures are taken to secure to them the benefits of that institution. The number of this class thus aided, since the law went into effect, has been quite large."

These are mainly the classes of persons that the Board is called upon to deal with in the execution of the law respecting State paupers, and the number brought under its operation varies, from time to time, from influences and conditions over which the Board has no control. The pressure of want and inability to obtain remunerative employment in other States and countries induces large numbers of these classes to leave their homes and come to this State in the hope of bettering their condition, while others are influenced in this respect only by the desire to secure the relief offered by its numerous public and private charities. The location of the State, with its large port of entry, its extended and exposed borders and the numerous water and other lines of communication leading into it give them easy and cheap ingress; and once within the State, they gravitate to its poor-houses, alms-houses, hospitals, asylums and other institutions of charity, and, unless investigated and promptly dealt with, they are quite certain to become the objects of public oversight and care the remainder of their lives. The Board, therefore, believes it to be the duty of the State, both in the interest of humanity and wise public economy, to return these illegitimate and onerous burdens upon its charities to their homes and friends or places of legal settlement whence they came in other States and countries.

ALIEN PAUPERS.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, the board removed 165 alien paupers to their homes in different countries of Europe, pursuant to chapter 549 of the Laws

of 1880, as follows: To England, 39; to Ireland, 26; to Scotland, 7; to Germany, 45; to Austria-Hungary, 14; to Italy, 13; to Switzerland and Russia, each 6; to Sweden, 5; to France, 2; to Denmark and Holland, each 1. Total, 165.

These persons were all found in the poor-houses, almshouses, hospitals, asylums and other charitable institutions of this State, a charge upon its counties and cities, with no prospect of ever becoming self-supporting had they continued in this country. Their condition before leaving their various homes, as developed by the examinations, was as follows: Criminal, 3; vagrant and mendicant, 29; feeble-minded, 33; old and decrepit, 19; crippled, 15; lunatic, 8; imbecile, 7; paralytic, 3; epileptic, 5; deformed, 4; otherwise disabled and infirm, 39. Total, 165.

The following are the ports at which these persons were found to have landed, viz.: At New York, 139; at other United States ports, 10; at various Canadian ports, 16. Total, 165.

According to the testimony of these infirm and helpless persons, they were deported from their several homes in Europe to this country as follows: By cities and other municipalities, 24; by relatives, guardians and friends, 96; by various immigration societies and European "benevolent" organizations and associations, 39; by labor contractors, 6. Total, 165.

The total expense for the removal of these 165 alien chronic paupers to their respective European homes, from which they were deported to this country, was \$3,683.04; the expense per person, \$22.32. The whole number of removals under the act to October 1, 1890, has been 1,556; the entire expenditure, \$33,292.72; the expenditure per capita, \$21.39.

The work detailed above has been performed by the Board, as in previous years, without any cost to the State in the way of salaries, and is a needful supplement to the *intention* of the law of Congress prohibiting the landing at our ports of the undesirable classes described, who almost all immediately become burdens on the charitable systems

of this State, unless we soon return them to their native homes or ports of shipment.

In recent years, it is said, a business of great magnitude has been established by the aid of runners, or agents, employed among the various nations of central and southern Europe, soliciting, even inciting, immigration to the United States, with the view of furnishing steerage passengers for foreign lines of steamers coming to our ports, whose owners may be supposed to be indifferent to anything but gaining passage money from large numbers. Therefore, many instances occur (and will continue to occur), among the thousands landed, of individuals wholly unfitted by their infirmities for self support becoming domiciled here, and add increased burdens for their lives on our already overburdened State and local taxation for public charitable purposes, and crowding still more our existing institutions, already overcrowded. Their facility of passing port examinations is enlarged by tickets being issued to them in Europe to interior points over our railroads, after reaching New York city or other of the seaports of the United States for that purpose. For these reasons it is still needful for our State to continue its wise annual appropriation of \$5,000 to enable this Board to protect, under pressure of home necessities, our institutions and alms-houses by sending to their homes or places of origin abroad those aliens who have no national claims on us, particularly those often sent here with the expectation of shifting to our shoulders cases that have become exasperating and incorrigible to their relatives or the authorities of the places of their birth.

A full registry of all the persons returned, by name and number and date of return, are kept in books in the office of the Board, and in no case has there yet occurred complaint of any improper removal.

As there may now be among the honorable members of the Legislature those who are not familiar with the results past, present and prospective of the work of the Board in this department of its duties, the Board repeats the following

from its report of last year, modified by including in the calculations the 165 aliens returned this year. Up to October 1, 1890, we returned 1,556 paupers of the classes described:

"The saving of future expenditures to the State by these modest annual ones is so enormous, that it almost passes the belief of those not familiar with the subject. It amounts in economy to millions, as can be proved, by estimating the cost of supporting in institutions 1,556 persons at only two dollars each per week (making no estimate of the cost of the added "plant" or buildings necessary to contain them), a total of over \$3,112 per week, and of \$161,824 per annum for the whole number.

"Estimating the duration of life of this class of dependents, had they been allowed to remain in the country, at the minimum average of fifteen years, the result of the wise forethought of the State in annually appropriating the small sums used since 1880, to return foreign paupers found in it, an ultimate saving of \$2,427,360, independent of the expense of housing them and providing salaried officers for their care-taking for that period of time (fifteen years), is definitely proved, and an illegitimate burden on our people thrown back where it originated and where it justly and naturally belongs.

"Obviously no measure can be more prudent for the State, than to protect itself, as far as it can, from the noisome sediment that forced pauper immigration from all Europe deposits almost immediately upon arrival in its institutions, supported by taxation, and also in those of its counties, cities and towns, locally supported in like manner."

But higher and beyond any money value, is the protection thus obtained for our people from deteriorations of the kind that perpetuate themselves from generation to generation. Insanity and idiocy are proved to be transmissible to posterity, and often, when developed, are referred to as hereditary influences in criminal actions that come into our courts; and as to pauperism, its debasing tendencies are shown by the fact that in this State there are now hundreds of pauper descendants of one pauper ancestress, all traced back to her.

Therefore, so far as they may properly be employed, efforts in the direction of prevention of increase in them are as essential as attempts at curing mental and moral diseases that are so contaminating to the public welfare, and so expensive for the public to support.

APPENDED PAPERS.

The following reports and papers, which have been read and accepted by the Board, and directed to be transmitted to the Legislature with its annual report, are hereto appended:

Report of the Standing Committee of the Board on the Deaf.

Report of the Standing Committee of the Board on Reformatories.

Report of Visitations of Poor-Houses of the Fourth Judicial District, by Commissioner Foster.

Report of Visitations of Poor-Houses of the Sixth Judicial District, by Commissioner Walrath.

Paper on Poor-House Construction, by Commissioner Letchworth.

Paper on Out-Door Relief, by Josephine Shaw Lovell.

Reports on applications for approval of organization and incorporation of institutions, societies and associations for the care of pauper and destitute children.

Report on the Mikanari Home of Jamestown.

Paper on Immigration, by Commissioner Van Antwerp.

Correspondence with the Superintendent of Immigration and the Collector of the Port of New York in reference to the landing of insane and idiotic immigrants.

By direction of the Board.

OSCAR CRAIG,
President.

J. H. VAN ANTWERP,
Vice-President.

Attest:

CHARLES S. HOYT,
Secretary.

Dated ALBANY, *December 13, 1890,*

R E P O R T

OF THE

Standing Committee of the Board on the Deaf.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

In behalf of the standing committee of the Board upon the deaf, I have the honor to offer the following report:

There are seven schools for the education of the deaf in this State. These are of a semi-public nature, as they are authorized to receive and educate deaf pupils at State or county expense. It is, therefore, the duty of the Board to inspect them annually, and to report their condition to the Legislature. They are:

1. New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, One Hundred and Sixty-second street, and Tenth avenue, New York; incorporated 1817.

2. LeCouteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, 125 Edward street, Buffalo, N. Y.; incorporated 1861.

3. Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Lexington avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, New York; incorporated 1867.

4. St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham, Westchester county, N. Y.; incorporated 1875. Branches for males at Throgg's Neck, Westchester county, and for females at Dean street and Buffalo avenue, Brooklyn.

5. Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome, Oneida county, N. Y.; incorporated 1875.

6. Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester, N. Y.; Incorporated 1875.

7. Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone, Franklin county, N. Y.; incorporated 1884.

These institutions as a rule belong exclusively to private corporations, and are governed by boards of managers or trustees, who appoint a superintendent. Exceptions, however, are the schools at Rome and Malone, the State having recently made appropriations for buildings there. The State appropriates \$250

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, FOR THE YEAR 1913 AND
 1914, WITH A SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, AND THE APPOINTMENT
 OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, AND THE COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, AS A STATE
 REPORT.

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1915. 100 PAGES. PRICE, 10 CENTS. (Selling price, 15 cents.)

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, HAS THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING:

1. A copy of the report of the COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, FOR THE YEAR 1913 AND 1914, WITH A SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, AND THE APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, AND THE COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, AS A STATE REPORT.

2. A copy of the report of the COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, FOR THE YEAR 1913 AND 1914, WITH A SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, AND THE APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, AND THE COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, AS A STATE REPORT.

NAME	RANK	DATE	REMARKS
John D. Smith	Major	1913	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1914	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1915	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1916	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1917	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1918	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1919	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1920	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1921	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1922	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1923	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1924	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1925	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1926	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1927	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1928	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1929	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1930	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1931	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1932	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1933	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1934	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1935	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1936	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1937	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1938	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1939	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1940	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1941	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1942	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1943	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1944	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1945	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1946	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1947	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1948	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1949	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1950	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1951	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1952	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1953	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1954	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1955	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1956	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1957	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1958	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1959	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1960	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1961	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1962	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1963	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1964	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1965	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1966	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1967	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1968	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1969	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1970	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1971	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1972	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1973	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1974	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1975	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1976	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1977	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1978	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1979	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1980	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1981	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1982	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1983	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1984	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1985	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1986	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1987	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1988	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1989	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1990	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1991	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1992	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1993	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1994	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1995	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1996	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1997	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1998	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	1999	Retired
John D. Smith	Major	2000	Retired

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, HAS THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF THE FOLLOWING:

PUPILS UNDER INSTRUCTION.

	STATE PUPILS.		COUNTY PUPILS.		PRIVATE PUPILS.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York.	147	74	65	31	3	1	321
Buffalo	40	25	13	23	14	14	129
Lexington avenue, New York	56	43	44	44	2	2	191
Fordham and branches	55	72	62	62	13	14	278
Rome	75	47	18	16	.....	.....	156
Rochester	57	52	24	19	.....	.....	152
Malone ..	35	20	14	14	.....	.....	83
Totals	465	333	240	209	32	31	1,310

The average per capita cost for maintenance for year ending September 30, 1890, was as follows in the different institutions:

One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York.....	\$313 00
Lexington avenue, New York.....	290 59
Fordham and branches	215 42
Rome.....	282 55
Rochester	268 86
Buffalo.....	215 83
Malone.....	281 52

These figures can not, however, be taken for purposes of accurate comparison, as the averages are made up in different ways in the several institutions.

Upon inspection, the grounds and buildings of the schools were found to be generally in good order and repair. Exceptions are mentioned in the notes of the inspections of the various institutions.

In all of the schools the pupils appeared healthy and the teachers interested in their education and anxious that their examinations should meet the approval of your committee. No institutions coming under the visitation of the State Board of Charities are, as a rule, better conducted, or show more satisfactory results. The teachers, a large majority of whom are women, use loving, patient and intelligent efforts to impart knowledge and to teach speech to those deficient in hearing and voice, who come under their charge.

Chapter 213, section 9 of the Laws of 1875, entitled "An act relative to the care and education of deaf-mutes," excludes from the schools all applicants of less than three years residence in the State. The result is, in cases, that pupils are kept from attending school in some of their best educational years, and as they complete a regular course of instruction as a rule before leaving school, they stay two or three years later than they otherwise would. The State, therefore, has to pay as much, and the interest of the pupils requires that this period of exclusion should be reduced from three years to one. The superintendents of the schools favor the amendment, and state that there are probably not over a dozen such applications each year.

Industrial training to a greater or less extent is part of the educational course in each of these institutions, but it can be extended and improved upon in most of them to advantage.

Sufficient attention is not paid, as a rule, to the special need of physical training of deaf-mute children. Their breathing is generally short and panting and they have great disposition to pulmonary diseases. Care should therefore be taken to allow for regular daily exercise in the open air; and calisthenics, tending to expand the lungs and chest should be daily given to every pupil. In one of the schools inspected, before the lesson began, the class expanded the lungs and expelled the air from them in several long respirations, showing in this instance the practical recognition by the teachers of the physical needs and defects referred to.

The education of the deaf-mute, in order that his mind may be informed, and he be admitted as a full member in the companionship of those about him, is the object for which all these schools exist. This object is aimed at faithfully but differently in the various schools. Although the writer is not an expert, being unfamiliar with dactylology and the Abbe de L'Epee signs, he ventures as the results of several visits, to all but the Malone school, the opinion that in no two of them is the education of the deaf-mute sought on exactly the same basis.

Your committee has seen no reason in subsequent inspections to change the opinion expressed in the report, dated December 8, 1887, and reiterated more particularly in the report, dated December 7, 1888, that the method of instruction by articulation and lip-reading, known as the "oral," is the best, and that it should be generally introduced in all the schools. By this method the deaf-mutes are taught to speak more or less distinctly, and, as a rule, if the instruction is commenced in time, they are enabled to enter into direct communication by speech and lip-reading with those about them.

The word "deaf-mute" is commonly used to designate the pupils in these schools. But they may not all be fairly so-called. They are mute only, in a large majority of cases, because they have not learned to use their voices, having to contend with the difficulty of not hearing them. In the "oral" schools pupils taken in time in a large majority of cases, as your committee is able to testify, have learned to use and control their own voices intelligibly, and rejoice thereat. It is believed that, as was well said by one of them, parents of deaf children would prefer imperfect speech to perfect silence.

There is a diversity of opinion honestly held, it is believed, by the superintendents and teachers of these different schools as to the best method by which to educate the deaf. Having expressed his opinion as to the best method frankly, in this and in former reports, as the result of observation made with some care, your committee with equal frankness expresses his opinion now, that as a rule the superintendents and teachers, notwithstanding a natural inclination, which is common to mankind, to follow beaten paths and to hold to what has been held good, agree that there is a best method, that it should be ascertained which is the best, and that the best course should generally be followed.

The State pays, as has been stated, \$250 a year for each of 798 pupils. The sum is uniform for all, but there is no uniform course of instruction. The educational method differs widely, and the greatest possible contrast in the results accomplished, is shown by the graduating pupils who yearly leave the different schools.

The appointments to the schools are made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. It is believed that he does not claim to be an expert in the education of the deaf.

Your committee therefore recommends that an assistant to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall be an expert on the subject of the education of the deaf, be named by a special act of the Legislature, to hold office for one year upon a reasonable salary. That it shall be the duty of such assistant to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to visit and examine thoroughly the different schools and methods of instruction in them, and to report his conclusions fully to the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Board of Charities.

Should the report and conclusions of such Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction have the approval of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and of the State Board of Charities, it would then be in order to ask the Legislature of 1892 to adopt the method recommended as that to be followed for the instruction of State pupils.

There must be a best method, all should unite in ascertaining it, when known it should be uniformly followed. The State should pay for and its wards should have the best instruction.

The number of teachers employed in the seven institutions for the deaf in the State is stated to be ninety-nine. Of this number, sixty-eight are so-called articulation teachers, who

are engaged in teaching speech and lip-reading. To insure the best possible results of articulation teaching throughout all these institutions, it seems desirable that provision be made for bringing all these teachers together in regular annual conventions, which might be organized on the plan of the institutes for the teachers of the common schools. The conductors of these conventions might well be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Board of Charities jointly, both that State officer and the Board having some supervision over the deaf-mute schools.

A training class for articulation teachers, of about ten or twelve students, should be established and maintained in connection with one of the deaf-mute institutions of the State, and the students of this training class should be selected from the students of the nearest normal school.

Some competent person or persons should be selected, whose duty it should be to prepare a manual of articulation teaching, containing in a concise form the principles of anatomy and physiology of the organs of speech and hearing, the best method of developing latent hearing where it exists, and of the way of imparting knowledge of articulate speech and lip-reading to deaf-mute children; such manual to be furnished to all articulate teachers for guidance in their work.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Dr. Bell, the inventor of the telephone, has recently donated \$25,000 to be used in the establishment of a training school for articulation teachers, of whom it appears there is great need. It might be wise to establish such a school in connection with one or another of the oral schools in the State, which would save expense and result in practical benefit, as the normal school teachers could teach the pupils of the oral school under the instruction and direction of the regular teachers of the classes, and so have practical exemplification of the theories given them in the training class. This plan seems feasible, and could easily be carried out by the co-operation of all who are interested in the method of instruction of the deaf by articulation.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the committee.

WM. R. STEWART.

December 31, 1890.

I.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF
AND DUMB.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND STREET AND TENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

[Incorporated 1817.]

*Principal, ISAAC L. PEET.**Superintendent, C. N. BRAINERD.**Inspected November 20, 1890.*

Census on that day :

Officers	4
Teachers	15
Employes	89
	<hr/> 108 <hr/>
Pupils, male	215
Pupils, female	106
	<hr/> 321 <hr/>
Total	429

The pupils are classified as follows :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
State pupils	147	74	221
County pupils	65	31	96
Private pupils, pay	1	1	2
Private pupils, free	2	.....	2
Total	215	106	321

Average per capita cost for maintenance for year to September 30, 1890, \$313.

The buildings of the institution were carefully inspected and found, as a rule, in good order and repair. No new buildings have been erected during the year, and there is room for a much larger number of pupils than are at present in the institution.

The Twelfth National Convention of Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb was held here from the twenty-third to the twenty-eighth of August last. Four hundred delegates attended and lived in the institution during that time. Provision was made for their sleeping accommodation by the construction in the girls' dormitories of alcoves formed by front curtains of red flannel, and side partitions of white muslin. These curtains were fastened to light temporary wooden frames and still remain in place. A broad open passage down the centre of the dormitory furnishes the necessary means of ingress and egress.

All the beds in this department have been changed, moss mattresses replacing straw, and wire springs have also been provided.

At noon the scholars assembled for dinner, the girls sitting on one side of the room and the boys in greater number on the other side. Before the meal the principal gave thanks in the natural sign language. The appearance of the dining-room was neat and the pupils on close inspection looked well and clean. Several pupils of mature age were noticed. The meal consisted of corn beef, cabbage, boiled potatoes, bread, butter, and molasses.

After dinner, at 1 p. m., about 100 of the older pupils attended chapel for religious instruction. A text was written on the black-board. The principal gave it to the scholars first by dactylology and then in natural signs, explaining it by the latter. Then the pupils repeated the text both by dactylology and natural signs to show that they understood it. Next they repeated the Lord's prayer in unison by natural signs, and the service was concluded by a prayer offered by the principal in the same language.

The boys were then seen at work in the shops, in which, as a rule, they work three hours a day. There were twenty-one boys in the carpenter shop, and they make all the repairs to the buildings, twenty boys were employed in carving and other work in the cabinet-making shop, and showed with natural pride some furniture made by them. In the cane-seating shop there were ten boys; twenty-two boys are taught shoemaking. All the pupils' shoes are made by them. The work is done entirely by hand and they are taught to make the whole shoe. They begin to learn by mending and patching. In the tailor shop there were fifteen boys at work. They mend all the boys' clothes and make some. This is said not to be a popular trade among the boys. In the printing shop, thirty boys were at work setting type for the report of the

proceedings of the Twelfth National Conference of Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb. These boys also print the reports of the institution, a weekly paper issued to the pupils, and fill some outside orders.

In connection with their work in school the pupils are also taught china decoration, modeling in clay, wood carving, object drawing, water-color and oil painting. All the pupils are taught drawing one hour a week, and then those who show talent are given further opportunity to develop it.

The girls are taught typewriting, dressmaking, shirtmaking and cooking. They do some of the house-work and receive instruction in the art classes, some very creditable specimens of modeling and painting and china decoration were shown, and a class of young girls was drawing from the object nicely.

The subject of the education of deaf-mutes is especially interesting, and some time was spent in the class-rooms observing the method pursued in this, the pioneer institution in the State. The boys and girls are taught separately, the system of instruction being the combined. Four hours are spent in school. There are eight classes of boys, the highest being class 1. Class 5 consisted of fifteen boys, on an average four years under instruction, their teacher being a semi-mute, an eloquent sign-maker, trained in the institution. It was the articulation hour in this class, and a lady teacher, seen also in class 4 of the girls, was giving the lesson. The articulation teacher spoke a short sentence, the semi-mute teacher explained by natural signs the spoken sentence, and then selected scholars, by manual alphabet, spelled the sentence to show it was understood, and then, lastly, each boy wrote the sentence on the blackboard. Thus in addition to writing, three languages were employed in the instruction of the class.

In this class each pupil was supplied with a hand-glass to examine the position of his lips while articulating. Some examination was made by your committee, as to the proficiency attained in lip-reading and articulation, but with relatively unsatisfactory results. It was stated, however, that four articulation teachers are employed in the school, and that every scholar receives a lesson of an hour a day in articulation.

Boys' class No. 3 contained sixteen pupils about 15 years of age, and on an average four years under instruction. A semi-mute teacher was giving them a lesson in grammar. Of this class

of sixteen, six boys articulated "I am well," fairly, and ten badly or not at all. The next class visited was boys' class No. 2, fourteen boys on an average seven years under instruction. They were being instructed in still another language built upon the phonic alphabet. The class in turn attempted to articulate "Every horse has a tail," seven boys did this fairly well, and seven failed to a greater or less degree.

Your committee expressed the opinion that with smaller classes of ten pupils each, the results obtained would be more satisfactory.

The Mansion House is at some distance from the main institution, and is used as a primary department for little boys. There are two classes in the school containing altogether fifty-three boys. They eat, sleep and study in this building, which is a suitable home for them, being clean, convenient and well managed. The boys were seen in their class-rooms, the older boys, twenty in number, in charge of a lady teacher hearing and speaking, and the little boys, thirty-three in number, were taught by a deaf-mute male teacher.

An evidence of his painstaking was furnished by the case of a boy 9 years old in his class, born deaf, dumb and blind and still absolutely deprived of the use of each of these senses, having been taught by the deaf-mute teacher, a vocabulary of about 300 words.

For example, the lad drew my watch from my pocket and then wrote "watch" on the blackboard. He also wrote "key," "frog," "snake," "book," and several other words, after feeling the thing or its representation.

There are eight hearing and speaking teachers, four semi-mute and three deaf-mute teachers and eight teachers of articulation in this institution.

The pupils have enjoyed good health during the year and there were no deaths.

The high per capita cost of maintenance, \$313 for each pupil, is probably owing to the large number of officers, teachers and employes, of whom there are 108 to care for 321 pupils, or one to three pupils, which proportion would seem to be in excess of their needs.

In this institution, as in others which will be reported upon, your committee saw many evidences of the kindly spirit, which undoubtedly controls its management.

II.

LE COUTEUX ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED
INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES.

125 EDWARD STREET, BUFFALO.

[Incorporated 1861.]

*Principal, Mother MARY ANN BURKE.**Inspected by Commissioner STEWART October 9, 1890, and October
23, 1890, by Commissioner FOSTER.*

Census the first date named :

Sisters of St. Joseph, officers and teachers	15
Sisters of St. Joseph, employes	18
Other employes	4
Total	37

Pupils, male, 67 ; female, 62.

The pupils are classified as follows :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
State pupils	40	25	65
County pupils	13	23	36
Private pupils, pay	11	9	20
Private pupils, free	3	5	8
Total	67	62	129

Included in this census are fifteen little boys cared for in a branch house at some distance from the main institution.

Average per capita cost for maintenance for year ending September 30, 1890, \$215.83.

Of the teachers, all hear and speak, with the exception of one deaf-mute. All of the sister employes hear and speak ; the four other employes are deaf-mutes.

The buildings on inspection were found in good repair, and scrupulously clean ; the dormitories are light and well ventilated, and each bed is curtained on three sides, the wall of the room forming the fourth side, so that alcoves are formed, in which each

pupil enjoys the comfort of privacy and at the same time sleeps in an associate dormitory. The curtains are so arranged as to allow passage within them around the bed, and as they are not carried up to the ceiling they do not interfere with ventilation, and shut out but little light.

Your committee commends this system as solving the difficulty of securing privacy for each inmate of an institution built with large associate dormitories.

The pupils were all seen and on close examination looked well. Their general health during the year had been good; there were no epidemics and no deaths in the main institution, although three little boys had died at the branch home — one of pneumonia, two of diphtheria. The pupils dress as they would in their own homes, and the sisters provide the free or charity pupils with such clothes as they need. A few of the Buffalo pupils go to their homes on Friday and remain until Monday.

However pleasant this practice may be for them and the families of which they are members, it must hinder their educational progress by breaking its continuity.

For this reason it would seem best that this custom should be given up and the pupils should be kept in school, as they are in other boarding schools. Deaf-mute schools are really boarding schools, the State or county in place of the parent paying the tuition fees.

The system of education given is the "combined"; signs are used in the institution, but in most of the classes examined no signs were used. The boys and girls are separated entirely, and meet only in the chapel or for exhibitions.

Class 9.—A primary class contained ten little girls in their first or second year under instruction; three of these had been less than a fortnight in school. The lesson was by lip-reading and articulation, and the scholars wrote the words read from the lips on the blackboard. No signs were used in this class.

The principal stated that she favored instructing all new scholars by the oral method, and that they were so taught. If this course is persevered in for six to eight years, the school will have ceased to be a "combined," and become a "pure oral" school. But to accomplish this successfully, the scholars taught by the two different methods should be entirely separated from each other, and this is not now done.

Class 8.—Consisted of eleven girls from 7 to 9 years old. They wrote their names, ages, etc., on the blackboard in answer to articulated questions.

Class 7.—Also contained eleven girls, of whom two were 16 years old, among much younger scholars. They had been sent to school too late.

The importance of sending deaf-mutes for instruction at an early age can not be overestimated and is not sufficiently well understood by parents. They should be sent at 6 years of age, at which time the counties undertake to defray the expenses of education. If not sent, means of communication failing at home, the subsequent years are wasted educationally, and when, as in the cases also noted, they go to school at 12 or 15, they go with little if any more education than a child of 6 and are much more difficult to teach.

The next class visited contained thirteen pupils: of the sixth grade, four; of the fifth grade, eight; of the fourth grade, one.

This was a very bright class of girls from 13 to 18 years old; the lesson was in physical geography. The teacher spoke the question and the class read from the lips and wrote their answers on the blackboards very well. The girls' faces were healthy and good as well as bright. Five and a half hours are spent in school.

In the fourth grade of boys, seven pupils from 14 to 19 years were being taught, the manual alphabet being used for questions.

In the sixth grade boys' class, ten scholars were learning articulation.

The principal stated that of twenty-six pupils discharged during the year, sixteen found employment, three were dismissed as incapable of being taught.

The Branch House, three miles from the main institution, contained fifteen little boys who were there cared for and taught by four sisters.

The children looked healthy and clean, four of them have been less than a month in school, they were from 6 to 10 years old, and in the first or second year of instruction. A toy shop, many objects, toy animals, etc., are used with success as aids to education.

The "Branch House" is situated on a farm of twenty-five acres. It is a home-like, though old frame building, suitable for its purpose, and kept in excellent order.

III.

INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES.

LEXINGTON AVENUE BETWEEN SIXTY-SEVENTH AND SIXTY-EIGHTH STREETS,
NEW YORK.

[Incorporated 1867.]

Superintendent, D. GREENBERGER.

*Inspected October 28, 1890, and upon two other occasions,
by Commissioner STEWART.*

Census on the day named :

Officers	8
Teachers	14
Special teachers	5
Employes	16
Total	43

Pupils, male	102
Pupils, females	89
Total	191

The pupils are classified as follows :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
State pupils	56	43	99
County pupils	44	44	88
Private pupils, pay	2	2	4
Private pupils, free			
Total	102	89	191

The average cost per capita of maintenance for each pupil for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890, is reported \$290.59.

This institution is a pure oral school. Signs are forbidden in the classes, and the superintendent and all the teachers hear and speak.

Your committee upon each visit began his examination with the lowest class, continuing it by successive visits

to each succeeding higher class until the graduating class was reached. By this method he became more familiar with the method of instruction, and the results obtained from year to year were more apparent.

Class N.—Consisting of thirteen pupils of whom ten were present, seven girls and three boys, all in their first year of instruction; aged 10, 7, 9, 7, 7, 6, 6, 9 and 7. Of these pupils eight came first to the school in September of 1890. The instruction was by articulation and lip-reading exclusively. Upon examination all articulated the word "papa" distinctly, but one or two of them with faint voices. All the pupils in this class also articulated the word "arm" correctly so as to be understood, and all but one the vowel sound "i." Of this class two had lost hearing at 1 year, and three at 3 years of age, the others being congenital deaf-mutes.

Class M.—Next higher to that last seen, consisting of twelve scholars, of whom nine were present, five girls and four boys, on an average seven months under instruction; ages, 10, 9, 8, 8, 7, 7, 8, 7, 7. The lesson was in language. The teacher exhibited a picture of a ball, and the scholars voiced the word, seven of them well, and two not so well. The word "bow" was articulated by them all fairly well. On a recent examination of this class when ten pupils were present, seven of them articulated "papa" clearly and three not well, and five of them the vowel sound "i" well and five poorly. The pupils had, therefore, made considerable progress during their subsequent instruction. The teacher stated that the average vocabulary of the class was from forty to fifty words, which they could pronounce fairly well, and of which they knew the meaning. While in this class a small boy came in and asked the teacher for a key, using the natural sign for key. This was the first occasion during several visits to this school in which the inspector had seen a natural sign used. The teacher stated, however, that the children received demerits for using signs, but that it was very difficult to prevent their use by new scholars who had been accustomed to use them in their own homes.

Class L.—Still higher. Thirteen pupils, of whom twelve were present, six girls and six boys, ages 11, 7, 9, 8, 7, 8, 8, 9, 7, 10, 10 and 9, all congenital deaf-mutes except four. Average time under instruction, nine months. Average vocabulary, about seventy-five words which can be voiced without the help of the teacher. Upon

the first inspection seven pupils said "I saw an owl" fairly well, and five not so well, or badly. On the second inspection the lesson was in writing. Words were read from the teacher's lips, articulated and written upon the blackboard, in most cases, correctly. Such words as "mamma," "cow," "flag," "boat," "flower," "fish," "boy," "saw," "lamp," "girl," etc., each pupil having a particular word to read from the lips, articulate and write. The pupils, as a rule, wrote well. In this class I saw a boy make the natural sign for flag, before writing it. Upon examination ten scholars spoke the word "boat" well, and two not so well, and five the word "lamp" well, and five not so well. There were several weak voices in this class.

Class K.—Next higher. Fourteen pupils, of whom eleven were present, three girls and eight boys; ages 10, 12, 8, 12, 9, 10, 9, 9, 9, 11 and 8. On an average eighteen months under instruction and nearly all congenital deaf-mutes. The lesson was in language. Upon examination six scholars articulated the word "book" well, and five not so well, or poorly. All deaf-mute children have trouble with the "k" sound. The word "bought" was articulated well by every scholar. The sentence "Have you a gun?" was read correctly from the board by several of the scholars.

Class J.—Fifteen pupils, of whom twelve were present, two girls and ten boys. Average time under instruction about two years. Of these scholars but one child could speak before she became deaf. The others were congenitals. The lesson was in language. The scholars read from the teacher's lips and then articulated the sentence "The boys play in the snow." Eight of them did well, and four not so well, or poorly.

Class I.—Twelve pupils, of whom eleven were present, six girls and five boys. On an average, three years under instruction. All of these were natural mutes, six being congenitals and the others having lost hearing under 2 years of age. The ages, 8, 11, 9, 10, 8, 8, 10, 9, 16, 11 and 10. The lesson was in spelling, the teacher speaking the letters and the word and the scholars writing them upon the blackboard. Upon examination nine pupils articulated the word "picture" well and two poorly. This was a rather difficult word for your committee to select for a trial.

Class H.—In charge of a male teacher, all the other classes visited lower than this class being in charge of females. Thirteen in the class, of whom ten were present, four girls and six boys.

Average period under instruction, about three years and six months. The lesson was in writing, the teacher asking questions, the scholars repeating them, giving the answers, and writing both questions and answers upon the blackboard. The superintendent asked, "Who can give the date?" The question with the answer, "Monday, January 12, 1891," was promptly read from the lips, articulated, and written by a pupil on the blackboard. Colloquial phrases are in use in this class, and the teacher stated that its vocabulary comprised about 600 words. "How many boys are absent this morning?" was read from the lips, articulated distinctly by a congenital female pupil 9 years of age and written on the blackboard. Several pupils in this class read from my lips.

Class G.—Also in charge of a male teacher. Thirteen pupils, of whom eleven were present, five girls and six boys; on an average four years under instruction. The sentence read from the lips, written on the blackboard, with the answer, was, "What is over the door?" "The transom." This was articulated by the class individually, nine voicing the question and answering well and two not so well. The teacher said that his brightest pupil was a congenital deaf-mute boy, whose parents were both deaf-mutes, but the boy's voice was pleasant and strong, and he had already passed over two or three classes on his upward course.

Class F.—Also in charge of a male teacher. Fourteen pupils, of whom twelve were present, six girls and six boys; on an average under instruction nearly four years, all the pupils except one semi-mute, being congenital or natural mutes. The lesson was in general information, about lands, water, cities, farms, etc., and very good specimens of the pupils' handwriting were upon the blackboard. The pupils read from the principal's lips, voiced and answered two sentences, nine of them well and three not so well. The lip-reading in every case was excellent, and the articulation good to fair with the exceptions noted.

Class E.—In charge of a lady teacher. Twelve pupils; eight girls and four boys. All present. On an average, six years under instruction. Five of the pupils were natural mutes.

The lesson was in the geography of the United States, the teacher asking questions and receiving articulate replies; as for example, "Q. How many States are there? A. There are forty-four States." The rule is for the pupil to repeat the question before giving the answer to show that it is understood. The lesson

was continued as to the capitals of the States. On examination, your committee found ten of the pupils articulated questions and replies so as to be understood by him, and two so as to be understood imperfectly. In this class a scholar, not knowing the the reply, read it from another's lips.

The superintendent, who courteously accompanied your committee on this as on former inspections, stated that he considered it easier to teach a congenital or natural mute than a pupil who had lost his hearing in early years, for the reason that pupils born deaf had always learned to depend upon the eye to aid them in obtaining information, and thus that organ had been trained from birth. Other pupils hearing in their early years, and relying less upon the eye, found it more difficult later to educate the eye to the same degree as the natural mute pupils.

Class D.—Also in charge of a lady teacher. Fourteen in the class, five girls and nine boys. All present. Average time under instruction about six years; average age about 15; natural mutes twelve.

A pupil was asked by the superintendent "How old are you?" He replied "Eighty-three," having misunderstood the question. The class understood the question and the answer and laughed, enjoying the pupil's mistake.

The lesson was in history, and in this class the pupils were seen talking freely with each other, the lips moving, but no sound made. The vocabulary in use in this class is extensive, and the teacher said comprised all necessary words. The lesson was about the Indians and their uncivilized state, the discovery of America, etc. Upon examination, different questions being put to each pupil, the questions and answers were articulated so as to be clearly understood by nine pupils, and not so well by five. The first high voice noticed in the school thus far was in this class.

Class C.—Thirteen pupils, five girls and eight boys; of whom twelve were natural mutes. Six and one-half years on an average under instruction. The class was in charge of a lady teacher, and the lesson was in "Form Study." The teacher exhibited the model of a pyramid, and the pupils said, one by one, in answer to questions, "This is a pyramid; it has three lateral faces; they are triangular; that is called the apex." And such questions as, "How many angles has an octagonal prism; how many edges has the pyramid?" were repeated accurately and answered correctly.

This is an exceedingly bright class, and without exception its pupils are good articulators. My record taken of the result of questions and answers voiced by them showing "good, so as to be understood by me, thirteen;" being every pupil.

Class B.—In charge of a lady teacher. Sixteen pupils, of whom fourteen were present, seven girls and seven boys; of these, eight were natural mutes. Average time under instruction about seven years and one-half.

The lesson was in newspaper reading, the teacher reading from a daily newspaper, and the pupils articulated in turn a sentence each. They repeated intelligibly the following paragraph, which is given verbatim: "The item is a dispatch from Kansas. The dispatch is dated January 12th. Ferocious packs of wolves. What does ferocious mean? A. Ferocious means fierce. Q. What does pack mean? A. Pack means many wolves together. (Continuing) are invading Western Kansas. (Teacher.) What does invading mean? A. To come into. (Continuing) from the Indian Territory, and are causing the farmers and stock-raisers great losses. (Teacher.) What does stock-raiser mean? A. One whose business it is to raise stock. Q. What are stock? A. Cows, sheep, etc. (Continuing.) When the herds left the Indian Territory there was nothing left for the wolves to eat, and hundreds of them are migrating to Kansas. (Teacher.) What does migrating mean? A. Migrating means changing home; going into another climate. (By two pupils.) (Continuing.) In the western part of our country. A score of savage animals attacked a boy 6 years old."

This paragraph, given sentence by sentence, completed the round of the class, and was correctly written down on the black-board by the pupils who voiced the sentences, the teacher being at a distance of about ten feet from the class.

In the last seven classes visited, no sign was noticed.

On recording the articulative results of his examination, your committee found that in this class eleven articulated well, so as to be understood by him, and three not so well.

Class A.—The highest class. In charge of a male teacher. Sixteen pupils, of whom fifteen were present, five girls and ten boys. Of these, six were semi-mutes and nine natural mutes. The average period under instruction, about six years and one-half.

The lesson was in geometry. I asked what that meant and received the reply, "land measure." Another pupil said, "Geometry is a Greek word and means 'land measure.'"

Desiring in this, the highest class, to make an experiment of my own, with the object of seeing what familiarity the pupils in the graduating class had gained with language in general use and not learned specially in the course of their instruction and whether it was possible for them to read from lips with which they were not familiar, I requested the suspension of the lesson, and made the following experiment: Occupying by permission the teacher's raised seat, the class standing in front of me. I took from my watch chain a little charm, showing it to each pupil in turn, and selecting the pupils one by one, spoke a sentence to each and had the pupil read the sentence from my lips and write it upon the blackboard.

"This is a little gold hand. I wear it on my chain as a charm. It is of fine Italian workmanship, and came from the island of Sicily. It used to belong to the chief of a band of robbers. After a long chase he was killed by the Italian soldiers. One of the soldiers found this on his body. This happened about forty years ago. The soldier gave it to a young girl of whom he was fond. Later she gave it to a Frenchman who was traveling in Sicily. I knew the Frenchman. His family were in trouble and he sold the charm to me. On the back of the hand you will see a pair of scales. This means that as chief of the band he was just between its members. This is a frog. That means that he was as sensitive as a frog. This is a serpent. That means that he was as wise as a serpent. This is a lizard. That means that he was as agile as a lizard. This is a twisted bar of iron. That means that he was strong enough to bend iron. This is a tortoise. That means that he was as persevering as a tortoise. This is a vase. That means that he was fond of beautiful things. This is a goose, and these are children. That means that he was as fond of children as a goose is of its little ones. This is the knife which he used to get the purse, and that is the purse."

These sentences were read from my lips correctly by one or more of the pupils, and correctly written upon the blackboard, and the only word used which was not generally understood was

the word "persevering," which was new to one pupil, and was explained by others. The result of this test was very satisfactory. The voices of the pupils, as a rule, were good. They read, although with some hesitation, from strange lips; and the handwriting upon the blackboards, of which two were used to contain this little story, which was written by the hands of all the pupils in the class, was good, fairly uniform, and the words were all correctly spelled, although some mistakes were first made by the pupils writing them and corrected by others.

This completed the educational examination of this school.

The school building was found in excellent order and repair. The new building for industrial training is admirably designed. Classes are taught in it in wood-work, metal work, clay modeling, oil painting, etc., and the girls are also taught sewing, dressmaking and cooking.

IV.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES.

FORDHAM, N. Y.

[Incorporated 1875.]

This institution consists of three separate schools for the instruction of the deaf, viz.:

1. Female department, Fordham, Westchester county.
2. Male department, Westchester, Westchester county.
3. Female department (branch), Brooklyn.

The female department at Fordham is the original institution. All the schools are under the same governing board of lady managers. Each has its own superintendent.

On the dates of inspection of the schools they contained 278 pupils:

1. Female department, Fordham	94
2. Male department, Westchester	130
3. Female department (branch) Brooklyn	54
 Total	 278

And these together were classified as follows :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
State	55	72	127
County	62	62	124
Private, pay	5	8	13
Private, free	8	6	14
Total	130	148	278

This is an increase of twenty-two pupils since the last report of this committee.

The annual per capita cost for maintenance for the year ending September 30, 1890, for the three schools was \$215.42.

Here follow in order notes of inspections of the three schools.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT, FORDHAM.

Superintendent, Miss MARY B. MORGAN.

Inspected November 16, 1890, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on that day :

Officers	1
Teachers	8
Employes	11
	<hr/>
	20
	<hr/>
Pupils, females	94
	<hr/>

Of these forty-six are State pupils, thirty-eight county pupils, five are paying private pupils, and five free pupils.

Of the teachers here, all speak, and eight are articulation teachers.

There are two large buildings used by the school; an old frame two-story structure, which was the original deaf-mute school and formerly a farm-house. This, although neat and clean, was in some respects in poor repair. The superintendent stated that they hoped soon to be able to replace it with a new structure and for that reason did not care to expend much money upon it.

Immediately adjoining this is a three-story and attic brick structure used mainly for dormitory purposes, which is a well planned and convenient building and was found in thorough order and repair, neat and clean. The dormitories are especially attractive rooms; the beds are in rows of three and between the rows strips of bright carpet are laid on the floor, and by each bed there is a chair. Some hours were spent in the class-rooms. This school, with its branches at Throggs Neck and Brooklyn, is in an interesting condition of transition. There are older scholars in each who have been taught by the combined method with the assistance of signs. The ladies in charge of these schools have abandoned that system of instruction and adopted the pure oral, and for three years all new scholars have been instructed by that method. To insure good results, it is necessary absolutely to separate the children taught by the different methods, and by the contrast presented to the inspector in passing from class to class, some idea may be gained of the results obtained by the pursuit of each method.

Beginning with the new scholars.

Introductory class.—Twelve girls, one of 5, eight of 6, two of 7 and one of 10 years. The eldest girl had just come in. Of these children, six came in on the opening of the school in September; all were healthy-looking and bright; they spend about five hours a day in this class. The lesson was in articulation and most of the instruction is in this. The children were reading from the teacher's lips or from the blackboard, simple sounds, sounding the consonant, vowel and their combination, as f-a fa, p-a pa. On my examination I found seven good voices, and five not so good. This is the third new class that is taught only by the oral method.

Class F.—Eleven girls, recently promoted from the introductory class. Eleven pupils under instruction from one to two years, and aged from 7 to 13; the child of 13 came in last year. The lesson was in articulation; the teacher said "fourteen," and the scholars wrote it on the boards; so with other numbers, and then they spoke the numbers. On my examination, nine pupils pronounced "fifteen" well, and two poorly; seven pronounced "twelve" well, and four poorly; "twelve" gave more trouble than "fifteen."

Class E.—The next higher than the last. Nine scholars — three of 8, two of 9, three of 10 and one of 11 — on an average, two years and a half under instruction. The lesson was in articula-

tion. The teacher asked simple questions and the scholars answered them articulately, most of them so that your committee could understand the answers. Several pupils from this class came in pairs to the blackboards, asked each other questions orally and received articulate replies in my presence. The questions and answers were also correctly written on the blackboard. One of the pupils was an Italian.

In passing from class to class, the pleasant, homelike appearance of the rooms was noted. In nearly every room there were growing plants, birds in cages and pictures on the walls; in several of them were large collections of objects used as a means of instruction.

Class D.—Thirteen girls from 10 to 13 years of age; about four years under instruction. The teacher asked questions which were answered audibly by all but two or three of the scholars, so that I could understand them. In this, as in the last class visited, scholar conversed with scholar, and questions and answers were written on the blackboard; the handwriting was excellent as a rule, being both rapid and legible.

The examination of the classes was suspended to see the pupils at dinner. There are two dining-rooms in the basement, the larger one for the use of the oral scholars. In this room I counted sixty-four. The dinner consisted of bread, stewed beef, beans and potatoes, with apple sauce and gingerbread for dessert. In the dining-room were twenty-six older pupils who had been taught formerly by the combined method. Although they had received comparatively little instruction in articulation and lip-reading, several of them were able to read the lips of the superintendent, who accompanied your committee, and to make audible reply.

Class C.—Fourteen scholars, ranging from 9 to 15 years of age; on an average four years under instruction. In this class your committee was able to conduct the examination himself, asking the questions and receiving audible replies, and in all but one case, in good, clear voices. This was an exceptionally bright and intelligent class and shows the results of careful, painstaking and intelligent instruction. The articulation, lip-reading, and handwriting were all accurate and rapid. The class read from my lips correctly, and a pupil wrote on the blackboard a sentence four lines long. Considering the average age of the scholars, 12 years, and the time under instruction, four years, your committee believes that this class shows

as high average results as any in the State. No signs were used in any of the classes visited up to this point, by teacher or scholar, the only sign used was by your committee, and for that apology was made and accepted laughingly, by teacher and scholars. The pupils of this class study for half an hour every evening.

Class B.—The lower of two, consisting of scholars formerly taught in part by signs; fourteen scholars. The lesson was by articulation and lip-reading, but signs were used, if necessary, in explanation. The scholars in this, as in the next class visited, were eager for articulation, and exhibited with pride such knowledge as they had of it. The lesson was in Bible history and the handwriting good. In this class-room there was quite a collection of butterflies, insects, etc., in a case.

Class A.—The older girls. Ten scholars, on an average eight years under instruction; average age of the pupils, 16 years. The teacher was using articulation for instruction, but the scholars used signs in case of need. The teacher stated that she could not follow a conversation in signs, but could sometimes help to make her meaning understood by the use of one, and in such case used it. The lesson was on United States history and the class is also taught geography, grammar, arithmetic, conversation, object lessons, definitions, sentence making and dictation. The text-books were shown and are neatly kept. A pupil having occasion to use the word "murmur" in a sentence, your committee asked her if she knew what it meant, and she immediately wrote on the black-board, "murmur—complain," showing that her use of the word was not parrot-like. The pupils of this class have one hour of evening study.

Most of the time used for instruction is given to speech and what might be classed as common school studies, but the girls are also taught sewing, and there is a cooking class. Besides the above, the girls are taught dressmaking, machine sewing, housework and fancy work.

Sixty-four of the younger pupils have calisthenic exercises. The older girls have sufficient exercise while performing their housework.

In answer to the question, "What are the needs of the school?" reply was made, "We need play-rooms." The buildings stand on a plot of five or six acres of land, and are about five minutes walk from the Fordham station of the Harlem road.

MALE DEPARTMENT, THROGGS NECK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

*Superintendent, Miss CELESTINE SCHOTTMULLER.**Inspected December 16, 1890, by Commissioner STEWART.*

Census on that day :

Officers	2
Teachers	9
Employes	26
Total	<hr/> 37 <hr/>
Pupils, males.....	<hr/> 130 <hr/>

Of these fifty-five are State, sixty-two county, five private pay and eight private free pupils.

The institution consists of a stone mansion, a large brick building, a smaller brick building and several frame cottages. The mansion house is occupied by the female teachers and employes, and contains the infirmary and printing office. The large brick building contains a large dining hall, kitchen, play-room, dormitories and a chapel. The small brick building contains the laundry and tailor shop. The frame cottages are used as workshops and sleeping apartments for the larger boys and the male teachers and employes. The boys' branch is about five miles distant from the Fordham institution, and the buildings are surrounded by forty-seven acres of land which slopes towards the sound, about a mile distant.

On inspection, the buildings were found in good order and repair, the dormitory brick building is especially well-planned and convenient; there is a large chapel on the second floor, in which the pupils assemble for religious instruction four times a week.

The interesting and important feature in all these deaf-mute schools is the education of the pupils, and your committee, therefore, after a rapid inspection of the buildings, repaired to the class-rooms, beginning with the lowest class.

Preparatory class.—Twelve boys of whom eleven were new scholars since the school year began in September. There were one of 4, one of 5, two of 6, seven of 7 and one of 8 years. The parents of these scholars evidently understood the advantage to be derived from sending their deaf-mute children early for instruction. The lesson was in articulation, the same as in the intro-

ductory class for girls at Fordham school. Consonant and vowel sounds, singly and in combination. Nearly all these boys could write a little and all had some voice.

First year class.—(So called.) In which the pupils were beginning their second year's instruction. Thirteen boys, two of 6, one of 7, six of 8 and four of 9 years; the youngest two scholars had been two years under instruction. The lesson was by articulation and answers were given individually and in chorus. The teacher used a numeral frame and the boys added and subtracted simple sums on the blackboard, using speech at the same time. On personal examination every scholar pronounced audibly the words "papa" and "soap." It took some time, but I tried them all. There were two classes in this room separated by high screens. Passing this, your committee next saw the

Second year class.—Twelve boys, from 7 to 11 years old, higher than the last class. About four hours are spent in instruction. The lesson was in articulation, such words as "thought," "caught," "fought," etc., etc., and the answers were individual or in chorus. Your committee tried the word "south" and got from each pupil the sounds audibly "s"—"ow"—"th"—"south." Ten boys did well and two not well. The teacher said that these two had come to school late. The scholars were in dead earnest to impress your committee with their abilities, and in articulating "sow," "ow" and "th"—"south"—several of them nearly sneezed their heads off.

Third year class.—Twelve boys. The lesson was in articulation and sentences printed on a card were pronounced by the scholars in turn. "Oh, see the rat 'is in the hen's nest," or sentences of equal length, were articulated distinctly by all the scholars but one. The teacher called my attention to him and said that two years ago, on the examination of your committee, he was found to have no voice at all; now he has plenty of voice but your committee could not understand him. The two voices which seemed best were those of two congenitals. In this class the pupils were seen to ask and answer each other questions by lip-reading, of which your committee could not hear the words.

Fourth year class.—The highest oral class, consisting of twelve boys on an average 11 years old. The class was articulating sentences, and upon close attention it was possible to understand nearly everything they said. The Lord's prayer was recited in

chorus by the class; they repeated it in unison, reverently and to the great pleasure and gratification of your committee.

Class C.—Formerly instructed by the combined method. No signs are now permitted in the school-room, and the lessons are by articulation. The class consisted of ten boys, 11 and 12 years of age on an average, and four or five years under instruction. The lesson was in articulation, simple sentences were voiced fairly well, such as "I can see the ox." The teacher stated, and your committee believes her statement to be correct, that "you can not make a successful combination of signs with articulation for the purposes of instruction, and get good results."

Class D.—Consisting of fifteen boys taught by articulation in geography. The answers were written on the blackboard. The teacher of this class stated that she had been a sign-maker, but since she had used articulation as a means of education she was highly gratified by its results as shown in her class, and on inquiry as to whether she was not then a converted sign-maker, she gave consent by silence.

Classes A and B.—Seen together, contain thirteen of the oldest boys who had formerly been taught by the combined method. They appeared to be intelligent classes, but time failing, no educational examination was made.

Great progress has been made in raising the standard of the education in this school, and the principal and teachers are to be congratulated upon the good results obtained.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT, BROOKLYN.

(BRANCH FOR GIRLS, DEAN STREET AND BUFFALO AVENUE.)

Superintendent, Miss MARGARET COSGROVE.

Inspected November 7, 1890, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on that day :

Officers	2
Teachers	5
Employees	7
	<hr/>
	14
	<hr/>
Pupils, females	54
	<hr/>

State pupils, twenty-six; county pupils, twenty-four; private pupils, pay, three; private pupils, free, one.

The above are included in the census of St. Joseph's Institute at Fordham. The annual per capita cost for the care of these girls is also there included.

The school building was thoroughly inspected and found to be admirably suited for its purposes in every way. The dormitories were very clean and pleasant with cross ventilation. The beds were neat and comfortable, a chair at the head of each. In the lavatories there is running water, good plumbing, and each pupil is supplied with the usual conveniences for the toilet. Two flights of stairs lead to the dormitories, and there is a fine fire-escape in the rear of the building. The clothes-presses and hanging closets were neat and full.

The general health of the pupils has been good throughout the year. No one was in the hospital at the time. There was one death from pneumonia. It was stated that the child came in sick.

There are two dining-rooms; the larger contains three tables for scholars taught by articulation. These pupils call for what they want; in case they do not know the word the teacher writes it on the blackboard. The smaller dining-room is used by the older girls, who were formerly taught by signs. There are only about a dozen of these, and they are entirely separated from the pupils who follow the oral method in the institution life. The children taught by the different methods have different playgrounds and dining-rooms, and are separated from each other by high screens, in the rooms where for some reason both must meet.

Your committee spent some time in visiting the classes, beginning with the lowest grade.

Class E.—Thirteen scholars, instructed by articulation and lip-reading. Of these, five were new pupils received this fall. The new scholars were aged 7, 10, 10, 12 and 8 years. They should have come to school earlier. I tried the voices of the new scholars and found four out of five fair. Eight who came in last year were articulating such words as "father," "watch," "talk," "cut," etc., fairly well. Then the teacher spoke a word or a number and the classes wrote the word spoken on the blackboard correctly.

Class D.—Twelve pupils, most of them in the beginning of the third year, and about 10 years old on the average. Before beginning the lesson the members of the class expanded their lungs several times, taking long breaths, a useful exercise for all children, and especially for deaf-mutes, whose lungs are more or less affected by their habitual silence. This class spoke in unison, clearly, "I am happy to see you, Mr. Stewart." The principal stated that no more signs are used in class in school.

Class C.—Eight pupils. Not inspected.

Class B.—Twelve scholars, five years in school. These were being instructed in geography and history. They repeated questions from the teacher's lips, articulated the answers and wrote them on the blackboard.

Class A.—Nine pupils who had been for several years taught in part by the use of signs. They know and use the manual alphabet also. The teacher stated that they really wished that they had been taught speech, and your committee noticed in the dining-room that they tried to follow his lips and to make out what he was saying.

The pupils in this school show the result of patient and intelligent instruction, and reflect credit upon their teachers.

Before leaving the school a class of twenty-four girls was seen exercising in calisthenics with dumb bells. They counted the motions from one to eight in chorus, as children in a hearing and speaking school.

V.

CENTRAL NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

ROME, N. Y.

[Incorporated 1875.]

Superintendent, Professor E. B. NELSON.

Inspected October 11, 1890, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on that day :

Officers	17
Teachers	11
Employees	22
	<hr/>
	50
	<hr/>

Pupils, male	93
Pupils, female	63
	<hr/> 156 <hr/>

The pupils are classified as follows :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
State pupils	75	47	122
County pupils	18	16	34
Total	93	63	156

Average per capita cost for maintenance for year to September 30, 1890, \$282.55.

There has been an increase of twelve pupils since the last inspection by this committee, September 27, 1889.

Owing to other inspections in neighboring cities it was necessary for me to visit this school on a Saturday, at which time the pupils were enjoying their weekly holiday. Therefore no examination was made of the methods of instruction in the class-rooms. The Rome school, however, is known as a combined school, and of its corps of eleven teachers, only four hear and speak, while three are deaf-mutes, and four are semi-mutes. The sign language is in general use in the institution. Some of the larger boys were engaged in playing a match game of base-ball against a club of other boys in a field opposite the school, and other pupils were watching them.

The pupils seen, of both sexes, appeared healthy. There were but two cases in the hospital, which is a convenient frame building, situated in the rear of the boys' dormitory and completed in 1889. This contained twenty beds, and was filled during an epidemic of measles in May of 1890. There was one death during the year.

The appearance of the grounds about the buildings is somewhat neglected. They are not inclosed by fence, which would improve their appearance. The central building erected by the State in 1888, and first occupied in January, 1889, was thoroughly inspected and found to be well planned and built, and in good order. No plaster was used in its construction except in the

superintendent's office. The interior walls are brick, well laid, and painted in good taste. The building is heated by steam. The pupils' dining-room is in the basement, and the boys and girls eat together. It also contains twelve class-rooms, well lighted and ventilated, and a fine chapel or assembly hall on the second floor. The stairs are broad and easy.

The institution is lighted by oil lamps. Gas-pipes have been put in the new building and the mains are laid within two blocks of the school. It would seem advisable to have gas introduced as soon as possible.

Dormitory buildings are to the right and left of the main or school building, distant from it about 100 feet. These should be connected with the school or central building by covered passages. In bad weather the pupils are now exposed to the elements in passing from one to the other, and the absence of covered passages must make it more difficult to keep the buildings clean.

At this point in his inspection your committee received news which required his return to New York.

VI.

WESTERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

945 NORTH ST. PAUL STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

[Incorporated 1875.]

Principal, Z. F. WESTERVELT.

Inspected October 10 and November 24, 1890, by Commissioner STEWART, and October 17, 1890, by Commissioner FOSTER.

Census on the first date named :

Officers	9
Teachers	20
Employes	16
	<hr/>
	45
	<hr/>
Pupils, male	81
Pupils, female	71
	<hr/>
	152
	<hr/>

The pupils are classified as follows :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
State pupils	57	52	109
County pupils	24	19	43
Total	81	71	152

Average per capita cost for maintenance for year to September 30, 1890, exclusive of rent and interest on debt, \$268.86.

Of the twenty teachers, two are deaf. Of the nine officers, one is deaf, and of the sixteen employes, two are deaf.

Upon inspection the buildings were found in good order and repair, neat and clean. The dining-room contained sixteen tables with ten chairs at each. The sexes are associated in the school life. They are together in the class-rooms, and in the dining-room they are associated at the table as if they were members of one family. The dormitories seen were in good order; the beds, separated by closets standing against the walls, for the use of the pupils. The boys and girls make their own beds, but most of the housework is done by the employes, as education is the main object sought.

The method of instruction in use at this school is defined by the principal as "visible English," which requires all communications with the pupils to be "through visible English words spelled, spoken or written upon the hand, upon the lips, upon the page." The ordinary means of communication in the school is by English words spelled by hand.

Your committee commenced his examination with the "E" class of the kindergarten, this being the lowest grade in school. The class consisted of nine boys and two girls, of whom five had come in since the school year opened in September; the others had been a year or less in the class, and the average age of the class was from 7 to 8 years. The lady teacher instructed the class by dactylology and speech. No signs were used in this or any class in the school by teachers or scholars to the best of my observation. The lesson was in calisthenics. At my request, the lesson was suspended, and I tried the voices of the children with very good general results. All had some voice and most of them

articulated a few simple words very well. One of the new scholars, a boy, articulated the word "papa" in my presence for the first time, was warmly embraced by the teacher and seemed much moved. There was a large mirror in use.

D class.—Seven boys and three girls in their second year of instruction and averaging about 9 years of age. They were instructed in this wise: Objects were laid upon a table before the class, chair, bottle, duck, flag, pen, cone, nest, penholder, etc., and then by articulation the pupils in turn were told to carry out an order as for example, "put the pen in the penholder." Questions and answers were also given by dactylology. All the pupils in this class but one articulated "papa" distinctly.

C class.—Six boys and six girls in their third and fourth year of school and averaging 10 years old. The lesson was by lip-reading and articulation in chorus or alone, of simple words and also articulation from a lesson paper. On one trial I found seven good voices and five poor in the class.

B class.—Five girls and two boys under the instruction of a deaf-mute teacher who, however, reads the lips and articulates quite clearly. All in this class articulated some simple words clearly but some found difficulty with the "i" and "u" vowel sounds.

A class.—The highest class of the kindergarten, three boys and six girls on an average five years under instruction in the school. The lesson was original and useful. The children had collected specimens during walks in the neighborhood and they were learning about these. On the table before the class were shells, cones, chestnuts, feathers, bones and different kinds of wood; also coal, salt, corn and different kinds of stones. The teacher was instructing them in the use of these objects and then the children wrote descriptions of them. On examination there were five good articulators and four not so good, or poor in this class.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

First grade.—Eleven scholars, six boys and five girls. In this class there were several pupils who entered school too late for the best educational results. The lesson was in arithmetic and map-drawing. Typewriting is also taught in this class. I tried the voices of the pupils with the following result: Six articulated well, two not so well, and three poorly.

Third grade.—Nine in the class, six girls and three boys, from five to seven years under instruction. On one trial of two or three simple words and the vowel sounds, four articulated well, four not so well, and one badly.

Fifth grade.—Ten pupils, seven boys and three girls. In this class the teacher spoke sentences to the pupils, who repeated them aloud, nearly all having fair voices. The teacher stated that the speaking vocabulary of the class comprised about 300 words.

Sixth grade.—Eight pupils, five boys and three girls. The instruction in this class is by speech and lip-reading, and the scholars were also having a lesson in a new phonetic finger alphabet. The principal who was present with your committee in this class-room, stated that all the teachers of the school had articulation exercises, having either classes to which they gave instruction in speech and speech reading, or which recite *viva voce* the regular lessons of the day, and that all the pupils in the school were taught speech; as Mr. Greenberger said, "it might be called a pure oral school with a spelling attachment."

Seventh grade.—Two boys and six girls. The pupils read the lips of the teacher and answered in speech, four of them well and four not so well.

Mixed class.—Sixteen pupils assembled for my examination, taken from the highest three or four grades. As a rule the pupils in this class read easily from the teacher's lips, and all had more or less speech, and could articulate replies so as to be understood.

After school hours a number of the older pupils assembled in the library for the rehearsal of a play which they were shortly to give at the school. The means of communication was dactylology.

As part of their education pupils are instructed in industries as follows: In carpentry, fourteen; printing, nineteen; typewriting, seven; photography, one; painting, four; drawing, all; sewing, fifty-three; dressmaking, eight; cooking, five; baking, six; farm work, nine; gardening, nine, etc. Two hours are spent in industrial training and five and one-half in school.

The Rochester school is most interesting to visit, and the educational results achieved seemed highly satisfactory to the inspector. The pupils seem alert and intelligent, and apparently do not suffer for want of signs.

The large number of teachers employed, twenty for the instruction of 152 pupils, allows accurate classification of the scholars in small classes. Excluding the mixed class, which consisted of several grades brought together for my examination, the ten classes visited contained ninety-five pupils, or less than ten to a class, thus ensuring better individual instruction than is usual in these schools.

VII.

NORTHERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.

[Incorporated 1884.]

Superintendent, HENRY C. RIDER.

Inspected by Commissioner FOSTER, December 18, 1890.

Census, December 17, 1890:

Officers	7
Teachers	6
Employes	11
	<hr/> 24 <hr/>
Pupils, male	49
Pupils, female	34
Total	<hr/> 83 <hr/>

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
State pupils	35	20	55
County pupils	14	14	28
Total	<hr/> 49 <hr/>	<hr/> 34 <hr/>	<hr/> 83 <hr/>

The average per capita cost for maintenance for year ending September 30, 1890, was \$281.52 (including clothing).

Upon inspection, the new building was found to be pleasant, convenient, thoroughly heated and ventilated. The system of heating by hot air, while it may have been expensive, works to a

charm. The building is fine, but there is no needless ornamentation, and the dormitories and closets are beyond criticism.

The health of the pupils was remarkably good during the year. There was very little sickness, and they have been entirely exempt from serious illness or death.

The method of instruction is stated by the superintendent to be "the combined, in which we make use of signs. The manual alphabet, writing, articulation and lip-reading to accomplish our object, i. e., that of imparting a good sound education to our pupils. We have no hobby to ride, and no personal ends whatever to gratify. Three of our teachers hear and speak, and the remaining three are semi-mutes. They have an experience of from two to twenty-six years in the art of teaching the deaf.

"Five hours per day, except Saturdays and Sundays, are devoted to school proper, and two and a half hours to industrial training. This embraces only shoemaking, tailoring and dressmaking. All the shoes worn by the pupils are made by them, and fourteen are employed in learning the trade. All the garments worn by our pupils are manufactured at our tailoring and dressmaking department, and twenty-two girls are thus employed. The larger boys not employed in the shoe shop assist some in farming and gardening.

"The only thing that the institution lacks in order that it be fully equipped, is the erection of a shop. We can then add printing and other trades. The prospect is good for the erection of one during the present fiscal year."

The superintendent is a deaf-mute. The inspecting commissioner spent some time in the school, and was impressed with the evident interest taken in it, and the desire on the part of the superintendent and teachers to make the scholars excel.

All of which notes of inspection are respectfully submitted on behalf of the committee on the deaf.

DECEMBER 31, 1890.

J. WM. R. STEWART.

R E P O R T

OF THE

Standing Committee of the Board on the
Reformatories.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

In behalf of the standing committee on reformatories the following report is submitted:

There are four institutions in the State, supported by it, which may be strictly classed as reformatories:

1. The State Reformatory at Elmira, established in 1876 as a reformatory for young men.

2. The House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, established in 1881 as a reformatory for young women.

3. The New York House of Refuge on Randall's Island, incorporated in 1824 as a private society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, a juvenile reformatory now supported by the State.

4. The State Industrial School at Rochester, established as the Western House of Refuge in 1846, a juvenile reformatory.

All of these institutions have been inspected once or more during the year 1890, and the notes of such inspections will be found hereafter in the order given above.

The important points brought out by such inspections and recommendations, relating to the several institutions, will now briefly be stated.

THE STATE REFORMATORY AT ELMIRA.

The institution was found in admirable order and its management is highly commended as intelligent and humane. A great variety of trades and industries are taught, and a large measure of self government allowed the inmates.

An extension, authorized by chapter 408 of the Laws of 1890, providing 504 cells, is in course of construction by the prisoners, and will be completed and occupied during 1891.

There were in the reformatory November 22, 1890, 1,152 prisoners and it was greatly overcrowded.

Appropriations to the amount of \$177,500 for this reformatory are recommended to be made by the Legislature of 1891, and the items and reasons therefor are fully set forth in the notes of inspection.

RECOMMENDATION OF A NEW STATE REFORMATORY FOR MEN.

Incorporated in 1876, the State Reformatory at Elmira contained the following number of prisoners on September 30, of the years given, 1876, 164; 1877, 139; 1878, 248; 1879, 450; 1880, 482; 1881, 485; 1882, 516; 1883, 495; 1884, 580; 1885, 667; 1886, 711; 1887, 747; 1888, 828; 1889, 944; 1890, 1,102; 1890, November 22, 1,152. The increase in the last three years is 355, and at the present rate of increase there will be 1,200 prisoners in the reformatory before the new extension, which will raise the number of its cells to 1,200, can be completed.

Should the inflow of inmates then continue, as is probable, the injurious course of doubling prisoners in the cells must at once begin. At present the prisoners are not only doubled but trebled in many of the cells, sleeping on cots three in a tier, one above the other. This is without doubt a serious hindrance to the aim of a reformatory, the reformation of the character of the youthful criminals.

In such institutions the personal influence of the superintendent is a most important factor in the moral cure to be sought. It is not possible to exceed the limit of the individual influence without reducing the chances of reformation.

Juvenile delinquents or young criminals of whom there is hope, can not safely, and ought never to be brought together in great numbers.

For this reason the State Board protested when the institution had 700 cells, and now that it has provision for 1,200 again protests, in the name of humanity, against its further enlargement.

In support of the State Board's position on this matter, your committee quotes from the report of the superintendent of the State Reformatory at Elmira, admittedly one of the best penologists of his time, to the board of managers of the institution, dated September 30, 1884, six years ago, when he clearly sounded the note of alarm in these words: "The gradual increase of the population of the reformatory since 1876, brings us this year, face to face with the fact of the insufficient capacity of the

institution for the number of inmates. The true maximum of men in a single institution for reformative treatment is acknowledged to be about 500, so that only 504 rooms of all grades are provided here. Now the present number of inmates is 580—at this writing, December sixth, there are 608—with a certainty of reaching 700 by May of 1885, so that there are now over 200 of the inmates associated two or three in one room, a very serious evil of convict confinement, but especially injurious with the youthful prisoners of the reformatory, an evil here that should be speedily abated."

The prison population has doubled since these words were written, and the rate of increase of commitment continues.

Your committee therefore strenuously urges upon the Legislature of 1891, the necessity of immediate provision for the establishment of a new State reformatory for young men, to be conducted upon the plan so signally successful at Elmira.

Considering the fact that a majority of the commitments to the existing institution are from the great cities of New York and Brooklyn, from which it is nearly 300 miles distant, it is suggested that the new institution should be located at some point nearer these great centers of population.

The appointment by the Governor and confirmation by the Senate, of a commission to locate a new State reformatory is recommended; such commission to have full power to purchase lands and award contracts for building, with such other powers as may be necessary; a suitable appropriation should be made to be expended under the direction of said commission, for the acquisition of land and the erection of buildings for said institution.

The possible assignment of inmates from the Elmira Reformatory, for work upon the grounds and buildings of the new institution might well be considered.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN AT HUDSON.

On the date of inspection this institution contained 226 inmates and generally was found in good order.

Experience shows, however, that the plan of the prison building is not a complete success. It allows for too free communication between the inmates, and supervision over them is difficult.

The discipline in the prison building is insufficient, and liberty amounting to license is allowed the prisoners. A larger force of disciplinary officers and stricter discipline are necessary.

An intelligent system of industries, suitable for the young women committed to this institution, should be introduced at once. Stocking-knitting machines for those confined in the cells, and sewing and glove-making machines for those who have been promoted to the cottage or main building are recommended. A set and sufficient daily task of work to be performed by each inmate should be assigned, and its performance required.

Inmates should be assigned from building to building for promotion or punishment for a fixed period. Rules and regulations for the enforcement of discipline and other matters should be formally adopted by the management, printed and furnished each inmate on arrival.

A reasonable appropriation is recommended to be made by the Legislature of 1891, for the erection of a cottage building to accommodate twenty-four inmates and two officers, and for the addition to each of the cottage buildings of an assembly room. The recommendation for a new cottage is for the purposes of better classification. If built, the institution will then provide 250 beds exclusive of those in the hospital.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

By chapter 238 of the Laws of 1890, provision was made for the establishment of another house of refuge for women, to be located at some point within the seventh or eighth judicial districts, and an appropriation of \$130,000 for the purposes of the act was made.

Your committee is informed that a commission was appointed by the Governor to locate and build such new institution, that it has entered upon the discharge of its duties, and has selected Albion as the site for the same.

HOUSE OF REFUGE ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Upon the date of inspection this institution contained 512 inmates, and was found in good order.

Incorporated in 1824, as a society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, this institution is one of the oldest in the State. Its governing board, thirty in number, was originally chosen by the

society, and is self-perpetuating, the managers filling vacancies in their number. The board elects the superintendent, who is responsible to it alone.

The institution, however, is now supported by the State, which has no direct control whatever over its management. Its status therefore is anomalous, as all other institutions covered by this report are governed by boards of managers appointed by the Governor of the State and confirmed by the Senate.

For more than a generation the active management of the house of refuge has been the same and although in recent years improvements have been made, practically in all large matters of government it is a relic of a generation now past. The spirit of progress is at work in, but does not control the institution.

The following recommendations are made :

1. That the largest measure of self-government compatible with good discipline, replace the repressive and punitive system now prevailing.

2. The prison-like cells, with the exception of a few which might be retained for the more hardened inmates or for punishment, should be demolished, and dormitory halls, alcoves or small rooms replace them.

3. The use of corporal punishment should be reduced to the lowest minimum, and a better system of rewards and encouragements introduced.

4. A comprehensive and intelligent system of industrial training should replace the stocking knitting productive industry, which now furnishes employment to nearly all the boys who are old enough to work. Among the trades which might with advantage be introduced, are the following; Blacksmithing, carpentry, woodturning, furniture making, painting, printing, shoemaking, lathing, plastering, bricklaying, tailoring, and different kinds of metal working. These can readily be introduced and the boys thus instructed in the trade for which they have the greatest natural aptitude, and so best fitted for self-support on leaving the institution.

Your committee is of the opinion that no children under 12 years of age, except felons, should be committed to this institution, and recommends the enactment of a law making such prohibition.

Being of the opinion that the interests of the institution would be advanced were it exclusively a reformatory for boys, your

committee recommends that in future no girls shall be committed to the institution, and that the present female inmates should be transferred to the House of Refuge at Hudson, or to protectories or juvenile asylums.

Any reasonable applications for State aid to carry out the recommendations of this report should receive the approval of the State Board.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

Established in 1846, as the Western House of Refuge. The State Industrial School contained on the date of inspection 768 inmates.

The management of the institution has, in the last decade, undergone a gradual change, accelerated in the last two years. So radical has been this change, that it has resulted in a practical transformation. This is in the direction of a broader, more humane and intelligent system of government.

The commitments are, as formerly, of males under 16 and females under 17, as vagrants or felons; but the theory of government and actual management of the inmates is different. A larger measure of self-government is allowed them with good results, and the prison-like character of the institution is rapidly disappearing. Corporal punishment has been practically abolished, the excellent trade schools still further extended so that they are now second to none in the State, and military discipline and drill for the boys have been introduced with marked beneficial results both upon their morals and physique.

Your committee is of the opinion, formerly expressed, that no boys under 12 years of age, except felons, should be committed to this institution, and that its usefulness would be further increased by the future exclusion from it of all females. There were 130 girls in the female department on the date of inspection. The older and more depraved of this class should be committed either to the House of Refuge at Hudson or to the new institution to be located at Albion, and the younger sent to juvenile asylums or protectories. The managers would then have a simpler problem in caring only for boys. Your committee is encouraged to believe that these views will receive favorable consideration by the board of managers.

From the results of his inspection your committee reports that appropriations are needed :

To furnish the north building for boys, etc., etc.

To construct a small building for closets.

To provide an electric plant.

To provide a proper system of ventilation.

For changing partitions in main building, etc., etc.

For library and reading-room.

For extending lavatory and dining-room.

For reconstructing steam plant.

For reconstructing two east hall dormitories.

For the erection of a chapel.

For converting present chapel into rooms for offices.

For a drill-hall and play-room.

For a farm and dairy.

For heating and furnishing hospital building.

For deficiency of laundry appropriation in 1890.

The managers state that an appropriation of \$200,000 will enable them to complete, furnish or erect all buildings, provide all new plant, and make all the alterations and repairs briefly noted above, and more particularly in the notes of inspection of this institution.

Your committee finds that all these items are necessary to equip the Industrial School completely as a first-class juvenile reformatory for 1,000 boys (which it can now accommodate if the girls be removed), and believing that the present management of the State Industrial School merits and should have the approval and generous support of the State government, recommends that by special act the Legislature of 1891 appropriate the sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to be expended by the managers in carrying out the recommendations of this report, such sum to be expended by said managers upon plans and estimates to be approved by the Comptroller and the State Board of Charities.

All of which is respectfully submitted in behalf of the committee on reformatories.

WM. R. STEWART,
Chairman.

NEW YORK, *December 31, 1890.*

I.

STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA, N. Y.

[Established 1876.]

*Superintendent, Z. R. BROCKWAY.**Inspected November 22, 1890, by the President of the Board and
Commissioner STEWART.*

Census on that day :

Officers	10
Teachers	19
Employes	81
	<hr/>
	110
	<hr/>
Prisoners	<u>1,152</u>

There has been an increase of 163 prisoners since the last inspection by this committee, December 5, 1889.

Chapter 84 of the Laws of 1890 appropriated for the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, for maintenance and ordinary repairs, \$30,000; and the further sum of \$120,000 for the same purposes and for the purchase of material and for expenses of manufacturing pursuant to chapter 427 of the Laws of 1870.

Our attention was first given to a thorough inspection of the buildings, which were found to be in excellent order and repair. Their cleanliness and condition left nothing to be desired.

From the nature of the work carried on in them, however, the shops can not be kept in the order in which the main buildings are, but they are relatively in good order and repair.

INDUSTRIES.

Stonecutting.—We inspected in turn the shops, first visiting that in which the stonecutters' class was employed. This consisted of thirty-six men, who were getting out the stone work for the new dormitory wing. These men were cutting bluestone and sandstone and were then at work on the water-table and coping for the new extension. The work was first-class, especially some angle cutting.

The only officer in charge of these thirty-six prisoners was a first-grade prisoner awaiting parole.

Boatbuilding.—This industry was started about eight months ago. Twenty men were employed in making St. Lawrence row-boats of several sizes, the frames and planks of cedar. No boats of this kind are made here of a greater length than twenty feet. Cedar canoes are also made and an order had lately been received for several small sail-boats. There is a fair profit in the business and the boats are sold chiefly in New York city and Boston. They are of good workmanship. The foreman learned his trade in Canada. They turn out from twenty to twenty-five boats a month.

In this, as in the preceding and shops subsequently visited, the officer in charge of the discipline of the prisoners at work, was a first-grade or paroled prisoner.

Brassmolding.—In this shop five men were at work. They make all trimmings for the rowing and sail boats, and were also at work on the wrought-iron steel locks for the north extension, at present in course of erection.

Brassfitting.—Fifteen men were employed here.

Hardware supplies.—In this shop the men were at work making castors, latches, grindstone fixtures, brackets, barrel bolts, bench screws, etc., etc., and in the adjoining shop several of these articles were being japanned by other prisoners.

Cabinet making.—Forty-five men were employed in making lounges and piano stools of various sizes and qualities, and in an adjoining room twenty-two others were upholstering these. They learn all the trade.

Pipemaking.—In this shop thirty-six men were employed turning out smoking pipes made of apple and briar wood. The daily output averaging about five gross.

Umbrella making.—Sixty-nine men employed. Most, if not all, of the industries above named are educational; this is a productive industry, conducted on the piece-price plan. The umbrellas are made for a New York city firm, which furnishes the material and takes the finished product. The umbrellas are cambric and of a cheap kind. No silk ones are made.

Bookkeeping.—The bookkeeping made necessary by the business of these industries and other matters, is carried on in a business office which has recently been opened near the shops, by nine of the prisoners.

Drawing.—All the prisoners employed in educational industries or in the trades-schools are instructed in the drawing-class room

in mechanical drawing, in order that they may become better workmen. They make designs and then go to the shops and learn to construct the objects they have drawn.

The trades-school building is large and well planned and in it classes are instructed in carpentering, forging, horse-shoeing, soldering, painting and fresco painting, bricklaying, lathing and plastering. There is also a machine shop, barber shop, conducted by prisoners, and a printing shop which has recently been moved from the administrative part of the main building. In this is published the Summary, a weekly paper of eight pages, which is issued to the prisoners.

There is also a cooking-school with six ranges in which classes are instructed in cooking.

Stained-glass windows for the enlarged lecture hall are being made by two prisoners.

From the above-mentioned facts it appears that the appropriation of \$150,000 by the State for repairing buildings and carrying on industries is being wisely expended. A large number of industries are taught and care is taken to assign the prisoners to work at that for which they are best fitted.

The following list furnished by the superintendent shows the great variety of industries taught in the institution, and his classification of them is followed.

Trade classes for production and instruction: Iron-molding, brassmolding, bookbinding, baking, printing and typesetting, tailoring, shoemaking, upholstering, cabinet making, finishing and varnishing and boatbuilding.

Trade classes for instruction only: Machinists, blacksmiths, stonecutters, plastering, pattern making, frescoing, carpentry, woodturning, woodcarving, hardwood finishing, plumbing, bricklaying, stenography, brassfinishing, music (band), barber, tin-smithing.

Other prisoners are also employed at State mechanical duties, viz., as engineers, and plumbers, painters, carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, tending bricklayers, tending stonemasons, laborers.

Chapter 295 of the Laws of 1890, further appropriates to be expended, under the direction of the managers, to enlarge the lecture hall, assembly-room, \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and for the employment of the inmates at instructive

and productive labor, \$50,000, or so much thereof, as may be necessary.

The work of enlarging the lecture hall is proceeding, and when completed, which will not be for some months, will give it forty-two feet more front, and as above mentioned, the windows will be filled by stained glass made in the institution.

The \$50,000 additional appropriated for carrying on industries is a deficiency appropriation.

Chapter 408 of the Laws of 1890, appropriates \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of performing the work of extending the north wing of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, and for purchasing materials therefor.

Work upon this extension to the institution is underway, and 140 prisoners are employed upon it. The extension, when completed, will add 175 feet to the front of the institution, and there is a large L to the rear. The foundation walls of the front are up to the level of the ground, and one-half of the block of cells which will be in the L is up three stories and ready for the fourth tier of beams. None of the exterior walls are yet above the foundations. Of the above appropriation of \$200,000 about \$25,000 has been expended.

The prisoners were working with good will under the supervision of three guards. Four citizens, skilled workmen, were scattered among them to insure better work.

When completed, this extension will provide 504 new cells. It is interesting to recall the fact that the reformatory, as originally built, provided exactly 504 cells and cost \$1,000,000.

Continuing our inspection, we visited the laundry, drying-room and kitchen, noting, in passing, the well-lighted and cleanly dormitory halls, made more cheerful by the chirping of a large colony of sparrows which have made them their residence. The cells were neat and orderly, and the bedding sufficient; in many of the cells, however, we found three beds, one above the other—the congested condition of the institution requiring this. Some of the smaller cells were occupied by two prisoners, and the cells of the south wing were occupied by only one prisoner each. In the hospital were eleven patients, of whom the greater number were suffering from wounds caused by carelessness in the machine shops. There was one convalescent typhoid fever case.

Generally speaking, the health of the inmates during the year has been good, but early in January the prevailing influenza appeared and increased until the twentieth, when it reached its maximum, and 278 men were confined in their cells incapacitated for daily work. Nine deaths occurred during the year from various causes, none, however, from the influenza, although this may have hastened death in certain cases.

An interesting experiment is being made upon a physical training-class. Prisoners of weak nerves, poor circulation or in some way physically defective, are assigned to this class by the physician in charge. They have massage, baths, and regular exercise in the gymnasium, and are furnished a special extra diet consisting largely of cereals, cocoa and milk designed to nourish their nerve centers. It is claimed that this physical treatment and special diet makes better men of this class, mentally and physically, than they would be had they followed the regular routine life of the institution and been obliged to exist on a meat diet.

Science rules in the Reformatory. The above is an illustration of this fact, others are furnished by its biological records, morality and ethical classes in the schools etc.,

Recent additions to the buildings, are the gymnasium and bath-house. The former is a large hall 80 x 140 with an A-shaped roof and a large gallery for spectators at one end. This building was erected entirely by prisoners' labor and cost about \$16,000. It is supplied with all the usual apparatus. A portion of the physical training-class above mentioned, some fifty in number, were exercising under the instruction of a teacher of gymnastics, a paroled prisoner on salary, and some of them were very good gymnasts.

The bath-house is supplied with a hot-air room, a plunge-bath, and a fine swimming-tank about fifty feet long by twelve feet wide.

The gymnasium and bath-house had been much needed, and by their provision the State reformatory is now probably the best equipped institution in the State.

Chapter 382 of the Laws of 1889, relating to State prisons, and commonly called the Fassett law, section 101, provided that "the labor of the prisoners of the third grade shall be directed solely to such exercise as shall tend to the preservation of health or the manufacturing without the aid of machinery of such articles as are needed in the public institutions of the State." * * * The

evident intention of this section is that chronic criminals or those for whose reformation there is little hope should be so employed. Believing that there are but few of this class in the State reformatory, the superintendent has wisely rechristened the grades. Instead of first, second, and third-grade prisoners, they are now classed as first, lower first, and second, thus allowing the employment of all fitted for them, upon educational industries.

Section 105 of the same act has somewhat disarranged the industries, by requiring that "the total number of prisoners employed at one time in manufacturing one kind of goods which are manufactured elsewhere in the State, shall not exceed five per centum of the number of all persons within the State employed in manufacturing the same kinds of goods, as shown by the last United States census or State enumeration, except in industries in which not to exceed fifty free laborers are employed."

The military drill of the inmates, which was begun in 1888, continues. The prisoners are organized as the reformatory regiment, with ten companies and a roster of 857, and have attained great proficiency. In the morning we witnessed squad and company drills, and in the afternoon a dress parade of the regiment. The military instructor was a West Point cadet, regularly employed by the institution, and he is the colonel of the regiment. The other officers are all prisoners of the first grade or paroled. The average time spent in the awkward squad is three weeks. The various maneuvers were well executed, and the regiment passed in review before us in columns of companies in admirable style. The reformatory band, composed of twenty-four prisoners, led the march and played some good military music. Regimental line was then formed, 802 men in line, and the command went through the silent manual faultlessly. With some experience, we have never seen this better done. The arms are Quaker guns, made in the institution.

It speaks volumes for the principles upon which the reformatory is conducted, that it should be possible for 802 prisoners to parade as a regiment under the supervision of only one officer of the institution. The large measure of self-government allowed the reformatory prisoners can not fail to raise their moral tone.

On the date of our visit, November twenty-second, the prisoners were graded as follows: First grade, 341; lower first grade, 424;

new second grade, 387. Noticing the large number of men in the new second or lower grade, who wear a red uniform, your committee was informed that by a new rule prisoners degraded to it the first time can not leave it by good behavior in less than three months; on a second degradation not before six months, and on a third, a full year must be spent in this, the lower grade. This tends to keep the grade full.

The usefulness of the Reformatory is hindered by its being overcrowded. The prisoners are doubled or trebled in most of the cells, and in view of the fact a new and similar reformatory should be established at once.

In concluding the notes of our inspection of this institution, it is not too much to say, that the value of the work of the State Reformatory can not be overestimated, and that it should have the generous support of the State to which it is an honor.

Your committee therefore has pleasure in asking the State Board of Charities, in its report to be transmitted to the Legislature of 1891, to recommend that it make the following appropriations for the State reformatory at Elmira:

1. Exclusively for maintenance	\$50,000
2. For maintenance and for expenses of manufacturing,	100,000
3. For the expense of building a short railroad from the reformatory, through its grounds to connect with all the railroads passing through or center- ing at Elmira (for this appropriation a special act may be necessary).....	25,000
4. To provide a suitable organ for the lecture hall....	2,500
	<hr/>
	\$177,500
	<hr/>

The State Reformatory at Elmira, as is set forth in the notes of the inspection of this institution, was found to be in good order, and so conducted as to confer great credit upon its management, and this State.

The overcrowding, however, which has been referred to in former reports to the Board continues, notwithstanding the additional accommodation provided in recent years. Another extension, adding 504 new cells, is under way, and yet when this is completed the institution will not furnish a cell for each prisoner, but

the indications are that the injurious doubling up process will at once begin and, unless outside relief is provided, continue to spread through the institution.

The superintendent of the State Reformatory is admittedly one of the ablest penologists of the time and quotations from his reports are always instructive. In his report to the board of managers, dated September 30, 1884, he clearly sounded the note of alarm:

"The gradual increase of the population of the reformatory since 1876 brings us this year face to face with the fact of the insufficient capacity of the institution for the number of inmates. The true maximum of men in a single institution for reformative treatment is acknowledged to be about 500, so that only 504 rooms of all grades are provided here. Now the present number of inmates is 580—at this writing, December sixth, it is 608—with a certainty of reaching 700 by May of 1885, so that there are now over 200 of the inmates associated two or three in one room, a very serious evil of convict confinement, but especially injurious with the youthful prisoners of the reformatory, an evil here that should be speedily abated."

In his report dated September 30, 1885, the superintendent writes: "The population of the reformatory is 667 against 580 last year, an increase of nineteen per cent * * * there being altogether only 504 rooms or cells, it has been necessary to resort to doubling in dormitories, a measure that is unquestionably a detriment to reformation."

In his report dated September 30, 1886, the superintendent writes: "The following is a statement of the number of inmates remaining at the close of each fiscal year, viz.: 1876, 164; 1877, 139; 1878, 248; 1879, 450; 1880, 482; 1881, 485; 1882, 516; 1883, 495; 1884, 580; 1885, 667; 1886, 711."

For greater convenience the population at the close of the following years is here given: 1887, 747; 1888, 828; 1889, 944; 1890, 1,102.

Continuing the quotation the superintendent writes in 1886: "At the date of the last report a year ago, the number of inmates was in excess of separate rooms by 163. The construction of 256 additional rooms or cells during the year, has only kept pace with the increase of inmates. At this writing (December first), the rooms are all tenanted, and the old objectionable practice of doub-

ling, putting two inmates in one room, is to a limited extent again made necessary. I therefore renew the request made in the two preceding reports, that some provision be made for the transfer of some of our surplus of inmates to a reformatory prison."

In their report to the Legislature dated September 30, 1887, the managers of the Reformatory say: "The attention of the Legislature is earnestly invoked to provide some measure of relief from the overcrowding of the reformatory. Any further enlargement of the buildings of the reformatory, for the reception of inmates, is not believed to be desirable."

When this was written, the prison census was 747, and is now 1,152, while a new extension providing 504 new cells is in course of erection.

In his report of the same date, September 30, 1887, the superintendent writes: "It is urgently required that another reformatory prison shall be promptly organized to relieve the overcrowded condition of the reformatory * * * To defer very much longer the active relief of this reformatory from its constant increase of population is to seriously endanger its usefulness."

In their report to the Legislature, dated September 30, 1889, the managers say: "The actual average increase of inmates in 1889 over 1888, not considering those transferred to the State prisons, is 213, a rate of increase which if continued another year will give a population of 1,200 or more inmates to be cared for in the reformatory. * * *

"The whole number of single rooms or cells in the reformatory is 765, but not more than 750 are available for ordinary use. With more than 1,000 prisoners, as at present (November second), and the certainty of having to make provision for 1,200 during the coming year, it is apparent that 450 rooms are lacking for the proper care of the inmates. The superintendent of prisons has advised us that he can afford no further relief in our crowded condition in the way of a transfer to the State prisons. Relief, therefore, can only be obtained by providing a new prison, or by enlarging those now in existence. Such are the manifest evils of the association of prisoners in cells that to be compelled to wait for relief in the reformatory until an additional prison can be built and made ready for occupancy, would, we believe, well nigh destroy the usefulness of the methods and the results which are peculiar to this institution.

The managers, therefore, recommend, inasmuch as an addition to the reformatory would not, of itself, entail an increase in the number of prisoners already cared for, or to be sent here, whether the enlargement is made or not, that the Legislature authorize and provide for an extension of the north wing, of 500 rooms or cells with the necessary apartments suggested by such new building."

Under the same date, September 30, 1889, the superintendent opens his report to the board of managers as follows: "The most important topic of my annual report for this year, is how to relieve the reformatory from over population and at the same time maintain its usefulness, and provide its reformatory treatment for young criminals. There are 760 rooms all told, with an average number of inmates the past year of 922 against 809 for 1888. The highest number during the year reached 965, while the number now at this writing (November second) is 1,001.

"The very serious evil consequences of placing more than one inmate in the same room, have been kept at their minimum here * * * but at the best the room associations of 300 or 400 prisoners is an evil of serious import, one to be avoided in all prisons and especially to be avoided in a reformatory.

"The State should at once, and without delay, commence the erection of another reformatory * * * but so much time is required to complete a new prison, that the prospect could not afford the required relief and there remains then, it seems, no alternative but to proceed with erecting additional room accommodations here. Five hundred additional rooms would, after leaving sixty vacant cells for facilitating grade changes, etc., afford single rooms for only 1,200 prisoners, a number but 199 above the present actual count."

From the above quotations of the board of managers of the State Reformatory to the Legislature, and of the superintendent of the institution to its governing board, it appears:

1. That 500 prisoners is about the number which can best be treated for the purposes of reformation in an institution of this class.

2. That annually, since 1884, when the prison population exceeded 500, those in charge of the reformatory have appealed to the Legislature for outside relief from the overcrowding within it.

3. That in consequence of the inaction of the Legislature in this important matter, the congestion within the reformatory has become such that its managers have been forced to request an appropriation for an extension as the only alternative left for relief, while at the same time they have stood recorded as opposed to any extension of the institution.

4. That the number of prisoners in the reformatory is now over 1,100, and the ratio of increase continues.

The position of the State Board of Charities on this subject has been consistent. In the report of its committee on reformatories to the board, dated December 9, 1886, your committee stated that "the danger which threatens the usefulness of the reformatory comes entirely from overcrowding. On November 10, 1884, there were 599 prisoners. On the same date in 1885, 684, and on the date of this visit a year later, 770, every cell being occupied. In a reformatory, the personal interest of the superintendent in each individual prisoner, and the full knowledge of his case, are essential to his moral cure. It is doubtful if the number of prisoners now in the reformatory does not greatly tax, if not overtax the powers of the superintendent to maintain with each inmate this relation. Certainly and emphatically any further enlargement of the reformatory would be hurtful to the prisoners themselves and opposed to the spirit in which the reformatory is conducted, as well as against the public good. But the crowd of prisoners surges in from without, once committed, they must be received and cared for as well as possible."

And the State Board in its twentieth annual report of that year, 1886, transmitted to the Legislature, January 4, 1887, says:

"The reformatory now contains 765 cells and on November 10 there were 770 prisoners. Any increase in the number of prisoners committed to it is strongly disapproved by this Board, which believes that the maximum number that can be individually treated by the superintendent so as to insure their return to a healthy, moral life in the community has been already reached, if not exceeded."

Since this date, 1886, the State Board has opposed the extension of the reformatory and has considered it necessary in the faithful performance of its duties as an advisory board of the State to appear, by representation, before legislative committees to oppose appropriations of State money for such extension.

The remedy may be found in the establishment of a new reformatory to be conducted upon the same principles as the Elmira Reformatory. It should, however, be located near the great cities of New York and Brooklyn, from which a majority of the commitments to the Elmira institution are made.

Your committee therefore, strongly urges the State Board of Charities, in its report to be transmitted to the Legislature of 1891, to ask the Legislature to enact a bill creating a commission to locate a new State reformatory and to make a sufficient appropriation therefor, in order that work upon the new institution may be begun at once.

II.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, HUDSON, N. Y.

[Established 1881.]

Superintendent, Mrs. SARAH V. COON.

Inspected November 18, 1890, by Commissioners DEPEYSTER and STEWART.

Census on that day:

Officers	21
Employes	6
	<hr/>
	27
	<hr/>
Inmates	226
	<hr/>

Of the officers, one, the steward, is a male; the others are women. Of the employes, five are men employed about the grounds and at the gate, and one is a women.

The institution consists of a main building, prison building, four cottages, hospital, barn, boiler-house, gate-house, store-house and ice-house, and owns about ninety-five acres of land.

Your committee was accompanied by a stenographer in the inspection of the buildings, which were visited in turn, beginning with the prison building.

Prison building.—Matron and four assistants. There are 106 inmates in this building. The girls are confined in separate cor-

ridors. There are twelve of these in the building, about eight cells in each. The doors in the cells in the corridors are habitually left open. This affords the inmates a free opportunity to hold communication with each other in the corridors.

In the dungeon corridor is a cell used as a storage-room.

The temperature in the prison building was seventy-eight.

In all these corridors, the girls were seen reading, sewing, knitting or talking with each other, apparently without supervision. Some of them were sitting on the floor in their cells or in the halls.

In corridor No. 11 there were two children of one of the inmates of this corridor. The younger a year and a-half old and the elder four years and a half old. The mother of the children has been here twice. She brought one child in with her and gave birth to the other in the institution.

Q. (Asked of the matron.) Why do you keep these children?

A. I don't know.

Q. Who knows?

A. Mrs. Coon can answer that; she is the head of the establishment.

Your committee then visited the annex of the prison building. The laundry has twelve slate tubs, an ironing-room and a steam drying-room. They are well built, convenient and clean. There were three barrels of swill in the steam drying-room. There is a clothes-room also in the annex, where the clothing worn by the girls when they enter the institution is stored and marked with their numbers.

There were thirty-seven inmates on the second floor of the prison building. There are thirty-eight cells. All the cells are full except one. The girls were all assembled for inspection, every girl at her door. In one of the second floor corridors the inmates were kalsomining the walls. The assistant matron of this corridor said her girls behaved very well. She has a class in school, but has charge of this corridor for the day.

There are five officers in charge of the 106 girls. It was stated that there should be a matron on each floor of the prison, in addition to the officers in charge. The girls confined in the prison building also are taught in class-rooms in the same building. There are two of these in the prison building, both very pleasant and light. The inmates are locked in their cells at night and for meals. Two of the girls on this floor were stated to be mentally

defective, and the matron said that they should be transferred to some other institution.

Third floor, prison building. In the prison building the promotion is from floor to floor, the best girls being on the top floor. The kitchen and the bakery are on the top floor of the annex building and were found in very good order, neat and clean. On the top floor of the annex building the girls were reading and sewing and working in their cells.

Q. I see the girls in their cells or in the corridors sewing, amusing themselves, talking freely, knitting or making Christmas presents for their friends; how long is it since they have had some regular occupation?

A. (By Superintendent Coon.) Since we came in here, and I don't know how long we have been in here.

Q. What was the last thing these girls did before they came to their cells, or corridors?

A. After dinner, the kitchen girls do the kitchen work; these girls are with the matron, sewing, or knitting or studying their lessons, except those that are in school, and they are there until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, from 2 to 4; in the morning, from 9 until 12 they are in school; those that are out of school are doing the work of the building, or housework, and those that are not employed in that way are studying, or knitting, or sewing; from 12 until 2 we have silence hour, and for their dinner; that is, they go in at 12; they get ready for dinner; they have to wash and get themselves ready, the same as any girl in any family would; they then have their dinner and they sit and keep the silence until school commences at 2 o'clock; they are occupied in sewing and knitting.

Q. What is the next thing they do; now it is half-past three?

A. They should have their knitting over.

Q. When you say they should have their knitting over, do you mean that they have it as a task, or as they please?

A. They have it as they please; they knit their own stockings, their own hoods, their own clothing.

Q. When they are in their cells?

A. Not always; but I have a room there [pointing] where they go.

In corridor No. 3, top floor, cell No. 68, the inmate has a baby. The child was born in the institution.

Hospital building.—Your committee next inspected the hospital building, which is a long one-story frame building, containing two corridors, opening right and left from a central office, twelve rooms in each, side by side, opening into the corridor. There are two nurses in charge. There are fifteen girls and four babies in the building, all of the latter born in the building. Of the fifteen girls none were in bed. Some were there as helpers, and others with trifling ailments. This building is very pleasant, well-planned, and the housekeeping is excellent. There have been eleven children born here in two years, and there is one woman now awaiting confinement. The visiting physician comes on call when he is needed and lives in Hudson. The nurse in charge appeared to be a thoroughly competent person.

From the prison, promotions for good conduct are made to cottage No. 4.

Cottage No. 4.—Each cottage is in charge of two officers, a supervisor and assistant supervisor. There are twenty-four rooms and twenty-four girls. There is no regular time which must be spent in each cottage before promotion. It depends entirely upon conduct. This cottage is similar to the other cottages which had been previously visited, although, for the purpose of convenience, the inspection of this cottage is here noted.

Cottage No. 3.—The inmates of the prison are first promoted to cottage No. 4, then to cottage No. 3, then to cottage No. 2, then to cottage No. 1, then to the main building, and they are discharged from the main building.

Q. Are more privileges extended in cottage No. 3 than in cottage No. 4, or is it all the same except the number?

A. (By the Superintendent.) The interior rules are all the same as the girls go from cottage to cottage they are trusted more.

There were twenty-four inmates in this cottage. The rooms were all full. The supervisor and assistant each had charge of twelve girls and lock them in at night. There are two floors.

All the girls in the institution are locked in.

The cottages are nicely-planned, two-story brick structures having central corridors and six rooms on each side, on each floor. An officer sleeps on each floor, in each cottage, opposite the stairs.

This cottage was empty at the time of our inspection. The inmates were marching. The rooms are about six by ten feet with a bed, chair, washstand, a small mirror and a small-size

window with wire grating. The inmates are allowed to decorate their rooms with prints, picture cards, etc. This cottage is in very good order, neat and clean, showing good housekeeping.

Each cottage is complete in itself, having a kitchen, dining-room, laundry, etc.

Cottage No. 2.—There were three children, each of about 3 years of age, in this cottage; one born in the institution and two brought in young. The children are of three different mothers, all in this cottage.

The cottages are all heated by steam, generated in the boiler-house and brought across the grounds.

There are twenty-four rooms and twenty-three girls in this cottage. The girls do all the cooking in all the cottages. There are two dining-room girls and two kitchen girls in each cottage under the supervision of an officer. In the dining-room there are two tables. Twelve girls sit at each table, and there is a separate table for the officers in charge. The children who are old enough sit by their mothers at table.

In each cottage there is a daily record kept, showing the average in work, in knitting, sewing, school deportment, health, etc., which is taken every day, and the average is made up each week, and from the standing shown by these books promotions are made from one cottage to the other. Inmates with an average of seventy-five per cent are considered for promotion. There is a page for the record of each girl. The monthly average is made up and kept at the main building, and submitted to the superintendent.

The cottages are all kept locked, but the main building is kept unlocked.

Cottage No. 1.—In this cottage there are twenty-four rooms and twenty-three inmates—one vacant room. The inmates were gathered in two groups on the ground floor by the windows at the end of the corridors, sewing and talking.

One of the officers stated that she should greatly like to have an assembly-room in each cottage. The only place in the cottages now where pupils can be assembled is the dining-room. There is a laundry in each cottage.

Main building.—The main building contains the offices, classrooms for the inmates of the cottages and main building, and at the time of our visit twelve inmates who had passed from the

prison building through the cottages and were shortly to leave the institution. The main building is, in fact, the graduating building.

We first visited the advanced class, assembled in its class-room. There were sixteen girls present. On inquiry the teacher stated that there were ten absentees; that the average attendance was about eighteen.

Q. Are these girls excused from attendance when they are not here?

A (by Superintendent Coon). Yes.

Q. Why are they excused?

A. Sometimes they are excused because they are not able to come out and sometimes they are in the kitchen doing work, and now, at this time, they are engaged in making preparations for Christmas.

Lessons are given in arithmetic, geography and American history. All the girls can read. In the primary and intermediate departments they are taught to read and write. The average age of the girls is about 18.

These young girls are inmates of the four cottages. None come to the class-rooms from the prison. School hours are from 9 to 12 and from half-past 1 to half-past 3, and a gymnastic session from half-past 3 until 5, excepting now that session is held earlier because it becomes dark so much earlier.

Miss Stirling has charge of the entire school. There are only two teachers.

In the primary class there are twenty-six pupils. There were nine absentees. There is a Fourth reader class, a Third reader class, a Second reader class, a First reader class. The Fourth reader class has lessons in long division and the others multiplication and subtraction.

After completing its inspection of the buildings, your committee went to the office of the superintendent and there addressed to her the following questions, receiving the following replies. Both questions and answers are given verbatim, as taken by the stenographer:

Q. How do you think the prison building could be improved upon for a similar reformatory?

A. Well, by having the corridors on each floor, so that a person could see through both of them, and not have any cells opposite each other.

Q. Could the present doors be improved upon; don't you think it would be better to have the lower half of the door solid, so that the girls can not see each other across the corridor?

A. Now, let me make a suggestion; instead of that solid piece in the center, I would have that at the bottom and the rest free; I would have every room, if it was possible (you know now they are built back to back), with a window, except on the lower floor; those are all right.

Q. Have you a grading, a marking system, and, if so, give me some idea of it?

A. I have the prison girls begin by keeping the rules, getting out from the prison in nine weeks; they are marked for disobedience, insubordination, profane language, vulgar language; those are very grave faults; then for misdemeanors, for an untidy room—it all goes under the head of carelessness, that does—carelessness, for impertinence, for—well, I don't know that I can give you all of those small faults without my book.

Q. What is the system of promotion from building to building?

A. From the prison building they are promoted to No. 4, from No. 4 to No. 3, from No. 3 to No. 2, from No. 2 to No. 1, from No. 1 to the main building, where they are not expected to remain very long; they remain, as a usual thing, about two months in the main building.

Q. Is the minimum limit of time to be passed by the inmates in each building in course of promotion fixed, and is it observed?

A. It is not fixed; they are promoted on their record, or their conduct and their trustworthiness, and when I find from the press of numbers in the prison, that I must take out some and put in others, when they are going out, I mean I have given a conditional discharge to a number; then I take those whose record is the best—you see, I can't have a limit, because I haven't the room; I have to take those that are the best and put them in the next building.

Q. The reason that you give for not having a limit is, that you haven't the room?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you need more room?

A. For that; and I am obliged to keep some of them rather long in the prison.

Q. Have you ever had a limit, and was it ever observed?

A. No; I have never had a limit.

Q. Do you think that these girls have sufficient active employment?

A. Well, I suppose that no would be the fairest answer.

Q. How can you suggest improving the system; we must improve this, and start better somewhere else?

A. They could work for mills here.

Q. Now couldn't your girls make shirts?

A. They can make shirts.

Q. Make them by the piece?

A. If we could get any market for them; they could make overalls.

Q. Would you favor introducing any kind of machinery; as, for instance, stocking knitting?

A. I would not.

Q. Are there any printed rules?

A. No; there are no printed rules.

Q. Don't you think it would be better to have some printed?

A. Well, I have got some written out; I have got a pretty good set of rules and order, I think; I have never had them printed because I have waited; I didn't want to get a lot of iron-clad rules that you can't live up to; I have been trying these and I find them very good; I have never had a regular form printed; I have it written.

Q. Does each girl know, when she comes into the institution just what is expected of her and just what is a misdemeanor and against the rules of the institution?

A. Yes.

Q. And just what is not?

A. Yes.

Q. How does she know if she doesn't see any printed rules?

A. I have had them read to her, and I have them written out and put up on the walls.

Q. I have not seen any of them?

A. No; since the kalsomining commenced they have been taken down and they have not been put up.

Q. Do you state as a fact that there is a set of rules, either written or printed, and posted in each of the buildings where the girls can see them?

A. Yes.

Q. Who is in charge of the discipline in each cottage?

A. The supervisor; she reports; if there is anything that she can not settle, she reports to the superintendent; the assistant supervisor reports to the supervisor of the cottage.

Q. Is there a fixed code of penalties for all offenses; is it cumulative, and what is it?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, is that printed?

A. No; I have nothing of the kind printed.

Q. Well, how do the girls know about it?

A. The matrons tell them.

Q. You tell the matrons?

A. Yes; I tell the matrons and if they are in doubt they come to me.

Q. What is the system of punishment for the offenses?

A. If a girl is disobedient, won't obey the matron, she is locked in her room and she is kept there until she is penitent and behaves herself; if she finds fault with her food, the second offense, she has bread and water for the next meal and she has it until she repents; if she has cause to find fault she is not punished; if she breaks up things and smashes her window and destroys property, she has what might be called a shower bath and she is put on bread and water in one of those dark cells, and there is no limit to the time; a week is the extent, but they are not told they will get their week; they are kept there until we are sure they are penitent and we take them out.

Q. Where are the dark cells?

A. They are in the prison building; they have windows to them with iron shutters.

Q. Do you use corporal punishment at all?

A. Not at all.

Q. Is there a system of rewards and encouragements?

A. Yes.

Q. What is it?

A. Promotion.

Q. Is not the freedom of speech permitted among the inmates dangerous?

A. I can't say that I think it is dangerous among these girls; I couldn't conscientiously say that I thought it was.

Q. Not in the prison?

A. It wouldn't be to any extent; but it is supervised there.

Q. But it exists to an almost unlimited extent there; I saw it to-day; that is not a statement that can be contradicted?

A. I do not wish to contradict it; they are out in the corridors at certain times of the day; they have the freedom of the corridors because I think it is the only way to keep these girls from insubordination, and if it were otherwise, it would tend to degrade them instead of reforming them; I don't think it is well to keep them in their cells; I keep them out of their cells as much as possible; I grade them; the bad ones together and the better class; I have considered this matter well and I have tried it when we had no inmates but those in the prison; they can communicate, and where they sit in their rooms you can not prevent it, so that I think it is better to have them out in full view.

Q. Does the system of communication between the girls foster or decrease their moral improvement in your opinion?

A. I don't think it decreases their morality.

Q. Is there daily outdoor exercise for all?

A. There is.

Q. What is it, please?

A. The cottage girls have the freedom of the grounds whenever it is pleasant after school hours; they take care of the yard; they cultivate the flowers and they have their daily walks; they have to come to and from the main building; the prison girls have a walk in pleasant weather; in summer they have a play-ground under the trees, where they are taken out in divisions and given exercise in that way; they take out their knitting or sewing, or the matron reads to them; they are read to a great deal when they are out of these corridors.

Q. How many hours are spent in school by each inmate, about?

A. For the whole it would average two hours a day.

Q. Is there any gymnastic training for all?

A. There is.

Q. What is that, please?

A. They have marching, they have dumb-bells and they have the wands, and what would usually be given in a boarding school; in the prison they can only go through a certain amount of marching; I have the room in those large rooms; but I couldn't give them dumb-bells or wands to use.

Q. How many hours of work on an average has each inmate a day?

A. I can't answer that in the way you mean, because they are not compelled to do a certain amount of sewing; they are taught that; in the sewing-room they work from half-past eight until half-past eleven in the morning, and the housework is all done up by half-past nine.

Q. Are all the girls employed on housework?

A. Not all; but those that are so employed are sent into their rooms after it is done and sew until school begins.

Q. How many hours would that be?

A. They are employed as domestics, and when their work is done they go into school; by domestics I mean all kinds of house-keeping, laundering the clothing and all the housework and the cooking; so that I don't know that I could give you a better answer than to say that their working hours are like those of good domestics; when not employed as domestics they are in school.

Q. What are the conditions necessary to release on probation?

A. They are promoted on their conduct from the prison to the cottages until they reach the main building, and when they have been so many weeks in the main building they are discharged; if they behave themselves here for two months they are released; if they do not, they are kept longer; if they show that they are perfectly trustworthy, that you can send them to a room or put them at work, and they don't know whether they are to be supervised or not, why—

Q. (Interposing.) Who makes the discharge?

A. The board of managers.

Q. How often do they sit as a court?

A. Once a month.

Q. Do you have a case or two every month?

A. Yes; we do.

Q. Do they ever refuse?

A. Sometimes—in this way: where they are not satisfied—never from the records—as to where the girls can be sent—their surroundings.

Q. Are the discharges made to a place and a person?

A. Yes; and the person has to be vouched for.

Q. Who chooses your subordinates?

A. I do.

Q. Does the board exercise any control over them whatever?

A. Only they confirm my appointments.

Q. Who discharges the subordinates?

A. I do.

Q. And does the board have any supervision over their discharge?

A. Whenever I wish to have an officer discharged I always make it in my report and state the case, and they confirm my action.

Q. What amount did the Legislature last year appropriate for you for all purposes for the institution?

A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. Did they appropriate anything for new buildings last year?

A. Not last year; the year before.

Q. Have you put up any buildings during the year, from September 30 to September 30, 1889 to 1890?

A. The ice-house and store-house have been built this year.

Q. What are the needs of the institution for this year?

A. The needs are a library, a cottage and a laundry for the hospital, and that involves a bath-room with it; that is all I have asked for.

As the result of its inspection, your committee finds that the grounds and buildings of the institution are in good order and repair, with the exceptions noted. The inmates were all seen and appeared healthy and neat.

The prison building, in the judgment of your committee, is not well planned for its purposes. The cells, as a rule, are opposite each other allowing communication. The corridors are small, and so arranged that it is difficult for the officers charged with the discipline, to have them in careful supervision at all times. With twelve separate corridors, each complete in itself, we found five officers, each, therefore having charge of more than two of these corridors, a task, in view of their construction, impossible of proper discharge.

Evidences of a lack of strict supervision were everywhere manifest. The girls were sitting on the floor in the halls, or in their cells, alone, or gathered in groups by the windows, idle, or knitting, or sewing, as they pleased. The prison building is

intended for the most hardened of the inmates and should have strict discipline enforced within it.

While not undervaluing the experience gained with age, we believe that better results would be obtained and more girls reformed by the employment of younger and more active disciplinary officers than some of those we found in charge. Your committee feels that the number of officers in this building should be increased, forthwith, from five to eight—the matron, assistant matron and two officers for each of the three floors.

The four cottage buildings are extremely well planned and home-like. We found them pleasant and orderly, and do not believe that they could be greatly improved upon. Each is a home for twenty-four inmates, who enjoy the comforts of a separate room. In each of the cottages there are two officers or one to twelve inmates, while in the prison building, with a more hardened class, there were 106 inmates and but five officers, or twenty-one inmates to an officer. It would be better to have the proportions reversed. The girls in the cottages are on the road to reform through promotion.

Each cottage should have an assembly-room, and your committee recommends that the Board request the Legislature to provide means to make this addition to each of these four buildings. The girls now assemble in the corridors.

The problem of what to do with the unfortunate children brought in by mothers about to be confined, or born in the institution, is serious and difficult of solution. Certainly these children should not be allowed to grow up in the institution. There were eleven at the date of our visit, and several of these were about 4 years of age. The act of 1881, establishing the institution, provides that the managers shall have discretion to retain children brought into it under 1 year of age, or born in the institution until such time as they can be properly removed therefrom and suitably provided for elsewhere. It would seem advisable to have all the children over 2 years of age committed to the asylum at Poughkeepsie.

From the observations we made and from the answers of the superintendent to the questions put her, it is evident that little or no industrial education is given the inmates. The fact would seem to be that most of the time when they are not employed in housework, at which some of them work for an indefinite time,

or during two hours in school, they remain idle, or sew, as they please. There is no set task. Habits of industry are not taught them systematically. This is a grave evil and should be remedied at once, and the attention of the board of managers of the institution is invited to this subject, as also to the liberty amounting to license allowed the inmates of the prison building.

Two more teachers should be employed for the school. We found one teacher in charge of two classes in separate rooms. The superintendent is responsible for the good management of the institution, and reforms and improvements should emanate from her.

Your committee recommends that in this institution printed rules should be prepared, approved by the board of managers, and posted in every corridor or ward; that the superintendent submit, and the board approve and fix the minimum time to be spent by the inmates in the different buildings on their way through them, by promotion to discharge. This might form part of the rules to be printed above referred to.

For industrial training, your committee recommends that stocking knitting machines should be introduced in the cells of the prison building, and shirtmaking and kid-glove making in the main building, and a regular daily task of work set for each inmate.

While undoubtedly deficient in discipline and industrial training, the plan of the house of refuge is an admirable one, and it may safely be followed by the State in establishing similar institutions as they may be needed.

III.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND, N. Y.

[Incorporated 1824.]

Superintendent, ISRAEL C. JONES.

Inspected November 6, 1890, by Commissioners DEPEYSTER and STEWART.

Census on that day :

Officers	40
Teachers	19
Employes	13
	<hr/>
	72
	<hr/>

Boys	439
Girls	73
<hr/>	
Total inmates	512
<hr/>	

This institution has a capacity for about 1,000 inmates, and receives both boys and girls, who are committed by magistrates from the cities of New York and Brooklyn and the river counties. The proportion of commitments has ranged from five to six boys to one girl.

The number of inmates October 1, 1890, was: Boys, 435; girls, 75; total, 510.

There has been a large and steady decrease in the number of commitments to this institution, as the following table will show, which is given as of October first:

1882, 811; 1883, 778; 1884, 758; 1885, 718; 1886, 623; 1887, 654; 1888, 647; 1889, 660; 1890, 510.

In his report to the board of managers, dated September 30, 1890, no reason is assigned by the superintendent for the great decrease in the number of inmates during the year to October 1, 1890. It amounted to twenty-two per cent. The institution is now about half full.

Your committee made quite a thorough inspection of the grounds and buildings and found them generally in good order and repair.

The larger boys, who compose the second division, were first visited. There are 299 of these, and they were all seen at work in the shops, in which, as a rule, they spend six hours a day, or engaged at domestic work.

Printing shop.—In this thirteen boys are employed. They print the annual reports of the institution and a monthly paper called "*The Bright Side*," edited in the institution, and which has now been issued for a year. They also take orders for some outside work. The foreman in charge stated that the boys could be taught all the business of printing in a year.

Your committee commended the publishing of the monthly paper and recommended that efforts should be made to publish it once a week.

Carpenter shop.—Empty at the time of our visit. It was stated that ten boys are assigned to do the carpenters repairs to the buildings.

Stocking-knitting shop.—Eighty-one boys were making stockings by knitting machines, and many of them worked rapidly. The average number of pairs knitted is twenty-four during the six hours of work. One boy was shown who made forty-two pairs. There were many idle machines in the room.

Tailor shop.—Twelve boys were at work ; they make the clothes of the boys in this shop.

In passing, the kitchen, bake shop, etc., were visited and found in good order. Four of the boys were baking bread, and five were helping to cook the dinner.

The small boys who composed the first division were next visited. The two divisions are kept separate in the institution life by a high brick dividing wall built at right angles from the center of the front of the main building. The boys of the different divisions work, play and sleep on different sides of this wall.

Stocking-knitting shop.—Eighty-eight boys were employed in this shop, on the top floor, knitting stockings by machinery.

Stocking-seaming shop.—One hundred and eleven boys were employed in this shop, of whom eighty-eight were seaming stockings and twenty-three were doing something else to stockings. Nine young women employes of the institution were also seaming stockings.

Stocking-finishing shop.—Twenty-two boys were finishing stockings in this shop, which is on the ground floor. They were pressing, stripping, mating, folding and boxing the stockings which the other boys had made. Ten young women employees were also folding stockings.

Your committee was pleased to see the last of the stockings.

On inquiry we were informed that the institution makes stockings on its own account, and that they are sold at a profit.

Of the 439 boys in the house of refuge on this day, 302 were employed in making stockings, about sixty at domestic work, and the remaining seventy-seven either at printing, carpentering, tailoring, horticulture or baking.

The educational industrial training provided in the institution amounts to little or nothing. Stocking knitting, as here carried on, is a productive and not an educational industry.

It is the duty of the managers to inaugurate at once an intelligent system of trade-schools that the boys who are committed to this institution may have an opportunity extended them during their detention in it to learn an educational industry, one in which brain, eye and hand are all trained, in order that on leaving the institution they may be better fitted for self-support.

Reference is made on this subject to the excellent trade-schools mentioned elsewhere in this report, as at the State Industrial School at Rochester, which have been in successful operation there since 1886. The Rochester institution was established in 1846 and the House of Refuge incorporated in 1824. In the matter of industrial training as in many other important matters, the younger has left the older institution far behind.

The wisdom and necessity of inaugurating such a trade-school system was urged strenuously upon the superintendent, as in former years.

Before going to dinner the boys were visited in the lavatories, in which very ingenious wire towel racks with individual towels have recently been introduced. Dinner is served at 12.15, and consisted on this day of a good bean soup and large slices of bread—ten boys sit at each table. It gave pleasure to your committee to note that the boys were no longer allowed to read the daily papers while sitting at their meal. Generally speaking the boys appeared healthy and clean.

Dormitories.—Throughout the institution with the exception which will hereafter be noted of a dormitory on the top floor of the first division, the House of Refuge continues to provide the vagrant or delinquent juveniles, who are committed to it, with the usual State prison cell. These are built of solid masonry back to back and side by side in three tiers in the center of the dormitories, and the occupants are locked in at night and unlocked in the morning, girls and all. In many of the cells there is an opening by the floor said to be for ventilation. These openings furnish ready means of communication between the inmates of cells which back against each other and should be promptly closed. Should a cell door be opened by the occupant its number appears on an annunciator.

An exception to the prevailing cell system is the dormitory on the top floor, first division side. This is a large open dormitory.

The ceiling is low and the windows are too near the floors to supply good ventilation. The little boys who occupy it are not, however, locked in individually at night.

A praiseworthy feature is the introduction of military drill, and we saw three companies of the second division (or larger boys) under the command of an officer of the National Guard, being drilled in their yard.

They numbered about 100 boys and performed several evolutions fairly well. Military drill was introduced first about seven months ago. We were informed that the boys want a band, and shall be glad to know that they have one, and also to see them uniformed in the near future. Several guards took part in the evolutions as file-closers. Your committee was informed that some of the boys had been employed in building a greenhouse.

In the office of the institution its books appear to be well kept. The last boy admitted was No. 24,369. On inspecting the punishment record it was found that eighty-six boys had been punished in September and seventy-six in October. If these months should be taken as showing the average monthly number of recorded punishments, the total for the year would be 972, or somewhat more than two punishments a year for each of the 439 boys. It is fair to the management to state, however, that the number of recorded punishments has greatly fallen off in recent years. The instrument used is the rattan.

The health of both boys and girls during the year has been good. There were six deaths—all boys—of which one was a suicide.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

There has been a change in the matron recently. The building was found in good repair, and the housekeeping excellent. Only one dining-room is needed and used, as there are but seventy-three girls now committed. A room which was formerly used as a second dining-room has been converted into a sitting-room, and the use of the lavatories for that purpose discontinued.

The tank in the lavatory is still used to bathe the girls, but the appearance of the room has been improved, and greater cleanliness insured by the introduction of convenient movable wash stands, which are provided with basin, soap dish, glass, soap and towel. The tank should be taken out and a few individual bath tubs provided in which the girls may secure privacy.

The inmates were occupied in washing, ironing and housework, seven were helping in the kitchen. There is also a cooking class consisting of sixteen girls who are instructed once a week from two to three hours by a teacher who comes from the city; twenty-one girls were mending and making shirts for the boys in the male department. They also make all their dresses and the under-clothing worn by the girls. Five sewing machines were in use and five hours a day are spent at work in the sewing-room.

All the girls occupy cells, and are locked in at night and unlocked in the morning. For a short time the experiment of leaving the doors unlocked at night was tried, but in consequence of the murder of a keeper by boys in the male department some two years or so ago, the girls were again locked in at night as before.

The general health of the girls has been good and they looked well. No one was in the hospital at the time of our visit. There was one death of pneumonia during the year.

IV.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Superintendent, WM. W. MURRAY (appointed November 20, 1890).

Inspected November 23, 1890, by the President of the Board and Commissioner STEWART. November 24, 1890, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on the latter date :

<i>Male department.</i>	
Officers	33
Teachers	20
Instructors, technological school.....	13
	<hr/> 66
Boys :	
Primary division.....	117
First division	271
Second division.....	250
	<hr/> 638
Total	<hr/> 704

<i>Female department.</i>	
Officers	13
Teachers	5
	<hr/> 18
Girls :	
Primary division.....	20
First division.....	65
Second division.....	45
	<hr/> 130
Total	<hr/> 148

The first visit to the institution was on a Sunday afternoon, to attend the service in the chapel. Standing at the head of the stairs, up which the boys marched in single file to enter the chapel, we had an excellent opportunity to observe them closely. They were dressed in the new uniform, a jacket of dark blue with gray trousers, except the boys recently received, who wore full suits of gray. Their frank, cheerful countenances, bright eyes and cleanliness produced a favorable impression upon your committee.

They were assembled for the Protestant service, about 400 boys and 100 girls. These latter occupied the gallery in the back of the chapel. It was observed, when all were seated, that from seventy-five to 100 vacant places remained on the floor. We were informed by the superintendent that about 200 boys attended the Roman Catholic service at another time, and that it was impossible to seat all the inmates of the institution in the chapel.

The services were simple. Several hymns were heartily and well sung by the boys to the accompaniment of a piano and a cornet. Marching tunes were selected. It was the kind of music to do the children good. At the close of the service they marched out of the chapel in good military order.

The institution is now conducted as a military school. Evidences of this were everywhere apparent. On leaving the chapel, we visited the punishment class. This consisted of sixteen boys who had misbehaved and were being sent for a time to this class. A lad of 15 was alone in charge of them, and was putting them through the awkward squad drill in the most approved military style. The boys did not seem to enjoy it, but rendered prompt

obedience. In former years, in this institution or perhaps in similar ones to-day, these boys would have been subjected to corporal punishment.

In the yards, we were saluted in passing by the boys we met, and were informed by one of the managers who was with us, that the use of numbers to designate the boys had been discontinued throughout the institution, except on the records. The boys are now known as cadet so-and-so, and the new boys do not even know their own numbers. This is a good innovation, as it destroys one of the stigmas of the commitment. It is the intention of the managers to provide dark blue trousers for uniforms for all the boys, who will thus be uniformed completely, and to supply them with light guns. An excellent military instructor has been permanently employed, and he greatly regretted, as we did, that the severity of the weather prevented the usual Sunday afternoon dress parade being held. When the inmates are completely uniformed, the ringing of bells will be discontinued and bugle calls will be substituted. All the movements about the institution and on the grounds are in military order. We saw squads of boys marching about under command of boy officers, and indeed all the military officers, except the military instructor, are boys.

In the lavatory, companies were formed to march to supper under charge of a boy lieutenant-colonel. A boy officer was at the head of each table at supper, which was served at 5.30 by boy waiters at the order "serve the mess." The tables were well set and the supper was abundant and of good quality, consisting of bread pudding, gingerbread and milk. We also witnessed an excellent company drill under the command of a boy captain. It was our privilege, on this visit, to meet two of the members of the board of managers, who explained to us the pressing needs of the institution.

On the following day, the institution was thoroughly inspected and all the buildings visited from garret to cellar. Here follow notes taken in passing, in the order in which they were made.

INDUSTRIES.

All the boys, except those of the primary division, who are too small, are employed at some industry.

1. *Foundry*.—Twelve boys were at work here. They pour the metal about once a week and are at work from 7 till 12.45. These hours are usual also in the other shops.

2. *Blacksmith shop.*—Ten forges, with two boys at work at each forge. They were getting out work for some new fire escapes. As this work is hard, the larger, stronger boys are assigned to it. They average about 16 years, and the shop presented the appearance of a beehive. Some excellent tools made by the boys were shown—cutters, drills, screws and hammers, hand finished, and with a high polish.

3. *Pattern department and woodturning.*—Twelve lathes, the benches for which were made by the boys, who were occupied in working from drawings.

4. *Carpenter shop.*—With twenty-four fine benches, each supplied with a full set of tools. The model bench came from the Boston School of Technology. It is gratifying, in passing, to note that technologic training was introduced in the institution, and these trade schools established largely as the result of the efforts of Hon. William P. Letchworth, formerly president of the State Board of Charities, who brought the models himself from the School of Technology in Boston, in 1885.

5. *Carpenter shop; repairing department.*—The boys at work here do all the work of the repairs to the institution. There are eight benches and eight boys at work.

6. *Tailor shop.*—Here are made all the clothes worn by the boys, including the new blue uniform jackets, and the tailors are now at work on the new uniform trousers. There are twenty-eight tailors' tables, and eight sewing-machines worked by the boys. Each boy is taught to make the whole garment by hand, but seams are run on the machine. It is expected that one company will be completely uniformed early in December. Uniforms for a band were shown, and were well made. There will be eight drums, eight fifes and five bugles. Sixty-four boys were assigned to work in this shop.

7. *Shoe shop.*—For new work, twenty benches. All the shoes of the boys are hand-made here. No girls' shoes are made. Repairing, twelve benches. In all, thirty-six boys are assigned to work in this shop.

8. *Machine shop.*—This is supplied with three lathes, planer, grinder, two drill presses, shaper, milling machine, vises, etc., etc. Thirteen boys work in this shop. Some of them were making an iron planer, a heavy and complicated piece of machinery, which seemed to be well finished. On graduating from this shop, each

boy is given a nicely-finished tool box, made in the carpenter shop in the school, brass-bound and filled with a complete set of machinist's tools, made by the boys in the machine shop. The superintendent, who accompanied me, stated that he would be glad to take orders for lathes or other machinery which might be needed in other institutions. A fine lathe bed made for the pattern shop was shown.

9. *Mason shop.*—The boys were idle in this shop, because the extremely cold weather had driven them in from the work of constructing a new greenhouse, and the supply of bricks for work in the shop had not yet arrived. Several samples of arches, gables, walls, and a small house built by the boys before they began work out of doors last spring, were excellent of their kind. These will be taken down by the boys and reconstructed in the shop. They are also taught lathing and all kinds of plastering and cornicing. Thirty-three boys are employed here. It is intended soon to fit up a shop for drawing and modeling in clay. There is now a free-hand and mechanical drawing class in the school.

10. *Paint shop.*—This is a poor dark room in the basement of the main building, directly under the dormitory. On account of the danger from fire, it is impossible to store oil and other combustible materials here, and at a great inconvenience they must be stored in a remote part of the institution. Eighteen boys are assigned to work in this shop. They do all of the painting in the institution.

11. *Printing office.*—This is a cheerful room on the ground floor of the unoccupied graduating building. Eight boys were employed and were occupied in printing the annual report of the school.

In addition to these eleven industries, one boy was employed at steam and gasfitting, nine on the farm, thirteen in the laundry and seven in the bake-shop.

The variety and nature of the industries here carried on reflects great credit upon the management. Nearly, if not all of them, may be fairly classed as educational industries. Probably not one of them is productive of income to the school. The example of the State Industrial School, in this particular, is most commendable. The interests of the boys are considered, and they are given a chance to adopt a trade for which they are fitted by inclination and which will, therefore, more probably enable them to support themselves on going out into the world.

DORMITORIES.

When this institution was first inspected by the member of your committee who has prepared this report, in 1883, the dormitories of the boys' department were all large halls with three tiers of cells or small rooms, one above the other, the upper two tiers reached by stairs and the cells lighted from the outside by narrow slits or windows about five inches wide. The center of the dormitories was open. They were then ill-looking and unpleasant. Since that time a gradual but steady improvement in them has been going on. Their condition will be noted in the order in which they were visited.

First division; southwest dormitory.—This is in the condition in which it was originally built. It is dark, gloomy, and suffering from want of plastering and paint. The beds are of straw, poor mattresses, and the rooms or cells are out of repair. An appropriation is asked and greatly needed to alter and repair this dormitory. The iron doors have been removed and the inmates of the rooms are free to go and come. This is a change of great importance. No boy or girl is locked in at the State Industrial School. The superintendent stated, in answer to my inquiry, that watchmen patrolled each dormitory at night, and that they never had any trouble with the boys.

First division; east hall dormitory.—This has been improved and the windows enlarged to twenty-two inches, thus wonderfully increasing the cheerfulness of the dormitory. When the dormitory was last visited the windows were five inches wide. There were better mattresses in the halls, and the rooms were in better repair. This hall, however, needs painting badly, not having been painted since the doors were removed and other improvements made. All the work of altering this dormitory was done by the boys. It was stated that the managers propose to alter this dormitory by tearing out the interior masonry.

Second division; east hall.—This is the older boys' hall, and has been freshly painted. The hinges have been removed and the door-frames repaired. The windows were twenty-four inches wide on one side; on the other side only five inches, as originally built. The rooms with large windows are given to the best boys. In this, as in the other two dormitories before described, there are two upper galleries.

Second division; northwest or new hall.—This dormitory has been completely reconstructed; the partitions have all been torn out, the upper gallery taken away and the lower gallery supported by columns. On this gallery there is a row of beds on each side, and on the floor of the dormitory are four rows of beds, two on either side and a middle passage. By the side of each bed is a chair. There are 130 beds in this hall, which is one of the pleasantest open dormitories I have seen in this State or anywhere. The beds were provided with wire springs. The boys did all the work of the alterations, except the heavy wood-work, put up the window-frames and the wainscoting. The best boys in the second division sleep in this hall, and if they get in trouble they are returned to one of the other dormitories. When all the dormitories, except possibly one, which it might be well to retain as a place to send bad boys, are altered to correspond to this one, all interested in the institution will have reason to rejoice.

Chapter 346 of the Laws of 1890 appropriated \$8,000 for the construction of a new laundry. This building is nearing completion, and the brickwork, woodwork, including a truss roof, and a large portion of the stonework was done by the boys. Its dimensions are 50 x 100 feet. The walls are of stone. Three stone-masons were employed, who worked with the boys in laying stone only. The truss roof was exhibited with pride by the superintendent. The stone for the building was obtained by taking down one of the high interior walls. In passing, it is interesting to note that the superintendent stated that he was in favor of taking down all the exterior walls which surround the school building.

In concluding these notes of the inspection of the main building of the boys' department of the reformatory, it may be stated, generally, that, while scrupulously neat and clean, this part of the institution bears evidence of suffering from poverty. The floors in many places are worn, the plaster in many places has dropped off the walls, which need painting, the woodwork and frames are in bad repair or need paint, as does the *exterior* of most of the buildings. It will cost money to put this institution in good order, but the buildings should be preserved and necessary paint and plaster should be provided.

HOSPITAL.

This building is in the rear of the boys' department, outside of the walls, and was finished over a year ago. An insufficient appropriation for furnishing it (\$3,000) was made in 1890, and as most of this has been, or will be, expended in furnishing steam heat to the hospital from the main building and in putting in mantels, etc., it has been impossible to use the building. It is now suffering from dry rot. The steps to the front door are not up and the kitchen is without a flooring, while at the same time the white plaster and wood-work is complete throughout the building. The ground floor consists of two large wards, a dining-room, a reception-room, a convalescent ward, an inclosed veranda and two bath-rooms. The second floor is arranged according to the same plan. The boys laid the foundations for this building, but for some reason or other they did not finish it, and a contractor was employed to do so. A sufficient appropriation should be made to complete and furnish this hospital. In case of an epidemic it would be necessary to use it at once.

GREENHOUSE.

Near the hospital a greenhouse is being erected by the boys, work being temporarily suspended on account of the cold. The outside walls for the flower-house were up about ten feet and the potting-shed still higher; \$2,500 was appropriated by the Legislature of 1890 for this work. These two buildings, the hospital and the greenhouse, stand on one side of a fine square field, nearly level, and containing about twenty acres, which it is hoped at some future time to make available for a parade ground.

NORTH BUILDING.

Returning within the walled inclosure, the north building for boys was next inspected. This fine building was completed in 1882, but has never been furnished, and is now standing idle. Immediately after the fire which destroyed the female department building, in 1887, it was put into temporary use and the inmates of the building destroyed, moved into it. When the new building was erected on the site of the ruins, the girls were moved into it, and since that date, September 4, 1889, the north building has not been used. This building is complete in itself, having kitchen,

dining-room, assembly-rooms, etc., and consists mainly of single bed-rooms, about six by twelve feet, with good large windows and stationary washstands with running water. It was planned to receive the best boys before graduation, and they were to be assigned to live in it as a reward for good conduct. It is a cheerful, well planned and built structure, and a sufficient appropriation should be made by the Legislature of 1891 to make it available.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Little boys.—This is a separate building in the rear of the female department and contained 117 boys. They are under the charge of a lady and divide their time between school and play as they are too young and small for work. They sleep in open dormitories, fifty-six iron beds in each, with cotton mattresses, a chair by each bed and bureau at intervals along the walls, each boy having a drawer. The housekeeping in this building, as throughout the institution, was excellent. Two little boys were in the hospital on the top floor with bruises. For dinner they had bread and a good mutton broth.

I have long been of the opinion that it is a mistake to commit boys under 12 years of age to this institution, or to the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, believing that they should be sent to juvenile asylums or kindred institutions, and in former reports I have urged the amendment of the law authorizing such commitments to the juvenile reformatory institutions. Having this in view, I took the ages of the boys in the primary department, and found one 7 years of age, seven of 8 years, fifteen of 9 years, twenty-seven of 10 years and eighteen of 11 years of age, making in all sixty-eight boys out of 117 under 12 years of age. In my judgment, these children should, in the nature of things, not be committed to a juvenile reformatory. If they had not been sent here only fifty boys would remain in the primary department, which could then be filled up with the younger and better boys in the junior division of the boys' department.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The new building erected on the site of that which was destroyed by fire was finished in September, 1889, and now contains all the girls in the institution, 130 in number. There is an extension to the rear, which contains a fine kitchen,

refrigerator, store-room, laundry, steam drying-room and ironing-room. Complaint was made that the work on this building was in some respects not first-class, especially the carpenter's work. The floors were laid on earth and the wood used was not thoroughly dry and repairing was immediately necessary. The older girls of the second division were seen in the sewing-rooms. They were at work with their backs turned to the door, so as not to be disturbed. In school, they are divided in three classes, primary, first and second, the second being the older girls. All the shirts used by the boys, and also the towels, are made by the older girls. All who are strong enough are employed at sewing or washing in the kitchen, or at housework. The class-rooms are on the ground floor, and the sleeping-rooms upstairs. The little girls sleep two or three in a room. The bed-rooms are cheerful, and are furnished with stationary wash stands with running water, chair, bureau, mirror, etc. The beds have good wire springs. Each of the older girls has a room to herself. The first division school-room on the second floor is a fine room, well lighted, with good cross ventilation. Growing plants are in the windows. The hospital is in the extension on the third floor over the class-room. It has its kitchen, and medicine closet, kept locked. There is a convenient convalescent room with south and west sun adjoining. Two girls were confined to the hospital.

Altogether, this is a well-planned satisfactory building, although the work is not first class in every particular. Before leaving it, some excellent specimens of lace-work made by the girls were shown. It was intended to give an exhibition on Thanksgiving evening of the work of all the departments in the Industrial School, which could not have failed to be interesting and instructive. It was stated to your committee that older girls are always brought to the institution in charge of a man and that on occasions the man has been drunk. This is a scandal and a reproach to the State. These unfortunate girls should be protected from the moment that they are committed to the custody of the State, and it is especially necessary, considering the character of many of them, that they should be placed beyond the reach of danger or temptation. I therefore recommend the enactment of legislation, providing that girls committed to the State Industrial School or to the House of Refuge on Randall's island, shall be brought to

the institutions from the courts, or the place of previous detention, by women of good character appointed for that purpose. The statement was made that such a bill was introduced in 1890, but failed to be reached at the last moment.

A wonderful transformation has been wrought in the management of the State Industrial School. The spirit of progress and kindness controls it, and a new and bright career of usefulness has been begun. The juveniles committed to it, whether of the delinquent class or not, are no longer treated as prisoners. They sleep in rooms or dormitories without locks and with open doors, under such supervision only as is generally used in orphan asylums to guard against fire by night. It has been alleged in former years that the discipline was severe, and investigations by the Legislature, by the State Board of Charities and by its own governing board have been made on this subject. In October and November of 1888, eighty-seven cases of corporal punishment were recorded, in October and November of 1889, ninety-nine cases, and in October and November of 1890, only one case. On inquiry I ascertained that this solitary case of corporal punishment was that of a lad, a chronic offender, that the offense was a serious one, yet there was doubt in the mind of the superintendent as to whether, after all, the administration of corporal punishment in that single case had been wise.

Under the supervision of its officers a large measure of the discipline of the institution is confided to the boys themselves. A boy was in charge of the punishment squad putting the offenders through a drill, and a boy was in charge of the gate and let me in and out on arriving at and in leaving the institution. One of the high interior dividing walls has been removed and the project of removing the exterior wall is under discussion. The boys parade as a battalion under command of officers chosen from their ranks, and on Decoration Day and on the Fourth of July this year (1890) joined in the processions to celebrate those anniversaries, and marched, greeted by applause, through the streets of Rochester. They all marched back again.

The experiment of repression and severity has been tried and found wanting. The new experiment of putting the boys on honor, promises to succeed. A boy was shown me who had

escaped from another institution, committed here, and had since been allowed to visit friends in Rochester three or four times and had always returned. A further illustration of the present liberal management of the school, is the fact that printed passes are provided and issued to boys authorizing them to go to the city. So far none of these boys have attempted to escape. As a further incentive to improvement, tickets are issued to the good boys authorizing their parents to visit them in the institution once a month.

In view of the enlightened management of the State Industrial School, your committee has pleasure in recommending the State Board of Charities to ask the Legislature of 1891 to make such liberal appropriation for the needs of this institution as will place it in thorough repair, and completely equip it to enter upon a long career of usefulness.

Appropriations are necessary for the following purposes, and the reasons therefore are first given.

The State constructed several years since a large building, capable of accommodating about 100 children besides officers. This building was occupied by the female department after the destruction of the old building, until the completion of the new fire-proof structure. The furniture was then removed to furnish the new building. One of the great needs of the institution is room for a more perfect classification of boys. It is shameful that this building should be left untenanted. It is needed for, and should be devoted to the better class of large boys.

1. An appropriation is required for furnishing this building throughout. Also for repainting the woodwork and relaying some flooring.

The boys primary department is in a building which was formerly constructed for the girls' primary department. At the present time it contains about 120 little fellows, who are exclusively under the control of women. The closets in this building are badly located, and as used by 120 boys, are a nuisance. They should be removed entirely from the building, and new ones constructed in the yard adjoining. Repairs are required of various kinds to different parts of the building, and immediate attention to these matters is imperatively demanded.

2. An appropriation is required for the purpose of reconstructing these closets. A small building connected with the main

building should be constructed, of two stories and connected properly with the main sewer.

All the buildings of the institution are lighted by gas at an expense of \$3,000 and upwards annually. The pipes through which the supply is obtained have been in constant use for many years. The quality of gas supplied has been very poor. The price paid, considering its quality and the quantity consumed, is exorbitant. There is no competition, both companies being under one ownership. For many years the quality of the gas has been so poor and it has been so unskillfully manufactured that quantities of filth have accumulated in the pipes, and the pressure being light the buildings are dimly lighted at great expense. The school-rooms are so badly lighted as to be ruinous to the eyes of teachers and scholars. The schools must of necessity have an evening session, and it is impossible to maintain the interest of scholars in books which they can only read with difficulty. To delay the correction of this evil would be justly classed as criminal neglect. The institution has plenty of power, and an officer in its employ who is an expert electrician.

3. An appropriation is requested for providing an electric plant for the entire premises.

The main building of this institution was constructed in 1847-1849. It was modeled after the old abandoned buildings of what is now known as the Randall's Island House of Refuge in Twenty-third street, New York, and this institution has always been hampered by the limitations placed upon it by its original construction. It is now upwards of forty years since the main building was erected. A system of ventilation was not then thought to be necessary. As a result the school-rooms, dining-rooms and lavatories and sleeping-halls are in great need of some means of changing the air, without opening a window directly upon an inmate.

4. An appropriation is needed for providing a proper system of ventilation for school-rooms, lavatories, sleeping-halls, etc.

The plastering, lathing and woodwork of the main building is very old and in great need of repairs. The plastering is falling off in many places and needs a thorough overhauling and relathing in many rooms. It was not constructed for the purpose of withstanding steam heat and the vibration resulting from the tread of the numbers now in the institution. Partitions should be removed

in the north wing, and a large library and reading-room constructed. The outside of the buildings need painting.

5. An appropriation is needed for relathing and replastering and making and changing partitions about the main building, and for a library and reading-room. Also for painting the exterior wall of the building.

The increase in numbers in the institution has overcrowded the dining-rooms and lavatories. These rooms should, therefore, be extended. This can only be done by adding the room now used as a store-room to the north lavatory, and a room now used as a paint shop to the south lavatory. The dining-rooms can be extended by adding the rooms now used as bath-rooms. This will necessitate the construction of bath-rooms elsewhere. The proper place for the bath-rooms is in connection with the proposed gymnasium, to which reference is hereinafter made. The bath-rooms are too small for the present numbers.

6. An appropriation is needed for extending the lavatories and dining-rooms.

The steam plant now in the institution is not one of modern construction. In consequence, the heat in the different rooms can not be satisfactorily regulated. The effect of an uncertain temperature upon this village of children in school-rooms, lavatories and chapel is very bad. It seems to be impossible with the present system to maintain an even temperature. The consumption of coal is very great. Experts connected with one of the great heating plants give as their opinion that the expense of reconstructing the system, making available a large part of what is now in use, would soon be paid for by the saving resulting from a lessened pressure and a scientific regulation of radiators and distribution generally.

7. An appropriation is needed for reconstructing the steam plant of the institution.

The dormitories of the institution, except one which was reconstructed two years since are made up of exceedingly small separate rooms. Experience with the open dormitory system, proves that an immediate change in all the dormitories is advisable. In any event, the three old dormitories must be repainted and considerable expense laid out upon them, when they still remain gloomy and uninviting places for boys. The iron doors have been removed and the windows enlarged along the entire front, but the re-

windows still remain five inches in width. Across this narrow space there is an iron bar which interferes with the light and also gives to the building the appearance of a prison. These dormitories should all be changed, and constructed upon the open plan.

8. An appropriation is needed for enlarging windows, removing iron bars and reconstructing, as open dormitories, the two east halls, taking out partitions and putting in columns and supports.

The chapel of the institution is located in the third story of the main building, a most unsuitable location for a chapel. It is approached by narrow stairways, which permit the passage of but two persons at a time. Its seating capacity is less than the present population of the institution. It is not a pleasant or inviting room. It is badly lighted. It is in a perilous situation in case of fire. For a moderate expenditure, the old chapel can be converted into a pleasant room for necessary purposes, such as officers' quarters, etc. A new chapel is a necessity.

9. An appropriation is needed for converting the present chapel into rooms for officers' quarters, etc.,

(b). Also, for the construction of a new chapel, large enough to seat the inmates.

The yards of the institution during a large portion of the winter season and always during wet weather are in such a condition as to render drilling impossible. They are also in such a condition as to be unsuitable for play-grounds, and in rainy weather, when not at work, the boys are held in small rooms, where the atmosphere is bad, and this gives rise to uneasiness, differences and complaints. The construction of a large drill-hall would enable the management to maintain the efficiency of the military department.

The management desire also to construct a gymnasium in connection with the drill-hall, in the second story of the same building. Bath-rooms should be constructed in the same building for the entire male department.

10. An appropriation is needed for a drill-hall, for use in cold and rainy weather, and as a play-room for the boys.

For a gymnasium, to be used for purposes of physical training.

For a bath-room, with suitable individual, plunge and other baths.

For many years the institution has kept about 150 hogs on the premises in the rear of the institution. During the last ten years the city of Rochester has so increased that the institution is now

located in a thickly populated portion of the city. However well kept a piggery may be, it must of necessity be regarded with disfavor by residents in the locality, and when placed, as it now is, within a short distance of large buildings which contain nearly 900 officers and inmates, it becomes a nuisance. The managers have determined to remove the hogs, and abandon keeping them. There is a waste from the institution which is valuable as feed for hogs. Further, the institution necessarily consumes a very large quantity of milk, which is purchased on a contract for an annual supply at three and one-half cents per quart. Upwards of 500 quarts per day are now required for the inmates, and as numbers increase, the milk supply must be increased in proportion. The annual cost is now upwards of \$6,000 per annum.

Further, there is in the institution a large number of boys who are not mentally qualified to learn trades, and it is difficult to obtain proper homes for them. These are boys who may properly and profitably be employed at vegetable gardening or to carry on a dairy, as is done in other large institutions in Connecticut and elsewhere.

Land can be purchased within a short drive of the institution at a fair price for farming lands. The labor of the boys might be used in milking, cultivating vegetables, berries, and other lighter forms of farm labor.

There are forty acres of land connected with the institution, but a large portion of it is devoted to buildings and playgrounds. It will probably soon become necessary to remove the playground outside of the walls, thereby occupying a portion of the land remaining. The balance will be devoted to horticultural purposes and gardening. With a farm attached to the institution hogs might profitably be kept to consume the waste of the institution. The institution might also conduct its own dairy and raise on a large scale vegetables which are now purchased in the market. A farm might be made a source of saving to the institution, besides qualifying as gardeners a class who are not capable of becoming skilled mechanics. This class seems to be at present neglected. It is important that it should not continue so.

11. An appropriation is needed for the purchase of a farm and dairy.

The hospital building is still unfurnished. The appropriation of \$3,000 made by the Legislature remains unexpended, and the

building unoccupied. Almost the entire amount of the appropriation would be required to equip the building with steam apparatus and connect it with the main steam plant. Nothing would remain for furnishing. Or if used for furnishing it would be impossible to heat it. During the prevalence of the epidemic known as the grip, the vacant building known as the graduating department was used, otherwise the institution would have been badly situated. This building should at once be furnished and heated.

12. An appropriation is required for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the appropriation for heating and furnishing this building.

The Legislature at the last session appropriated \$8,000 for the construction and equipment of a laundry. The building has been erected. All the brick work and a considerable portion of the stone work were done by the boys. Three stone masons having been employed to assist in laying the stone only. All the wood work, including a truss roof, was done by the boys. The remainder of the appropriation is not sufficient to equip the laundry with proper machinery.

13. An appropriation is required for supplying the deficiency in the laundry appropriation.

From the first estimate made by the board of managers of the institution, all the repairs or alterations in existing building, needed furniture, electric plant, or all new buildings recommended as required in items one to thirteen, above given, can be made, furnished or erected for the sum of \$200,000.

Your committee, therefore, recommends the State Board of Charities to ask the Legislature of 1891 to appropriate, by special act, the sum of \$200,000 to be expended by the managers of the State Industrial School to carry out the recommendations of this report, such sum to be expended by said managers upon plans and estimates to be approved by the Comptroller and the State Board of Charities.

The appropriation asked for contemplates inexpensive buildings, and their erection mainly by the labor of the boys themselves. Should it be granted, the State Industrial School will be supplied with very much the same equipment as is now to be found at the State Reformatory at Elmira, and its management will be able still further to extend their endeavors to govern the school upon scientific as well as humane principles.

Having forty acres of land, there is no lack of space upon which to erect the new buildings, for which appropriations are asked.

In concluding this report upon the State Industrial School, it seems advisable to summarize needed legislation and to outline what should be in the judgment of your committee its future aims.

LEGISLATION.

Acts should be passed:

I. Prohibiting the commitment to the State Industrial School of boys under 12 years of age.

II. Absolutely prohibiting the commitment of any female whatsoever.

III. Until provision is made elsewhere for the care of the girls now in the institution, and prohibition of commitment of females has been enacted, further legislation should require that girls shall in future be taken to it by women of good character in place of men.

Should such laws be enacted, the management of the institution will be greatly facilitated in their aim to make it one of the leading and most perfect institutions in the State. With no little boys, who are now cared for in the primary department by women, no longer obliged to receive the young and innocent, as well as older and depraved girls and to superintend their care, they will find themselves then in control of an institution consisting of three smaller and detached buildings and a large central main building; providing suitable accommodation for boys, receiving as they will then, only boys of the juvenile delinquent classes between the ages of 12 and 18, they will, with the three detached buildings and four dormitories of the main building, be able to attain careful and intelligent classification, so that the best possible results may follow the system of education, industrial training and discipline which is now pursued, but under great disadvantages in the institution.

The gratification occasioned by the inspection of the State Industrial School at which these notes were made, is such that your committee feels that the management deserves the hearty and enthusiastic support of the State Board of Charities in their application to the Legislature of 1891, for the appropriation above set forth. On its part, the State has reason to be proud of the

advance made in this institution, and should give it liberal pecuniary support.

Should the appropriation asked for be made, the institution will be complete in every part, and in future the State should only have to provide for its maintenance and repair.

All of which notes of inspection are respectfully submitted in behalf of the committee on reformatories.

WM. R. STEWART.

Chairman.

NEW YORK, *December 31, 1890.*

R E P O R T

OF

Visitations of Poor-houses of the Fourth
Judicial District.

By Commissioner FOSTER.

R E P O R T.

To the State Board of Charities:

In the early part of June, in company with Secretary Hoyt, I visited the poor-house of St. Lawrence county, where I found about the usual number of inmates, quite a number of them being insane; everything about the house was neat and in good order, indicating an interest in, and care on the part of the keeper, for the poor people committed to his charge.

It is expected that the insane will be removed to a State hospital at an early day.

I visited the poor-house of Washington county on the 28th of October. It is located near the very pretty village of Argyle, and is an old building, probably built not less than sixty-five or seventy years ago, and if when built it was adapted to its use it fails entirely now. As a rule the institution has been well kept and the inmates well treated, and in this respect I find no change, but the house itself and its surroundings are such that the best of superintendents or keepers, can not comply with the demands and expectations of the public at this time, in caring for the unfortunate ones committed to their care.

The county of Washington is a noble county, hardly surpassed in the State in the fertility of its soil, or in the thrift and intelligence of its inhabitants. It is surprising that in such a county, the duty of providing more suitable buildings and conveniences for alms-house purposes, has been for so long a time neglected, and can only be accounted for by assuming that the citizens of the county are not aware of the unfitness and inconveniences of the present accommodations, which, to say the least, are not creditable.

On the twenty-ninth of October I visited the Warren county poor-house, at or near the village of Warrensburgh. There were fifty-one inmates, thirty-four males and seventeen females, about the usual number. Everything here indicated care and improvement and I saw no necessity for criticism of any kind. Those

having in charge the poor of this county, are entitled to commendation from the public, and gratitude from the unfortunates committed to their care.

On the thirtieth of October at the Saratoga county poor-house, near Ballston, there were 115 inmates, seventy-one males and forty-four females, of whom twelve were idiots, one-tenth of the whole number. This building is pleasantly located; it is large and airy. At the time of my visit the housekeeping mania was in full blast, and I had to see things under rather unfavorable circumstances, but, notwithstanding this, was satisfied that the house was well managed, and the poor people seemed to be well taken care of. Recent alterations in the house are very great improvements.

From Ballston I went to Schenectady. This is a small county and has a small alms-house, but there were fifty-nine inmates, forty males and nineteen females. I have no reason to doubt that these people are well fed and kindly cared for, but the accommodations are not what they should be, and with the present buildings it will be very difficult to make them so. The present poor-house is located in a booming part of the city, and occupies some twenty acres of land which is rapidly appreciating in value; it can hardly be expected that this property will be held for its present use, for any length of time. If I am right in my conjecture a new poor-house in another location will be required, and it can not be anticipated that it will be designed and built without the conveniences now so generally required in all buildings of recent construction, having for their purpose the care of the dependent poor.

October thirty-first I visited the Fulton county poor-house, near Gloversville; there were seventy-seven inmates, of whom quite a number were insane. The change in this institution is wonderful, only a few years since there was so little to commend, that a visit here was always disheartening. At the time of my visit, which was quite early in the morning, I found everything neat and in good order in all parts of the house, lacking the conveniences which a better house could afford, yet things were well ordered, the inmates were contented and the whole air of the house was comfortable and satisfactory. The superintendent and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Nare, are entitled to great credit.

The alms-house of Montgomery county was visited on the thirty-first of October. In this county the poor are taken care of

by contract, the only instance of the kind, that I know of, in the State, and a system of which I entirely disapprove, but in this instance, in my frequent visitations, I have always been impressed with the idea that the poor dependents have been well fed and humanely treated, with accommodations that are ample and comfortable. I saw nothing to criticize, nevertheless the system is such that in the hands of a cruel man it might easily lead to great wrongs.

Other counties in my district are yet to be visited.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD W. FOSTER,

Commissioner.

January 14, 1891.

R E P O R T

OF

Vistations of Poor-houses of the Sixth
Judicial District.

By Commissioner WALBATH.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

BROOME COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Visited November 19, 1890.—The buildings are well heated and kept clean and in good order. There is an abundant water supply conveyed from distant springs. The grounds are well drained, and in summer these are cultivated and well kept. In 1887 a brick wash-house was erected, with sufficient capacity for the entire institution. In recent years a hospital has been built, and a detached single story cottage has also been fitted up for idiots and the filthy insane. This county provides for its dependent children in asylums, until suitable homes can be procured for them in families. Upon the date of visitation there were 211 inmates in this institution, distributed as follows: Men, ninety; women, thirty-nine; insane men, forty-two; insane women, forty. This poor-house was visited by the secretary of the board about the first of October.

CHEMUNG COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Visited November 18, 1890.—This county has erected within the past three years a very fine brick building, two stories above the basement, in which were sixty-two male inmates upon the date of visitation. The building is very convenient in arrangement, and is heated by two furnaces of ample size, with registers well and safely located. There are five bath-tubs well supplied with hot and cold water. The dormitories are well lighted and ventilated and contain eight beds each. The bedsteads are of iron, the spreads all white, and the beds in most excellent condition in every respect. The inmates are required to bathe once a week and oftener if necessary. Everything in connection with this building was cleanly and in excellent order.

The old building is now exclusively used as keeper's quarters and for the females, of whom there were twenty-two on the day

of visitation, mostly quite old. The separation of the sexes, in the two buildings, is very perfectly maintained. This building is well supplied with bath-tubs and all the inmates are required to take frequent baths. There is a small building conveniently located for keeping such filthy inmates as the county may have. This is also well provided with hot and cold water, it is well warmed, well ventilated, clean and in good repair. All the buildings connected with this institution are well painted and in excellent repair. The female quarters are nicely painted inside, the floors are clean, the plastering in good condition and the windows and doors in good order. This institution, in fact, appears to be in as good condition and as well kept as the taxpayers of the county should be asked to provide. It has not been the policy of this county to retain its insane, and the dependent children are maintained in the Southern Tier Orphans' Home at Elmira.

CHENANGO COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Visited October 14, 1890.—This county met with the great misfortune to lose its poor-house and asylum about one year since by fire. The inmates of the asylum were taken in charge by the State and removed to the Utica State Hospital. The inmates of the poor-house are now very comfortably cared for in one building, which was formerly used as a hotel, and is located about four miles south of Norwich and four miles north of Oxford. On the day of visitation there were fifty inmates, of whom thirty-six were men and fourteen women. The matter of locating and erecting new buildings had not been fully decided at the date of this visit. It has been the policy of the county to provide for the dependent children in the Susquehanna Valley Home at Binghamton, until homes can be found for them in good families.

CORTLAND COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Visited November 5, 1890.—The buildings used for the poor of this county are in good condition, well warmed, well lighted and clean. The water supply is ample and the drainage good. All the water-closets were in good condition. These are cleaned twice a week in warm, and once a week in cold weather. On the day of visitation there were seventy-one inmates—thirty-six males and thirty-five females. There were eight filthy, idiotic women in a small building near by, which was well warmed, clean, and in

good order and repair. One old man sleeps in this building. In the insane department there were twelve men and thirteen women. These quarters were clean and warm, the beds were clean and had plenty of covering, and the insane were well clothed. The dependent children are placed in the orphan asylums of Syracuse, until suitable homes can be found for them.

DELAWARE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Visited October 14, 1890. — It is pleasant to be able to report to the Board, a very marked improvement in the poor-house of this county. Within the past two years the buildings have been very thoroughly repaired and painted. They are heated by two furnaces and there is a good bath-room in each department. There is a good water supply, and the grounds are properly drained and well kept. A separation of the sexes is maintained. The old wooden bedsteads of two years ago have all been replaced by iron of the most approved pattern. These are furnished with plenty of covering and white spreads, and all were clean, and in good order. There were three filthy inmates, two men and one old woman, in a small building near, which was in good repair, clean and well warmed. On the day of visitation there were forty-four inmates of whom twenty-two were men, twenty-one were women, and one was a little girl 2 years old. Since 1869, the dependent children of the county are provided for in the Susquehanna Valley Home at Binghamton, until placed in permanent homes. The insane of the county have been transferred to State care ever since the opening of the Willard Asylum. The superintendent of the poor, the keeper and his wife and the people of Delaware county, deserve commendation for the excellent care and keeping of the poor and unfortunate inmates in their poor-house.

MADISON COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Visited December 4, 1890. — A new poor-house was erected in this county in 1878, on the site of the old structure, and in 1887-8 an additional building was erected for the chronic insane. The poor-house was found of ample size, in thorough repair, both within and without, well warmed, and provided with good beds and plenty of covering. An ample supply of spring water is conducted through the buildings, and each floor is well supplied with hose in the event of fire. The force is sufficient to throw the

water over the highest building on the grounds. The farm is under good cultivation. At the time of visitation there were 116 inmates, of whom seventy-nine were men and thirty-seven women. There were also twenty-three insane men and twenty-three insane women in the insane department. This building is heated by two furnaces of ample size with plenty of registers, it is well lighted by day and has good ventilation. The beds are good and the bedding was clean and in good order. There is water on every floor with hose in case of fire. The bathing facilities, with both hot and cold water, are sufficient. Provision is made for the dependent children in the Madison County Orphan Asylum, at Peterboro, until family homes are found for them. This county appeared to furnish the insane in its custody with as good care and keeping as the taxpayers are able to provide.

OTSEGO COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Visited October 13, 1890.—In referring to the reports of the State Board of Charities during the last twenty years, and comparing the condition of the poor-house at the time of visitation with these, the conclusion is reached that no material change has been effected during that period, and that the condition of the poor-house is such as to call for the censure of the Board. The stoves and stove-pipes were unsafe; there is but one bath-tub in the institution; the water-closets are very old and filthy; the beds and bedding are in a bad condition. On the day of visitation there were forty-six males and thirty females in the institution, and also three children under 1 year. There was one child 14 months old, the mother of which should be removed to the State Custodial Asylum, at Newark. The supervisors, the superintendent of the poor and the people of the county, deserve censure if they allow this institution and its inmates to remain longer in the condition found at the time of visitation. Frequent visits of this Board are recommended, and if these are not effective in securing improvements it is urged that the attention of the Legislature be directed to the matter, in order to furnish the unfortunate people confined in the poor-house of this county with immediate relief.

TIOGA COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Visited November 19, 1890.—The poor-house of this county is located about three miles from Owego, and is constructed of both

wood and stone. The buildings are old but improvements have been made from time to time. The main building is used for the keeper's residence and for the female inmates, of whom there were sixteen on the day of visitation. This building was found in excellent repair, well painted and papered. Nearly the entire building has been refurnished with iron bedsteads, which had plenty of good bedding and white spreads. The floors were in good repair and clean, the tables and dishes in good condition. There were plenty of comfortable chairs, the windows were curtained, the stoves and stove pipes in good order and well guarded against fire.

In the two buildings in the rear of the main building were found twenty-nine male inmates. Their quarters were clean, warm and comfortable.

At the time of the visitation there were nineteen insane women and fourteen insane men in custody, nearly all of them quiet and orderly, and very few filthy inmates. In 1885 a two-story frame building, with slate roof, was erected for the chronic insane, for which the board of supervisors appropriated the sum of \$2,500. This county seems to be in a good condition to provide for its insane, and they can apparently receive as good treatment as can be obtained at any of the State institutions. The dependent children are sent to asylums in Binghamton to await permanent homes.

TOMPKINS COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

Visited November 19, 1890.—The county buildings are located about seven miles north of Ithaca. The main building appears very old, and with the exception of the keeper's part, has apparently received very few repairs in many years. At the time of visitation, everything in connection with the apartments of the inmates was in a most deplorable condition. The bedding was not only insufficient for the season, but it was in bad repair, dirty, and with plenty of vermin. Much of the plastering was off, and what remained was dirty, smoky and in bad condition. The floors are old and dirty. The stoves and stove pipes are out of repair and unsafe. In a small very open shed in the extreme rear of the building are two bath-tubs. This room has no plastering, and no chimney, therefore no stove and no means for warming the room, nor for heating water except in a room adjoining. The bath-tubs had probably not been used in a month. In reply to queries the

keeper acknowledged that no baths would be given before warm weather. The supervisors of the county and the superintendent of the poor are justly entitled to the censure of this Board for the deplorable condition of this institution. It seems scarcely credible that there exists within seven miles of the city of Ithaca, thirty-five human beings confined in such quarters as these. The county aims to place its children in homes, pending which they are provided for in orphan asylums.

Respectfully submitted.

PETER WALRATH,
Commissioner.

January 14, 1891.

POORHOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

By Commissioner LETCHWORTH.



POORHOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

By Commissioner LETCHWORTH.

[A paper read at the State Convention of Superintendents of the Poor, held at Lockport, N. Y., August 12-14, 1890.]

In the rural counties of the State of New York, public authorities have provided, for the care of paupers, fifty-six institutions designated as poorhouses; and in the cities of the State, six similar establishments called almshouses. The former are under the direction of county Superintendents of the Poor, and the latter are governed by local boards of commissioners, which have the same general powers as Superintendents of the Poor in counties, and usually certain special powers and duties granted or imposed by the special acts creating them.

The number of paupers in the poorhouses and almshouses of the State on the 1st of November, 1889, as shown by the Twenty-third Annual Report of the State Board of Charities, was 20,749. The proper care and supervision of so large a number of dependent persons is a subject of great importance, whether considered in the light of our obligations to humanity or as a question of economy. It has been demonstrated that, in the administration of public relief, the greatest economy is attained when the interests of humanity are best subserved. If the disabled poor are surrounded with unexceptionable sanitary conditions, and at the same time provided with skillful medical service and furnished with a proper diet, the curable sick are sooner restored to health and self-support, and many of the chronic infirm are brought to a condition of partial usefulness while under institutional care. The restoration to health of a dependent member of society not only lessens the public burden, but the wealth of the body politic is increased to the extent of the value of his labor. Therefore, in the establishment of a poorhouse all those means which tend to restore or benefit health should be brought into requisition.

When it becomes apparent in any community that a new building is necessary for the care of the poor, or that an old one should

be remodeled, the attention of intelligent and public-spirited citizens should be directed to the subject, in order that the best results may be attained and the public interests protected; otherwise, through lack of information and consequent indifference, selfish schemes may dominate and the public good be sacrificed.

In the selection of a site for a poorhouse it has not infrequently happened that one has been chosen in some out-of-the-way place, difficult to reach, and having a very poor quality of land. Such a selection is usually made because of the cheapness of the land, and is the worst possible economy. The result is an increased cost of support and a lower dietary standard. In such cases there is less variety of farm and garden products, the keeper in charge soon becomes discouraged in futile efforts to make productive the barren soil, and the administration within doors suffers from the unsatisfactory and dreary look of things without. On the other hand, I have observed that, where a selection had been made of a goodly-sized tract of productive land, having a warm, loamy soil, pleasant to till, plenteousness abounded. Not only did the fields show heavy crops, but there was an abundance of fruits common to the climate and every delicacy a good garden could produce; while the large and comfortable barns and stables betokened the wisdom of the founders of the institution. Under such circumstances, it will be found that the keeper, instead of being soured and disheartened, has a hopeful look, and reflects in his countenance the thrift and prosperity of his surroundings. A poorhouse of ordinary size should have a farm of from 150 to 200 acres of land. A site must be chosen having a pure atmosphere. It is also essential that there should be a bountiful supply of pure water.

The institution should be situated so as to be conveniently accessible, in order that it may be more frequently visited by the benevolent and those specially interested in the care of the poor. Where such visitations are frequent, a faithful and intelligent official comes sooner to be appreciated, a stronger public interest is maintained in the institution, its needs are better understood, and appropriations to meet them are more likely to be granted readily by the board of supervisors.

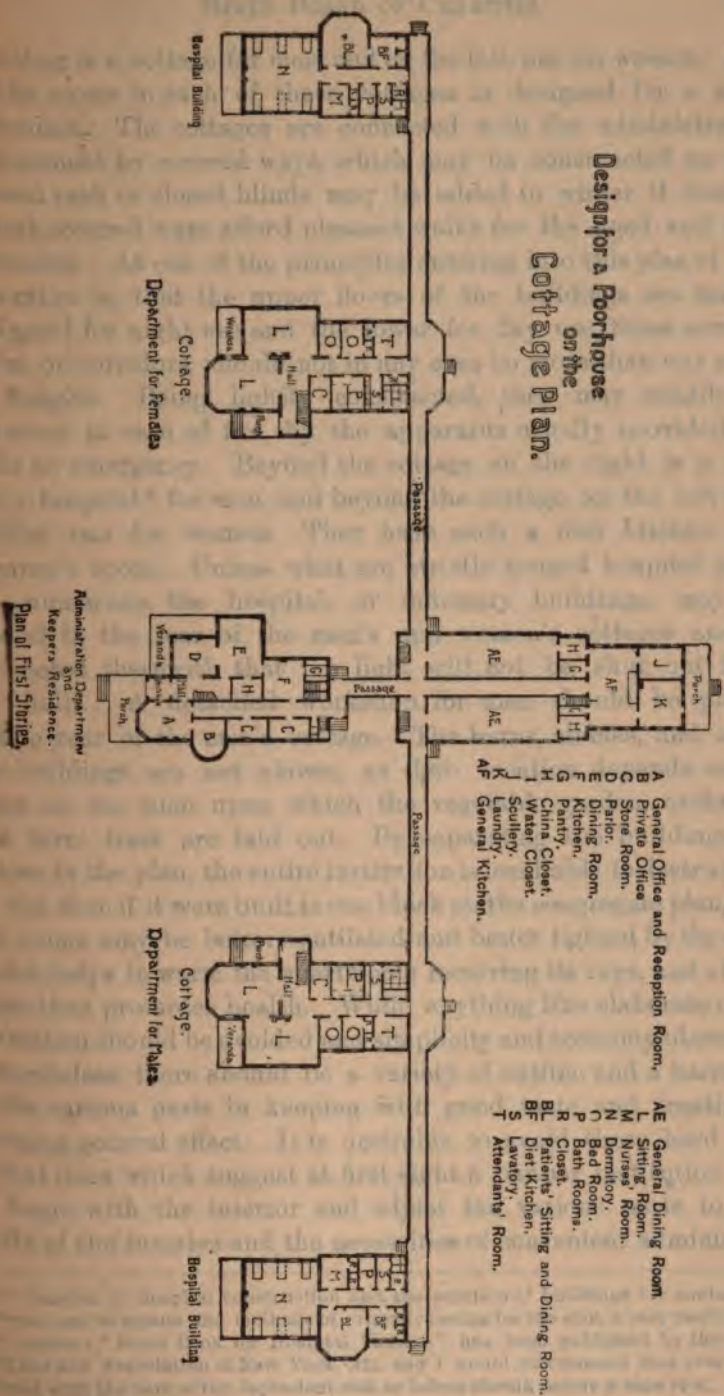
After a site has been purchased, no expenditures should be made in the direction of building until the whole property has been surveyed, a map made of it, and the location fixed, not only of

aged and infirm, no special provision is required for this class in the poorhouse. In districts where there is much intemperance and licentiousness, the class of dependents are more degraded, and larger hospital accommodation is required.

Leaving out the large institutions of New York, Kings and Erie counties, the inmates of nine of the pauper establishments of the State, on the 1st of November, 1889, averaged forty-two; in twenty-three of them the number of inmates averaged sixty-three; in nine the number averaged eighty-five; in four the number averaged 109; in five the number averaged 140; and in five the number ranged from 154 to 262. These figures do not include the insane. From these averages it will be seen that if we take into account the contingency of an occasional increase over the average number, a poorhouse to accommodate from eighty to one hundred inmates is oftener required in this State than one larger or smaller. The fluctuation of numbers incident to a poorhouse population ought not to be overlooked, and buildings of sufficient capacity should be provided to meet emergencies.

The plan of a poorhouse that I present, in the elaboration of which I have been voluntarily assisted by Mr. George J. Metzger, architect, of Buffalo, is designed to accommodate eighty inmates, and illustrates, it is believed, many of the general principles that should enter into the construction of buildings used for this purpose. The plan may be enlarged in certain of its departments, that is to say, in the general dining-rooms, dayrooms and dormitories, so as to accommodate one hundred inmates. The style of architecture is unpretentious and domestic. The central, or administration building, has more the appearance of a substantial dwelling-house than of an institution. It contains the office, reception-room, storerooms and apartments of the keeper, including the family dining-room, kitchen and bathroom. In the rear of this building and connected with it by covered ways are the dining-rooms — the men's to the right and the women's to the left. On the second floor are several apartments, one of which is designed for an assembly room or chapel. Another may be used for a women's workroom. Back of the dining-rooms is the general kitchen, from which both dining-rooms are supplied through the serving-rooms. In the rear of the kitchen is the laundry, etc. At the right of the central

Corrugated Pipe.



Plan of 1st Floor

General Hospital
Kumbakonam, Tamil Nadu

Department of Surgery

Consultant

Senior Surgeon

Junior Surgeon

Department of Medicine

Consultant

Senior Surgeon

Junior Surgeon

Department of Pathology

Consultant

Senior Surgeon

Junior Surgeon



- A. General Hospital
- B. General Hospital
- C. General Hospital
- D. General Hospital
- E. General Hospital
- F. General Hospital
- G. General Hospital
- H. General Hospital
- I. General Hospital
- J. General Hospital
- K. General Hospital
- L. General Hospital
- M. General Hospital
- N. General Hospital
- O. General Hospital
- P. General Hospital
- Q. General Hospital
- R. General Hospital
- S. General Hospital
- T. General Hospital
- U. General Hospital
- V. General Hospital

- A. General Hospital
- B. General Hospital
- C. General Hospital
- D. General Hospital
- E. General Hospital
- F. General Hospital
- G. General Hospital
- H. General Hospital
- I. General Hospital
- J. General Hospital
- K. General Hospital
- L. General Hospital
- M. General Hospital
- N. General Hospital
- O. General Hospital
- P. General Hospital
- Q. General Hospital
- R. General Hospital
- S. General Hospital
- T. General Hospital
- U. General Hospital
- V. General Hospital

building is a cottage for men, and on the left, one for women. One of the rooms in each of these cottages is designed for a night attendant. The cottages are connected with the administration department by covered ways, which may be constructed so that glazed sash or closed blinds may be added in winter if desired. These covered ways afford pleasant walks for the aged and convalescent. As one of the principles entering into this plan of construction is, that the upper floors of the buildings are mainly designed for night use and the lower for day use, these covered ways, or corridors, should not in any case be more than one story in height. Being lightly constructed, they may readily be removed in case of fire, by the apparatus usually provided for such an emergency. Beyond the cottage on the right is a one-story hospital* for men, and beyond the cottage on the left is a similar one for women. They have each a diet kitchen and a nurse's room. Unless what are strictly termed hospital cases are numerous, the hospital, or infirmary buildings, may be placed in the rear of the men's and women's cottages and so connected therewith that the light will not be shut out from the halls. A detached workshop for men should be placed in the rear of the men's cottage. The barns, stables, and other out-buildings are not shown, as their location depends somewhat on the plan upon which the vegetable garden, orchards, and farm tract are laid out. By separating the buildings, as shown in the plan, the entire institution is less liable to destruction by fire than if it were built in one block on the congregate plan, and the rooms may be better ventilated and better lighted by the sun, which helps to warm the apartments receiving its rays, and at the same time promotes health. While anything like elaborate ornamentation should be avoided and simplicity and economy observed, nevertheless, there should be a variety of outline and a harmony in the various parts in keeping with good taste and creating a pleasing general effect. It is desirable to avoid those hard and formal lines which suggest at first sight a pauper institution. If we begin with the interior and adjust the various parts to the needs of the inmates and the necessities of convenient administra-

*In relation to hospital construction and the erection of buildings for contagious diseases, and to means and methods of properly caring for the sick, a very useful little book entitled "Hand Book for Hospital Visitors" has been published by the State Charities Aid Association of New York City, and I would recommend that every one charged with the care of the dependent sick or infirm should secure a copy of it.

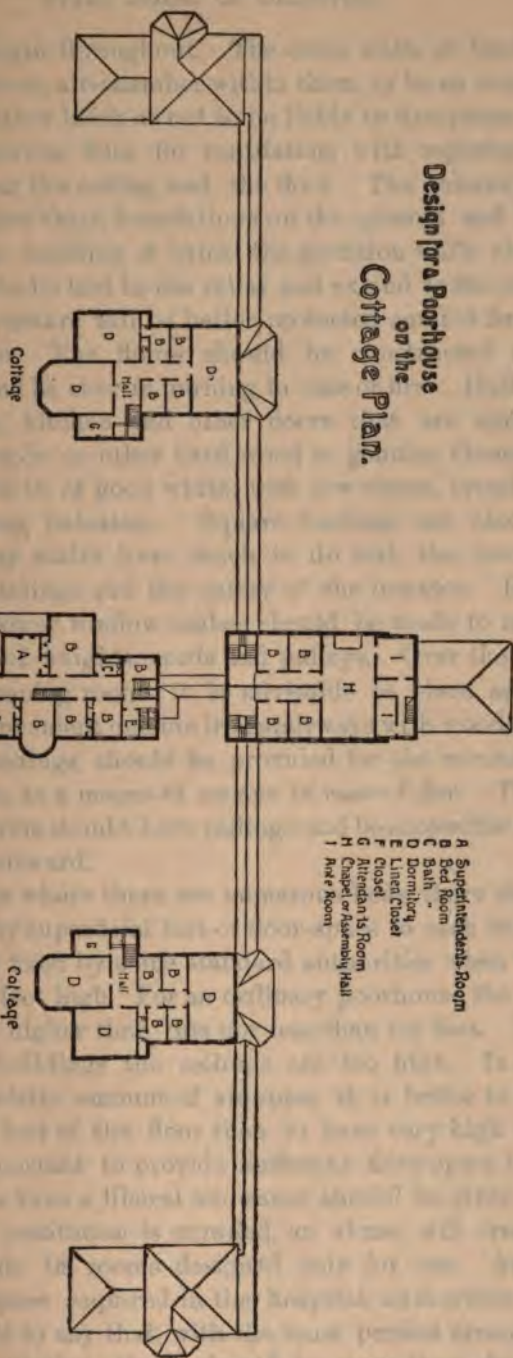
tion, the exterior will naturally present varied and pleasing outlines. It seems to me that we should build our country poor-houses so that they may have, as far as practicable, the character of real homes. Whatever material may be used and whatever the plan and style of building adopted, true economy will be reached by building well and requiring that everything be done in a workmanlike manner.

In locating buildings it should be seen that the situation is dry, the ground free from secret springs, and the spot sufficiently elevated to afford good drainage. It is desirable to place them so as to secure sunlight as far as practicable in all parts of the buildings at some period of the day. They should also be placed so as to afford plenty of lawn space in front of them.

The best material for building, all things considered, is doubtless brick. If the buildings are made of wood, more satisfactory results as to warmth and strength and perfectness of the work will be reached, by jointing the edges of all rough studding joists and timbers at the mill, and surfacing the edges of the boards used for sheathing; by covering the studding within and without with these boards laid diagonally and strongly nailed, and by laying a covering of good sheathing paper underneath the clapboards. On the inside sheathing should be nailed strips of vertical lath upon which the horizontal lath should be nailed. If mortar of proper consistency is used, it will clinch under the lath against the sheathing, and in this way a warm and firm wall will be secured. A wooden building constructed in this manner, supported on a substantial and dry foundation, and kept well painted, will prove more durable than brick. Stone buildings for poor-houses are not desirable on account of their liability to dampness, which can not be overcome without increased cost in construction.

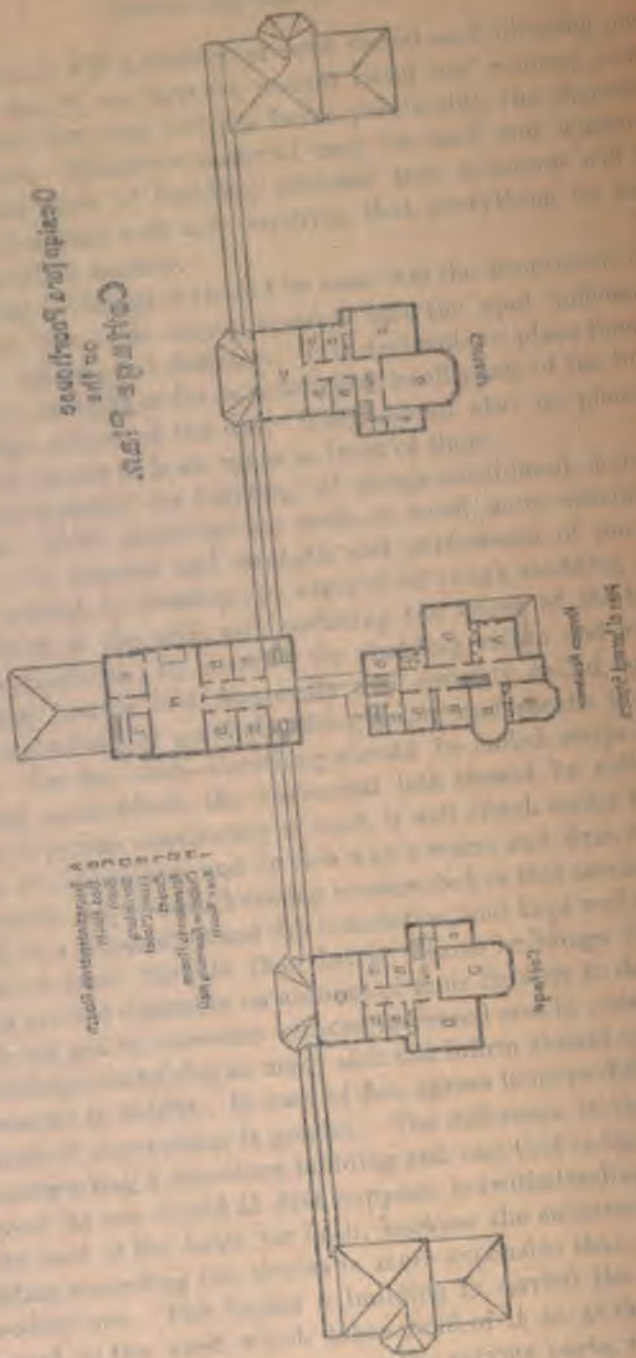
Buildings containing so many sick and infirm should not exceed two stories in height. In case of fire, egress is more difficult, and the cost of supervision is greater. The difference in the expense of constructing a two-story building and one that is higher is not so great as one would at first suppose, notwithstanding the cost of the roof is the same for both, because the substructure for a building exceeding two stories is more expensive than it is for a two-story one. The higher a building is carried the more it is exposed to the wind, which takes hold of it as at the end of a lever, bringing greater strain upon the various parts, thus requir-

Design for a Poorhouse or the Cottage Plan.



- A Superintendent's Room
- B Bed Room
- C Bath
- D Dormitory
- E Linen Closet
- F Chest
- G Attendant's Room
- H Cupboard or Assembly Hall
- I Reel Room

Keeps Residence
Plan of Second Stories.



ing greater strength throughout. The outer walls of brick buildings should have an air-chamber within them, or be so constructed by the use of hollow brick as not to be liable to dampness. There should be numerous flues for ventilation, with registers in the rooms, both near the ceiling and the floor. The chimneys in all cases should have their foundations on the ground and be carefully laid. In a building of brick the partition walls should, as far as practicable, be laid in the cellar and extend to the attic. In this way the structure will be better protected against fire, and it will be stronger. The floors should be constructed so as to deaden sound and be slow in burning in case of fire. Hall, dining-room, dayroom, kitchen and other floors that are much used should be of maple or other hard wood or genuine Georgia pine. All stairs should be of good width, with low risers, broad treads, and plain, strong balusters. Square landings are also highly desirable. Easy stairs have much to do with the comfortable use of such buildings and the safety of the inmates. Both the upper and the lower window sashes should be made to raise and lower by means of weights, cords and pulleys. Over the doors of the day and sleeping rooms it is advisable to place adjustable glazed sash. Convenient outside iron stairways with wooden treads and platform landings, should be provided for the second stories of the buildings, as a means of escape in case of fire. The stairways and platforms should have railings and be accessible through doors opening outward.

In dormitories where there are numerous beds there should be not less than fifty superficial feet of floor-space to each bed. This is the minimum fixed by some standard authorities when the ceilings are twelve feet high. For an ordinary poorhouse the ceilings ought not to be higher than this nor less than ten feet. In many of our public buildings the ceilings are too high. In order to secure the requisite amount of air-space it is better to increase the superficial feet of the floor than to have very high ceilings. While it is important to provide sufficient floor-space in single rooms, not more than a liberal allowance should be given; otherwise, when the institution is crowded, an abuse will creep in by placing two beds in rooms designed only for one. As to the amount of air-space required in the hospital, authorities greatly differ. It is safe to say that, with the most perfect arrangements possible for ventilation, there should be more than double the

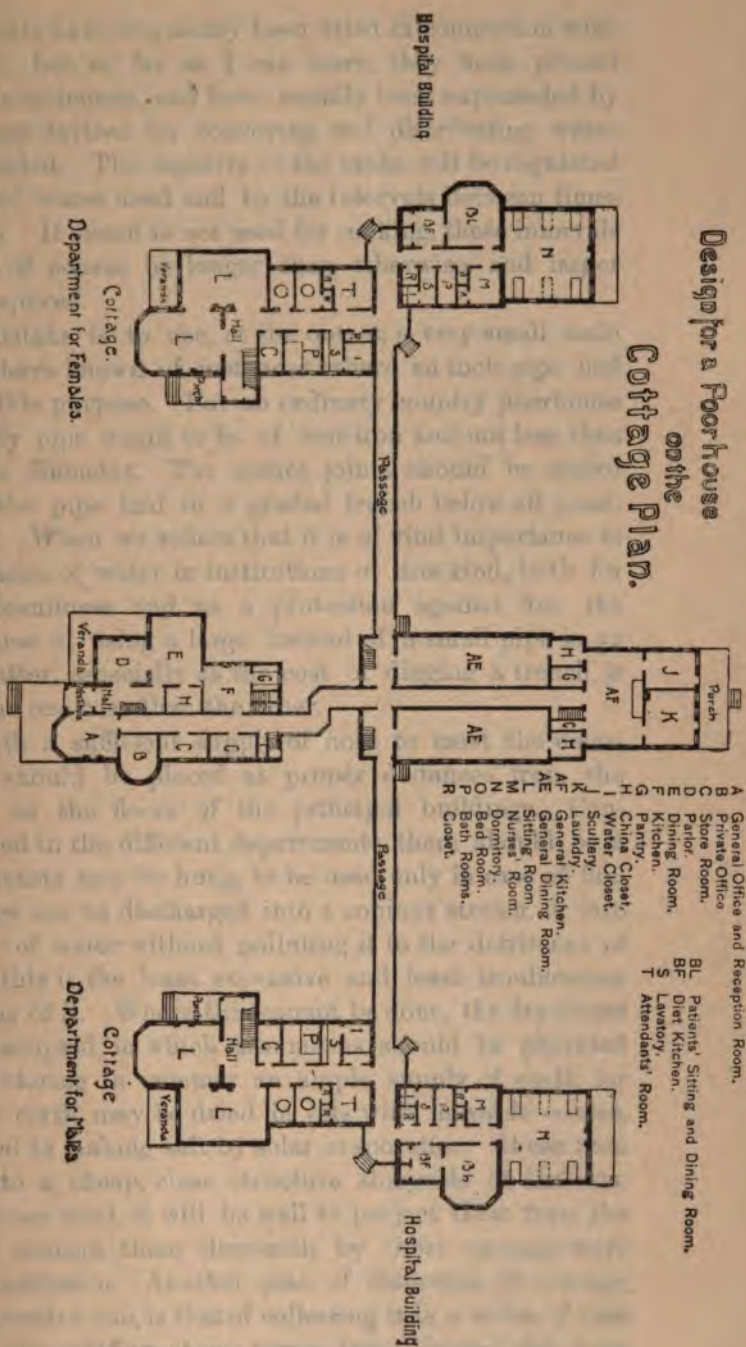
quantity per bed that is necessary for each inmate in an associate dormitory.

Ample provision for open fires, especially in the hospital department, is highly desirable. They are valuable auxiliaries to ventilation, and promote health and cheerfulness. In brick buildings the wall flues may communicate with incombustible ducts or flues in the cellar, so arranged as to convey the foul air in the various rooms above to the central chimney, and thus ventilate the whole establishment; or, the foul air may be carried to a special stack warmed by hot steam coils within its top, and thus accomplish the same purpose.

Supplementing the open fires, the buildings may be economically heated by steam, generated at a central point and carried in pipes through the cellar and passages under the covered ways to the different departments, where the heat may be distributed by direct or indirect radiation. Whether steam, hot water, or hot-air furnaces are used, the air supplied from the outside should be taken from some distance above the ground. The system of heating should be such as to afford a plentiful supply of heat whenever needed. If steam be used there must be ample boiler capacity, which is seldom provided. Many of the inmates of a poorhouse have feeble circulation, and consequently require more artificial warmth than persons in vigorous health. If a general heating apparatus be used it may be placed beneath the laundry. It is desirable that the room containing it should be vaulted with brick, as also the cellars adjoining, all of which should be amply provided with ventilating flues. It will be advantageous to have two boilers, so that in case it is necessary to repair one of them the other can be brought into requisition. If steam is used for cooking, a small additional upright boiler with pump is thought by some to be desirable.

Where a natural head of water cannot be obtained, and it is not intended to maintain a constant pressure of steam sufficient for the use of a steam force-pump in case of fire, a water-tower may be erected of sufficient height to distribute water over the highest part of any building. This tower may form a part of one of the principal buildings, or may be separate from it. For ordinary purposes, tanks may be placed in the attics of one or more of the principal buildings, but these will not afford ample protection in case of fire. The water should be elevated by means of a steam-

Design for a Poor house or the Cottage Plan.

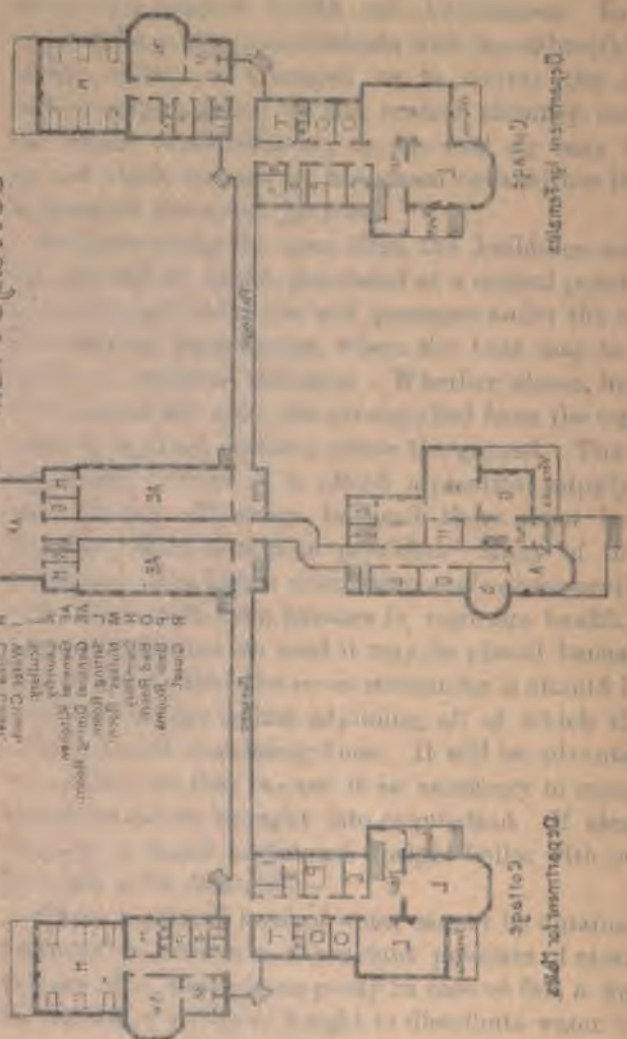


Plan showing different location of Hospital Buildings

சென்னை நகரில் உள்ள பழைய கட்டிடம்

25/10/12 12:17

1856
1857



Copyright

06/07/2019 10:07 AM



1. Acker Camp
2. Acker Camp
3. Acker Camp
4. Acker Camp
5. Acker Camp
6. Acker Camp
7. Acker Camp
8. Acker Camp
9. Acker Camp
10. Acker Camp
11. Acker Camp
12. Acker Camp
13. Acker Camp
14. Acker Camp
15. Acker Camp
16. Acker Camp
17. Acker Camp
18. Acker Camp
19. Acker Camp
20. Acker Camp
21. Acker Camp
22. Acker Camp
23. Acker Camp
24. Acker Camp
25. Acker Camp
26. Acker Camp
27. Acker Camp
28. Acker Camp
29. Acker Camp
30. Acker Camp
31. Acker Camp
32. Acker Camp
33. Acker Camp
34. Acker Camp
35. Acker Camp
36. Acker Camp
37. Acker Camp
38. Acker Camp
39. Acker Camp
40. Acker Camp
41. Acker Camp
42. Acker Camp
43. Acker Camp
44. Acker Camp
45. Acker Camp
46. Acker Camp
47. Acker Camp
48. Acker Camp
49. Acker Camp
50. Acker Camp
51. Acker Camp
52. Acker Camp
53. Acker Camp
54. Acker Camp
55. Acker Camp
56. Acker Camp
57. Acker Camp
58. Acker Camp
59. Acker Camp
60. Acker Camp
61. Acker Camp
62. Acker Camp
63. Acker Camp
64. Acker Camp
65. Acker Camp
66. Acker Camp
67. Acker Camp
68. Acker Camp
69. Acker Camp
70. Acker Camp
71. Acker Camp
72. Acker Camp
73. Acker Camp
74. Acker Camp
75. Acker Camp
76. Acker Camp
77. Acker Camp
78. Acker Camp
79. Acker Camp
80. Acker Camp
81. Acker Camp
82. Acker Camp
83. Acker Camp
84. Acker Camp
85. Acker Camp
86. Acker Camp
87. Acker Camp
88. Acker Camp
89. Acker Camp
90. Acker Camp
91. Acker Camp
92. Acker Camp
93. Acker Camp
94. Acker Camp
95. Acker Camp
96. Acker Camp
97. Acker Camp
98. Acker Camp
99. Acker Camp
100. Acker Camp

pump. Windmills have frequently been tried in connection with a water supply; but, so far as I can learn, they have proved unsatisfactory investments, and have usually been superseded by steam. All cheap devices for conveying and distributing water should be discarded. The capacity of the tanks will be regulated by the amount of water used and by the intervals between times of raising steam. If steam is not used for cooking, these intervals in summer will of course be longer than otherwise, and larger tanks will be required.

A common mistake is to use, at the outset, a very small main water-pipe. I have known of instances where an inch pipe had been tried for this purpose. For an ordinary country poorhouse the main supply pipe ought to be of cast-iron and not less than three inches in diameter. The socket joints should be sealed with lead, and the pipe laid in a graded trench below all possibilities of frost. When we reflect that it is of vital importance to have an abundance of water in institutions of this kind, both for purposes of cleanliness and as a protection against fire, the additional expense of using a large instead of a small pipe is an insignificant matter, especially as the cost of digging a trench is no greater in the one case than the other.

Hydrants, with a sufficient supply of hose to meet the emergency of fire, should be placed at proper distances from the buildings and on the floors of the principal buildings. Conveniently at hand in the different departments there should be a place where buckets may be hung, to be used only in case of fire.

Where sewage can be discharged into a copious stream, or into any large body of water without polluting it to the detriment of those using it, this is the least expensive and least troublesome way of disposing of it. Where this cannot be done, the dry-closet system can be adopted, in which case means should be provided for drying and storing in summer an ample supply of earth for the year. The earth may be dried in vats with movable covers, such as are used in making salt by solar evaporation. It can then be shoveled into a cheap, close structure alongside of the vats. If earth-closets are used, it will be well to project them from the buildings and connect them therewith by short passage-ways having cross-ventilation. Another plan of disposing of sewage, but a more expensive one, is that of collecting it in a series of vats so placed that the overflow of one passes into a second and from

that into a third, whence the liquid is discharged into a stream, or distributed over the surrounding land and absorbed therein. The solid matter which is left is intermixed with ashes or other material, and is used as a fertilizer on the land.

All the necessary facilities for maintaining cleanliness must be supplied, especially in respect to proper arrangements for bathing. The bathrooms should be made comfortably warm and supplied with cold and hot water, the latter being under the sole control of attendants. A separate department in the laundry, or at least separate provision for washing clothes that come from the hospital wards, is imperatively necessary. In addition to means for drying clothes in the laundry, there ought to be yard facilities to accomplish the same object out-of-doors when the weather permits.

A high degree of order should be observed in these institutions, and this can be satisfactorily attained only when made a matter of consideration in the construction and arrangement of the buildings. Plenty of closet room conveniently situated and abundance of storage space are important. A roomy place for keeping the clothes and property of the inmates separate from the property of the county is desirable. No excuse should be found for lumbering up the rooms of paupers with their old clothes, sacks, trunks, etc.

Respecting basements in county poorhouses, my observations have led me to the conclusion, that the evils resulting from the use of them have been so great, that these places should be emphatically condemned. I have never yet found a poorhouse basement that, at certain seasons of the year, was not damp and mouldy, the beaded moisture sometimes trickling down the walls. In some of our older poorhouses may still be found in the basements, single rooms or cells which were formerly occupied by the inmates. These damp, unwholesome places were at one time a source of abuse and a cause for just complaint. A laundry in the basement is particularly objectionable. Whatever may be the arrangement for ventilation, the vapors and offensive odors from this department will, to a greater or less extent, creep upwards and extend through the building. If a basement be provided, we have virtually a three-story building, with the piping and ventilating shafts in the way on the bottom floor, and inconvenience and increased cost of administration resulting from additional

stairways. Of these, for a class so enfeebled as poorhouse inmates, there should be as few as possible. In the country districts at least, where land is cheap, there is no necessity nor excuse for basements, and I think we should regard it as a fundamental principle in building poorhouses, that they should be so planned in the beginning, that basement floors can not afterwards be converted into living apartments or workrooms, should the institution become overcrowded. In place of basements there should be good cellars, and these should be used solely for the necessary pipes and air-ducts and for the storing of coal and other imperishable materials. Arrangements for keeping fruits and vegetables elsewhere than under the living part of any of the buildings are essential. The noxious exhalations that arise from decaying vegetables are so subtle, yet dangerous, that supplies subject to decay should be stored where they can do no harm.

On the grounds of every public institution, it is well to provide a yard with a close board fence where all unsightly material may be stored. Some shed room in this yard is desirable, and if it can be arranged so that the workshop will connect directly with the yard it will be more convenient.

A pleasant indoor workroom for women, and for the men a well-lighted workshop, where tools may be repaired and certain kinds of indoor work carried on, are indispensable. It should be a cardinal principle in poorhouse management that every inmate must render, as far as he is capable, some kind of service to the county. This much is due the public, and the welfare of the beneficiary is thereby promoted. No sadder sight can be found than that of idle people in a poorhouse sitting in a row with folded hands, an exemplification of living death. With nothing to engage their minds and thrown back on sorrowful reminiscences, it is but natural that they should become dejected, fretful and querulous. If the ability to labor is a matter left to the judgment of the attending physician, it will be found that many industries can be carried on and much more work performed than is generally supposed. Not infrequently a carpenter will be found who can be made very useful at odd jobs, a tailor who can repair old clothes and make plain garments, or a shoemaker who can repair the shoes of the inmates. Light work may sometimes be improvised which will benefit those employed, though not affording much, if any, pecuniary profit. By the practice of a little ingenuity on the part of those in charge and

the giving of slight rewards for services performed, many, if not most, of the infirm women may be induced to undertake light tasks, such as sewing, knitting, patchwork, preparing and sewing carpet rags, etc., and the men may be led to perform light work in the garden and the fields. One of the best systems of poorhouse industries that I have seen in this country was at the Oswego city almshouse, where, on a summer's day, nearly all of the adult male inmates were employed, some weeding or hoeing in the garden, some picking up stones in the fields, whither they had been conveyed in wagons, while the women within doors were seemingly all doing something. All appeared contented and interested in their work. On one of my visits to the Monroe county almshouse a few years since, where the necessity of employing the inmates is well understood, Superintendent McGonegal had among his workers a considerable number of men engaged in making wooden skewers, which he exchanged with his butcher for meat. For the purpose of extending employment in winter, I have known of sheds being erected, which were comfortably warmed, and in which such of the men as could do some work were required to break a certain amount of stone daily. This arrangement greatly reduced the number of inmates in the poorhouse. When a pauper finds that he must, to the extent of his ability, render compensation for his support, though required to do but little, he frequently becomes disgusted with poorhouse life and will manage to earn an independent living.

One of the great evils in our poorhouse system grows out of an incomplete separation of the sexes. In the investigation made into the causes of pauperism by the State Board of Charities, pursuant to a concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly of 1873, it was found that many families of hereditary paupers had sprung from marriages consequent upon acquaintanceship formed between debased persons while inmates of the poorhouses. There are other serious evils springing from this source to which it is needless to refer. I am clearly of the opinion that poorhouses should be so planned that separation of the sexes does not depend upon the administration, but is absolute from the internal construction and arrangement of the buildings. Means should also be provided for classifying the inmates, as far as practicable, according to their peculiar mental and physical condition. Separate rooms ought to be provided for certain

of the respectable and worthy poor, who are sometimes compelled in their old age to seek refuge in the poorhouse. It does not seem right to force this class into constant and intimate association with the degraded and mischievous. In the plan presented, a complete separation of the sexes is effected, and classification of the inmates may still further be maintained by inclosing the yards in the rear of the men's and women's departments with suitable fences.

A room in which religious services may be conducted ought to form a part of every poorhouse. To some inmates the opportunity for divine worship is necessary to their peace of mind, and it certainly should not be denied to any. Upon all, its influence is beneficial, and is helpful in the preservation of orderly deportment and good discipline.

After the buildings are completed the grounds should be properly graded, care being taken to keep the good soil on the surface, also to see that there is a quick descent for a little distance on all sides of the building. The grounds should be planted with a limited number of clean-leaved, large-growing shade trees. These should not be planted so near the buildings as to shade them or obstruct the free entrance into them of sunlight, or prevent the circulation of fresh air. In the treatment of grounds a few flowers are admissible, as they give pleasure to the families of the officers and to the better class of inmates; but a superfluity of them should be avoided, for they require more or less attention, and are likely to be neglected at certain seasons. Fine patriarchal trees affording refreshing shade, and a broad, green, well-kept lawn are a good set-off to the plainest buildings, and give satisfaction to every beholder. A grove or belt of evergreens planted in the quarter from which come prevailing winds will prove not only a protection in winter, but a pleasant retreat in summer. In laying out the grounds and mapping the farm, an extensive orchard with the best kind of fruit should not be overlooked, as also a large vegetable garden convenient to the buildings, through which might be laid a pleasant center walk bordered with flowers.

The barns and stables should be rearward from the men's side of the institution, and the men's side should be towards the town, or the side by which the buildings are generally approached, in order to secure greater seclusion for the women inmates. Too

little attention is usually paid to the matter of providing good buildings on poorhouse farms for the storage of grain and fodder, for the proper care of stock in winter, for the preservation of farm machinery and tools and for the storing of vegetables and fruit. In some of the populous and wealthy counties in the State, the out-buildings would be a disgrace to any thrifty farmer, and yet they remain in their unimproved, unpainted, sometimes ruinous condition from year to year, a standing monument to the parsimony of the county authorities.

I have thus briefly referred to some of the leading principles which may be useful in planning and constructing new poorhouses and in improving old ones; but the subject is one deserving more extended treatment than time and the occasion will permit.

In closing, I must refer to an evil that has a most disheartening influence on this subject. It is one that closely affects the public interests, and it should be the duty of every citizen to strive to correct it. However careful we may be in selecting suitable sites for poorhouses, however judiciously we may plan and construct them, unless their affairs are well administered, this careful preliminary work is of no avail. The position of a superintendent of the poor is one of great responsibility, both in relation to the expenditures of a county and the true interests of the poor. Only such persons as are best qualified for the position should be selected to fill it, and when selected they should be retained in office as long as they satisfactorily discharge their duties. A business man or a corporation, in employing an agent for a difficult and responsible position, takes great pains to secure a person in every way competent to fill the place. This agent, with each year's experience, becomes more valuable to his employer, and is an important factor in the success of the enterprise with which he is connected. But with an officer of the poor, it matters not how suitable a man may be chosen for the place or how faithfully and efficiently he may discharge his duties, after a few years at most a demand is frequently made for a change, simply because the incumbent has profited by the salary long enough, and now some one else ought to have it as a compensation for political services. I believe in political organization, but hold that the aims of such should be to promote the highest public good. No business man would discharge an efficient and experienced employee on the

grounds upon which we supplant a tried and faithful public officer. Should we not adopt in this important branch of the public service what is considered a cardinal principle in conducting ordinary business affairs? The result of our present policy is that, when a man enters upon the duties of his office, except the reward of an approving conscience, there is no inducement for him to put forth his best efforts or to encourage him in well-doing. However earnestly he may labor to make his administration successful, he knows that at the end of his term another may take his place, and that improvements which he would otherwise undertake might not be carried out by his successor. He therefore naturally feels less concern in poorhouse affairs, and while intending to discharge his duty, is satisfied if he thinks he earns his salary. Instead of exercising his mental faculties to the utmost to promote the public welfare, he is tempted to use the opportunity his office affords to further his personal aims. Until this policy is set aside and business principles adopted in the management of our poorhouses, we cannot look for that high standard of administration which ought to govern these institutions.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

“Its Effect upon the Recipient, with Suggestions as to the
best Methods of Dispensing Relief to the Dependent
Classes: 1st, In Cities; 2d, Outside of Cities,
or in Rural Districts and Counties.”

By MRS. C. R. LOWELL, of New York.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

[A paper read at the State Convention of Superintendents of the Poor,
held at Lockport, N. Y., August 12-14, 1890.]

I am very much obliged to the committee on topics for having given me so interesting a subject, and allowed me so much latitude in dealing with it, but before proceeding further, I wish to protest against one of the phrases used. I object to the term "dependent classes," unless in speaking of the insane. That such a class, not included among the insane, does exist among us is a fact; in more than one county of this great rich State, there are families, as you know, who for five generations have been more or less dependent on their fellow citizens, and such families do constitute a class; but yet I protest against the use of this phrase in a way to suggest that the existence of such a class should be recognized, except to be abolished.

To speak of the "best methods of dispensing relief to the dependent classes" implies that such a class is to be sustained, and its existence not only recognized but encouraged. Such has undoubtedly been the practice in almost all of our counties. The administration of public out-door relief has kept a dependent class as a constant burden upon the community, but the moment it is a question of improved methods of giving relief, the first object must be to root out such a class. That there will always be *persons* who must be helped, *individuals* who must depend on public relief or on private charity for maintenance, is true, but it is a disgrace to any community to have a dependent *class*, and the fact of its existence is a proof that the community has done its duty neither to those who compose it nor to those who maintain it.

It stands to reason that, since all the wealth produced, all the food, clothing and property of every kind is created by work, everybody who consumes any of it ought to help to produce it;

the normal condition of a community is, that every member should contribute towards its store of wealth by his work. The communities which have many idle members, people consuming but not producing wealth, whether they be rich or poor, are in an unfavorable condition. The communities where the bulk of the members are producers are fortunate, and it should be considered a shame to any community to have a large number of persons so poor that they are being supported by the rest.

Therefore, I say, do not let us seek the best means of dispensing relief to the dependent classes, but let us rather try to find that means of dispensing relief to persons in distress which will result in destroying dependence in the shortest possible time.

To return to the first branch of our subject: "Out-door relief and its effect on the recipient."

Out-door relief includes, of course, all kinds of relief given to persons in their own homes, that is, outside the doors of any institution, be it poor-house, asylum, hospital or other building where the inmates relieved come under the control of others.

Out-door relief may be either public or private relief. It may be paid out of taxation, by money given unwillingly, and often by persons in very straitened circumstances, or out of contributions made voluntarily by persons who gladly give of their superfluity, and sometimes of their poverty, to help others as they hope.

The effect of out-door relief on the recipient differs somewhat with the source from which it comes. Public out-door relief, being given from public funds by officials not at all affected by the giving, necessarily assumes a sort of communistic character. It seems both to the official who gives it and to the person who gets it, as if it were derived from some store of public property, belonging to no one except the official and the recipient, and not, like other property, the result of any exertion or effort. Both the officials and the pauper know that they do nothing to earn it; they know that whether much or little is drawn, it comes without any sort of effort on their part, and therefore they assume that it is, so to speak, a natural product, not the result of the work of men. Of course we all know that this is far from the truth; that taxation is not a light burden, and that all the money that goes to the paupers of a county comes out of the pockets of the people

of the county who work to get it. Still, as I have said, this fact is never present to the mind of the pauper (or rarely), and therefore he feels no gratitude for what he gets, and receives it indeed, after a very short experience, as his by right, getting the communistic feeling very readily. "It belongs to the community; consequently to any member of the community who needs it; I am that member of the community, and there is no shame in taking what belongs to me." This feeling is inherited, and we have in some of our counties, as I have said, five generations of families who have been recognized by their fellow citizens as entitled to a support from public funds — why, no one can tell; certainly not because they are more intelligent or more useful than those who support them.

Private out-door relief, relief given voluntarily by people who can very well afford to give it, does not have this particular bad effect upon the recipient, because, recognizing that there is an individual ownership and an individual benevolence in the gift he receives, he does not get the sense of right which he acquires from the receipt of public out-door relief. Neither is the fund from which private relief is drawn so inexhaustible, considerations of economy do have to be regarded, and therefore it is never found, I think, that private relief is knowingly continued, as public relief very often is, from generation to generation. In these particulars, therefore, private out-door relief is much to be preferred to public out-door relief. They have, however, usually one very bad fault in common. Private out-door relief as well as public out-door relief is apt to be indiscriminate, that is, unintelligent and hasty. The reason for this is that, as a rule, people seem quite unable to appreciate the far-reaching effects of what they do in these matters. They are accustomed to regard the giving of relief as a very simple and easy thing, especially if it is the money of others which is to be spent. People are hungry, people are cold — what more simple than to feed them and to clothe them? The trouble is that they look only at the material side of things, they ignore the fact that human beings have souls and minds which are influenced by every experience of life; they never stop to ask what is to be the effect on the soul and mind of this person of what they do for him, and therefore they do the thing that comes

easiest. I am sorry to say that I believe that a great deal of the relief given both from public and private funds is given from sheer selfishness. It is given because the people who give it will not take the trouble really to *help* those who are suffering. Food and clothes and coal are easy things to give away, and so they give them in place of charity. Charity would mean feeling a sense of responsibility for the welfare of those in distress, and undertaking to find and destroy the cause of their trouble, which is by no means a simple or easy task.

But, assuming that the relief is given, what is its effect on the recipient, beyond a momentary comfort? History will give us the answer, but to her I shall not now appeal. It is unnecessary before this audience, for every one of you knows by his own experience what is usually the effect of relief upon the character of those who receive it, and, what is more important, upon that of their children. Whatever exception you may have encountered, you know that the rule is that those who receive relief, are, or soon become, idle, intemperate, untruthful, vicious, or at least quite shiftless and improvident. You know that the more relief they have, as a rule, the more they need. You know that it is destructive to energy and industry, and that the taint passes from generation to generation, and that a pauper family is more hopeless to reform than a criminal family. That this is so, you know, but that it must be so in the nature of things, even you may not have recognized, and may never have reflected why it must be so.

The reason is to be found in human nature itself. It is not that paupers are to start with, or perhaps to end with, any different from other human beings, except in the one fact that they have brought themselves down to the lowest possible standard of living, moral, mental and physical, and will be satisfied with almost nothing, so long as it requires no exertion on their own part to get it. The law of human nature which accounts for pauperism, and for the pauperizing effect of relief, is that a man will not work if he can get what he wants without working—that is, if what a man wants can be got without effort on his part, he will put forth no effort to get it, and he would be a fool if he did. The trouble is that a pauper wants so very little; he cares neither for self-respect, independence, cleanliness, nor decency. What he does want is

food of a kind to keep him in a miserable state of existence, and clothes enough to keep him from freezing, and these he can get from those who give relief, and therefore he ceases to work to get them; by ceasing to work he loses his physical strength, his energy, his ability to work, his power of self-support. It is a law not only of human nature, but of all nature, that any faculty not used becomes useless; exercise is necessary not only to keep arms and legs in good working order, but also to keep courage and self-respect and energy in existence. The fish in the Mammoth Cave have lost their eyes because they never use them; the pauper has lost his power of self-support, and his independence for the same reason.

Do not these facts (for facts they are which can not be denied) point most clearly to the suggestions which I have been requested to make as to the best methods of dispensing relief? Do they not show that the most vital interest of the recipient of relief to be guarded is his character? And that any system of dispensing relief, which is expected to do good, must be based upon a regard first for the moral welfare of those who need help? And again, does not this mean that it is impossible to help people at all, without devoting much time and thought to the duty?

But who are these people who need help?

Setting aside the insane, who must be dependent more for the sake of others than their own, but with whom we are not concerned, the other "dependent classes" to be considered, are the children supported by public funds, and the men and women, who, for one cause or another, seem to need the help of strangers.

Starting with the proposition that every family should maintain itself, that every man should support himself and his wife and his children, and that consequently it is highly undesirable to tempt anyone not to do it, although if it is an impossibility, the community will do it for him, it is reasonable to say with the Poor Law Commissioners of England (in their report in 1834), that public relief must be accompanied by conditions which make its receipt unwelcome, and only to be accepted as a last resort. Applying this principle to the case of dependent children, we may say that since it is a thing much to be deplored that parents should neglect to care for their children and should cast them

off upon others, every obstacle must be put in the way of their doing it, and the children must be cared for, if the duty does devolve on the community, not in the way which their parents like best, but in the way they like least. Parents who work for their children and suffer for them, have a right to decide how they shall be brought up; parents who cast them off upon their neighbors to support in addition to their own, should have no voice in regard to their present care or future fate in any particular. They should be educated in the way which will make them the most useful citizens to the State which has taken a parent's place to them. Under our present system, the children, whose parents refuse to maintain them, are brought up at public expense, but according to the will of those parents, and they, having cast them off during the years when they were a trouble and expense, when they reach an age to be a source of gain to them, receive them back.

New York and California, the two States which have adopted this wicked, cruel system, whereby the funds raised by taxation are converted into a means of temptation to weak and selfish parents, are reaping the reward of their course. They each have more than one dependent child, one child living as a pauper on public money, to every 300 of their population, while in Michigan, where the State really takes the place of the parent, and, when it releases the latter from his duties also deprives him of his rights over his child, there is but one dependent child to every 10,000 of the population.

For the care of dependent children, and as a means of reducing the number of such children to the lowest possible limit, I am persuaded that there should be in each county an officer, whose sole duty it should be to care for such children, to see that only those actually without friends are supported by the community, to put those who are sick or crippled into hospitals, those who are wicked into reformatories, those who are fitted for family life into families to board and to find permanent homes for them at the earliest possible moment, and where it is necessary, to have charge of a small central, distributing "Home." No officer having to deal with paupers should ever have control of a dependent child, and not one of such children, sick or well, should enter a poor-

house. By this means, we should not have one-tenth of the dependent children we now have, and those who were dependent would cease to be so naturally, as other children do, when they acquire the power of self-support.

To pass now to the chronic recipients of public out-door relief, to the families, man and wife and children, who live on their neighbors as a matter of course. The only thing, if they are to be saved from the degradation which you know so well, if inherited pauperism is to be cut off, is to present to them the alternative of self-support, or of support by the public under stringent rules, the man and wife in the poor-house, entirely separated from each other, the children distributed in families, but where the parents must not know. To many, this choice, so presented, would act as a spur to exertion, and you would find, and they would find, much to their surprise no doubt, that they were as capable of self-support as the neighbors who had heretofore supported them, and where reform is impossible at least the pauper inheritance would be broken.

Of course at this point we come to the real difficulty which besets this question, and that is, the fate of such as really can not support themselves, and yet to whom the poor-house seems too great an added misery. What is to be done for the woman with a bedridden husband? What is to be done for the unhappy widow and her little children? Their sufferings are pathetic indeed; they call aloud for human pity and succor, but you will find that the miserable, inadequate, unsympathetic public out-door relief only makes the matter worse — that, if once this were swept away the whole thing rendered impossible and the way left open for neighborly kindness to give the needed help, there would really be less present suffering and no future hereditary pauperism.

Public relief, besides acting as a tempter and corrupter to those who receive it, also serves to harden the heart and dry up the springs of sympathy in the breasts of their neighbors. The knowledge that the poormaster has the power to give relief seems to cause many persons to give up all sense of responsibility towards those who suffer, and make them deaf to the faint voice of conscience, which sometimes, even now, tries to make itself heard in behalf of charity. In every community, when any one of its members is overtaken by misfortune, if there is sickness, accident

or sin, it is the duty of the rest of the community to care for that suffering member, but not by the hand of a poormaster, not by public relief; that is not the charity which each one owes to his fellow-man, nor is it charity to give money, much or little, and neither to know or care how his neighbor fares. It is charity to take trouble, to feel and to show real sympathy, which leads to kind deeds, and to see to it that the suffering, whatever it may be, is relieved, so far as human care can relieve it, that the wants are supplied, not for to-day or to-morrow, but so long as they exist, and above all, that the character of those who suffer, is helped and not injured by all that is done for them.

It seems to me to show a deplorable lack of confidence in human nature, for those who know how fearful are the moral effects of public out-door relief, still to fear to abolish it because they think that, without it, those who really ought to be helped, will be deserted and left to suffer. I believe that if the field were left clear for the exercise of real charity, that it would be found that help would be given to those needing it. Their own relations, their own friends, would make far greater efforts than they now do to succor them, and when necessary, others also would join in helping them.

In larger communities, it is unhappily necessary to have societies and associations for doing this service for those in distress, but in the more sparsely settled neighborhoods, the need of the few among them would be known and help would be given, if only the temptation of depending on the poormaster to attend to all such matters were removed. And, if the worst came to the worst, and neither the people themselves, nor their relations, nor their friends could help them, and the poor-house were the only resort, is not that exactly what the poor-house is for? Is it not maintained for the very purpose of receiving and sheltering those who have no other resource?

Even if a few people, suffering from no fault of their own, who ought to have constant and tender care in their own homes, should be neglected by their neighbors and be forced to seek the shelter of the poor-house, cruel as this might be, would the physical suffering of these few (for there is no doubt that they would be few) be worse than the fearful moral degeneration and physical

degradation which is described by the words "hereditary pauperism?" That men, who know that that curse is fostered by public out-door relief, should still advocate the giving of such relief, to save the possible necessity of sending a few persons to the poor-house, seems to me to be the same thing as if, were a pestilence raging in a city, and the only means of preventing its spread was to remove those already attacked to isolated hospitals, the very physicians themselves were to raise the cry that this was a cruelty, because they so much preferred to stay in their own homes.

Is the temporary comfort of a few score of persons to outweigh the welfare of hundreds of thousands for generations to come?

May I ask the gentlemen of the convention to read a report on out-door relief made by a committee of the State Board of Charities, in 1888, which contains some valuable testimony in regard to the system by the superintendents of the poor of the State of New York?

R E P O R T S

ON

Applications for Approval of Organization and Incorporation
of Institutions, Societies and Associations for the
Care of Pauper and Destitute Children.

REPORT.

ST. BENEDICT'S HOME FOR DESTITUTE COLORED CHILDREN, NEW YORK.

To the State Board of Charities :

In compliance with the request of the president, I visited the St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children in New York, March 12, 1890, and made careful examination and inquiry into its condition, and into the application of the society for the approval by the Board of its certificate of incorporation. The institution is located at No. 120 MacDougal street, the center of the colored population of the city. The building is a four-story and basement brick structure, valued at \$22,000. At the time of my visit, it had thirty-three colored children as inmates, viz. : Eleven boys and twenty-two girls. All the boys were said to be under 8 years of age and the girls from 4 to 12. The caretakers and teachers are sisters of the Order of St. Dominic. To meet the pressing needs of this class of children, the society has recently purchased a lot of seven acres at Rye, Westchester county, at a cost of \$20,000, upon which are a three-story frame dwelling, formerly a boarding-house, several outbuildings and barns, and also an orchard. It is the intention of the society to remodel and extend the dwelling upon this lot and open it in September next as a "country branch" of the home, after which the building in the city will be used as a "reception house." The institution, since its opening in 1886, has carried on its work under a license from the New York city board of health, which license is still in force. It has the earnest support of the Roman Catholic churches of the city and the commendation of Archbishop Corrigan, whose letter upon the subject, and the appeal of the Rev. John E. Burk, president of the board of managers, are hereto appended. It is also much favored by the press of the city, and

so far as can be ascertained, by persons engaged in benevolent work in behalf of dependent children. It is therefore recommended that the application of the society for its incorporation be approved.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES S. HOYT,
Secretary.

Dated ALBANY, N. Y., *March 18, 1890.*

BUFFALO DEACONESS HOME OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH, BUFFALO.

To the State Board of Charities :

The committee to which was referred the application of the Buffalo Deaconess Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the approval, by the State Board of Charities, of the articles of incorporation of the said home, having carefully inquired into the matter, respectfully reports : The object of the incorporation is to carry out the work of the deaconesses, as provided for in the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an extract from which is as follows :

"The duties of the deaconesses are to minister to the poor, visit the sick, pray with the dying, care for the orphan, seek the wandering, comfort the sorrowing, save the sinner, and relinquishing wholly all other pursuits, devote themselves, in a general way, to such forms of Christian labor as may be suited to their abilities."

It is thought by those making the application, that the aims of this organization, as set forth in the above extract, are such as to bring it under the provisions of chapter 446, Laws of 1883, which requires the approval by the State Board of Charities of the certificate of incorporation of societies undertaking the care of orphans or destitute children.

It is asserted by those engaging in the work, that it is not the intention of the corporation to provide any home for orphans or destitute children at present, but that in the development of the work this may possibly be done in the future. At present, so far as destitute children are concerned, the incorporation will assist in

finding them good homes and rendering them such other aid and assistance as possible.

The incorporators of this institution are all connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first signer is the bishop of the diocese; John T. Gracey and J. E. Williams are pastors of two of the churches in Buffalo; Francis H. Root is one of the most substantial men of that city. The other men are all gentlemen of established position in the community where they reside. The women are all members of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and are active in charitable work.

The association has leased a pleasant home, No. 108 South Division street, which is the home of the deaconesses. There are about six deaconesses now there, and it is expected that there will be thirteen in a few weeks. Two of them, it is said, are trained nurses. All of them are devoting themselves to this charity without compensation. They visit and care for the poor and the sick, relieve distress, and give religious consolation to the dying. The incorporation provides this home for them, and instructs them in the art of nursing and in religious life.

The association has a fund of about \$1,000 to its credit and is in a prosperous condition.

The committee recommends that the approval of the Board be given in the usual form to the application of the said organization, believing that its works and aims are highly commendable and will prove eminently beneficial to the public.

WM. P. LETCHWORTH,

Commissioner Eighth Judicial District, Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 8, 1890.

ORDER OF THE BROTHERS OF NAZARETH.

To the State Board of Charities:

The certificate of incorporation of the Order of the Brothers of Nazareth having been referred to me for investigation, I beg leave to report that I have ascertained that the Brothers of Nazareth is an order of the Protestant Episcopal Church and that they have

been promised by Gen. dePeyster of New York, when incorporated, a gift of about 140 acres of land in Westchester county, and that they also have sufficient money to carry on their proposed work. I recommend that the certificate be approved.

Respectfully submitted.

SAM. ALEXANDER,
Commissioner.

ALBANY, *October 8, 1890.*

BROWN MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE EDUCATION OF BOYS.
To the State Board of Charities:

The certificate of incorporation of the Brown Memorial Association for the Education of Boys, having been referred to me for investigation, I beg leave to report that I am informed that said association is under the care of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and that it is proposed to establish, on property near Poughkeepsie bequeathed to them, a home for the care and education of boys. I recommend that the certificate be approved.

Respectfully submitted.

SAM. ALEXANDER,
Commissioner.

ALBANY, *October 8, 1890.*

ASYLUM OF THE SISTERS OF ST. DOMINIC, ORANBURGH,
ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.

Inspected December 8, 1890.

Census on that day:

Sisters of St. Dominic.	33
Employes (farm laborers)	8

Total	41
-------------	----

Inmates, girls	525
Inmates, boys	25

Total	550
-------------	-----

The asylum receives vagrant or destitute children, who are mainly committed to it from the city of New York, by the intervention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and is supported by the weekly per capita of two dollars each, paid by the city for the care of the children. The incorporators are the Mother Superior and some of the sisters in active management of the institution. The institution consists of a main building of brick, in which the larger number of the children eat and many of them sleep; of an adjoining building used as a residence by the sisters, and of seven outlying, detached frame buildings, most of which are one-story and used as dormitories. In addition to these is a school building, and at some distance a farm-house in process of being altered into a hospital.

The main building was first inspected and was found in good order and repair, heated by steam. The kitchen and dining-room for the children are in the basement; there is no cellar under the dining-room, and as the surface of the ground outside is about on a level with the top of the windows, it did not impress your committee as a suitable and healthy dining-room for the children, although it was clean.

There are two chapels in this building, the larger of which is for the children's use, and mass is said in it every morning. Communicating with this is a second, smaller and handsomer chapel, used by the sisters themselves. The two upper floors of the building are divided into rooms of different sizes, for dormitory purposes. In each room was a board of health permit for a certain number of beds, and in every case the number of beds did not exceed the number allowed. The dormitories contained from ten to fifty beds, and were neat and well ventilated. The beds were clean and there appeared to be sufficient bedding.

The Mother Superior stated that two children slept in many of the beds, an older girl with a young child. It was stated that this was not because there were not enough beds, but for warmth, and to teach the older children the care of little ones. Noticing a considerable number of children under 5 years of age, your committee advised, however, the purchase of cribs for these.

The school building was next inspected. About 300 of the children were assembled in their class-rooms, each class in charge of a sister teacher.

The girls had been freshly washed, and, as it was a holy day, presumably wore their best clothes. In general they appeared neat and healthy, with skins, eyes and heads all in good condition. Quite a close examination was made.

The outlying buildings, with the exception of the infirmary, which is a two-story building, are each frame, one-story dormitories. They were found in good condition, and in several of them the children who occupy them at night were assembled. In each of two of the buildings there was a sick child, unattended, with the windows opened. Their removal to the infirmary was advised.

On the day of inspection, the thermometer was way below the freezing point and the temperature in some of the rooms was much too cold. The sisters stated, however, that they accustomed the children to cold, and had only lost six of them by death during the last five years.

In the infirmary on the first floor were seventeen children with sore eyes and slight ailments, none were in bed. Some years ago ophthalmia held possession of the asylum, and the sisters take a natural pride that they have been able to conquer and expel it, with the exception of the cases noted, several of whom are young children recently received. On the second floor were five children in bed, two of whom were very ill — phthisical cases.

The sanitary arrangements were good. Individual bath tubs, no tanks, individual towels, slate troughs with spouts of water for each child and evidently good drainage and plumbing, showed that the management understand the necessity for such things.

The institution owns, subject to mortgage, 140 acres of good farm lands upon which many of the articles consumed by the inmates are produced. It is situated about twenty-one miles from New York, and about equi-distant from the Orangeburgh and Blauveltville stations on the West Shore road. The sisters in charge are kindly, pleasant women, and evidently have a genuine care for the children sent to them.

Under these circumstances and in consideration of the facts noted, your committee is of the opinion that the application of the Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic for incorporation under the laws of the State should be granted.

WILLIAM R. STEWART.

Dated NEW YORK, *December 8, 1890.*

ST. ELIZABETH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, NEW YORK.

The certificate of incorporation states that the object of the society is "to educate girls and teach them useful trades and fit them to earn their livelihood, to take charge of and educate destitute children, and also to visit and succor the sick and poor in their homes and hospitals."

Five years ago certain charitable women, devoted to the objects named above, began an industrial school at 135 East Forty-third street, and in September, 1888, they moved into the building on Fourteenth street now occupied by them.

This is an old-fashioned four-story and basement brown-stone front, constructed for a private residence. At the time of inspection it gave a home to twenty young girls and six women, who were either charged with the care of the house or the instruction of the girls. None of these, however, may be strictly classed as employees, because they receive no pay for their services.

Of the twenty girls who sleep in the house, six work in shops by day, returning in the evening. Of these, four are deaf-mutes. The other fourteen girls spend most of their time in dressmaking, which is the only industrial training given. They make their own beds and some assist in the housework. Most of these girls pay nothing to the school, but work at dressmaking for their support. They sew from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, with a short recess for dinner, and a half hour's walk. Several of the girls were deaf-mutes, and the school, though not directly connected with the work and management of St. Joseph's School for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, is allied to it by its incorporators, three out of five of whom, named in the proposed original certificate presented for approval, are engaged in the work of St. Joseph's School.

The basement of the house contains the kitchen in the rear, a pantry, small laundry, and in front the dining-room, which contained two tables for the girls and one for the women in charge. On the first floor, in front, is a sitting-room; the back room has been converted into a small chapel. The school is conducted under the government of the Roman Catholic church. The second floor contained two teachers' rooms, teachers' sitting-room and a ladies' fitting-room. On the third floor are two teachers

rooms, a bath-room and a large front room, which is used as a sewing-room. In this were seen at work seven girls about 18 years of age, of whom four or five were deaf-mutes. The top or fourth floor is used for sleeping apartments by the inmates. There are two dormitories, the larger of which contained sixteen beds; the smaller, six. The latter is in the front of the house. One of the teachers sleeps in the large dormitory. The beds and bedding were good and sufficient, each bed having a wire spring. A chair stood by each bed. The ventilation, however, in these dormitories at night must be bad, as there is no way of letting in air without opening a window directly on an inmate. A skylight, arranged for ventilation, should be cut through the roof from the large dormitory, which could easily be done.

Though clean and neat, the house needed plastering in places, and painting throughout. It was stated to your committee, that the persons in charge desired and expected to purchase the house, and that they intended to do so, little by little.

The school is supported mainly by private charities. The total receipts in 1889 were \$7,008.39, and the total expenditures \$6,815.39, including a payment on account of the purchase of the property of \$2,950. In 1890 the receipts were \$5,341.04, and the total expenditures \$5,337.73, including a payment on account of the purchase of the property of \$2,450. The property is valued at \$30,000, of which \$15,000 has been paid on account of its purchase. No rent is paid, but interest on \$15,000 mortgages.

Of the five incorporators named, four were known personally to your committee, previous to this visit. All are in some way connected with the education of the deaf, and are women of character. Not one of these, however, lives in the school desiring to be incorporated, or has any active charge of its management. One incorporator only, of the five, the third named on the list, lives in the house, and is directly responsible for its management.

Your committee, therefore, raised this objection at the school and to the counsel who prepared the certificate of incorporation, and recommended that two other of the teachers or managers living in the house and responsible for its care, be added to the list of incorporators, and named them.

This having been done, your committee has no objection to make to the certificate of incorporation as amended, and reports favorably upon the application of St. Elizabeth's Industrial School in New York for incorporation.

WILLIAM R. STEWART.

NEW YORK, *January 6, 1891.*

SALESIAN MISSIONARIES OF THE SACRED HEART.

To the State Board of Charities :

I have the honor to submit the following report upon the certificate of incorporation of the Salesian Missionaries of the Sacred Heart, which was referred to me for investigation.

The Salesian Missionaries of the Sacred Heart is composed of members of the Italian order of Saint Francis of Sales, and is under the supervision of the Roman Catholic church.

The object of the proposed corporation, as stated in the certificate, is the gratuitous care and instruction of neglected, poor and destitute children of Italian parentage, and other children above three years of age in the city of New York and elsewhere, and the prevention of crime. The application is signed by five trustees, namely: Elizabeth Desmond, Loretto Garvey, Margaret P. Fransioli, Margaret A. Fransioli and Florinda O'Brien. I am informed that the first three named are all members of a single family, and the other two are applicants for admission to the sisterhood as working sisters or servants.

There are at the present time six of these sisters in the United States. They have already founded two institutions; one at 135 East Forty-third street, in the city of New York, and the other at Westpark, Ulster county, N. Y. The former is a reception house, where children are received and taken care of until such time as they can be transferred to the country home at Westpark.

The New York house has been inspected, at my request, by the authorized district visitor, Miss Ellen Collins, and a copy of her report is annexed. Of the six sisters, but two speak English.

In reply to a communication addressed to the superior of the order in the United States, asking for more particular information

concerning the objects of the sisterhood, I have received a letter, which is annexed to this report. Having carefully investigated the merits of this application, it seems to me best to refuse to approve the certificate of incorporation for the following reasons :

First. There are, at the present time in the city of New York, a sufficient number and variety of incorporated institutions for the care of children who may need such care, and it does not seem desirable to add to the number.

Second. As is shown by a letter from E. T. Gerry, Esq., president of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, a copy of which is annexed, "there are, at the present time over 1,000 vacancies in Roman Catholic institutions already incorporated for the reception of children," very many of these being sisterhoods, and almost every sisterhood having sisters who speak the Italian language.

Third. That it would be a bad policy to place children of foreign parentage under the care of a foreign sisterhood, the members of which do not speak the English language.

Respectfully submitted.

SAM. ALEXANDER,
Chairman.

Dated ALBANY, N. Y., *January 14, 1891.*

REPORTS

ON THE

MIKANARI HOME OF JAMESTOWN.



REPORTS.

To the State Board of Charities:

Complaints having been made since the last meeting of the Board against the Mikanari Home of Jamestown, by the board of health of that city and the public press, the undersigned commissioner of the district and the secretary of the Board, accompanied by J. A. Clary and Theodore Van Dusen of the local board of health, visited the institution June 3, 1890, and made a careful examination of its condition, management and affairs.

The institution was incorporated under the general law May 8, 1836, for the custody and care of orphans and dependent children. It has five trustees, two of whom are men and three women. Two of the trustees, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, the first of whom is secretary and the latter treasurer of the institution, reside at the home and have the exclusive care of the children. At the time of our visit the number of inmates was fifteen — five girls and ten boys — of whom twelve were under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, and three in charge of one of the women trustees, occupying a building belonging to the institution a few rods distant. The ages of the children were from infancy to 8 or 10 years.

The main building of the institution is a small wooden structure erected as a dwelling, and stands on the outskirts of the city. It has never been entirely finished, is somewhat dilapidated, and has no proper convenience whatever, for its purposes. The privy and everything connected with it were in an extremely bad sanitary condition. The bedding was of the poorest quality and scanty. The bedsteads literally swarmed with bugs and the children were infested with vermin. No domestics were employed, the work of the establishment being performed by Mrs. Gibson assisted by the well children. The cook stove was overheated and was seemingly dangerous. Confusion and disorder everywhere prevailed. The whole institution presented an aspect of neglect and squalor, seldom

equalled in the most wretched haunts. Three of the children were convalescent from skin disease, and one, an infant, was very feeble, and said to be suffering from hereditary syphilitic taint. The others were reasonably healthy, but poorly clothed and dirty and untidy. The last professional visit made to the place by a physician was about a month prior to our inspection. The children, it was said, had all been surrendered by parents or guardians, the public authorities refusing to commit children to the home.

The institution has no fund on which to rely, and its cash receipts for the past fiscal year amounted to only about \$100. The citizens of the community refuse to aid, but the children often receive food at the doors of private residences, and we were informed by reliable authority that much of their subsistence is derived from this source. At the time of our visit Mrs. Gibson said her only resources were — cash, seventy-five cents, two-thirds of a sack of flour, one bushel of potatoes and three pounds of butter.

From our examination we believe that the institution fails entirely to meet the purposes for which it was intended, and that its certificate of incorporation ought to be annulled and the children removed to proper custody. We therefore recommend that its condition be brought to the attention of the Attorney-General, in pursuance of section 5, of chapter 571, of the Laws of 1873, and that he be requested to cause an investigation of its management and affairs and take such legal action as he may deem necessary and proper.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. P. LETCHWORTH,

Commissioner of the Eighth Judicial District.

CHAS. S. HOYT,

Secretary of the Board.

Dated ALBANY, N. Y., July 9, 1890.

To the State Board of Charities:

In the matter of the Mikanari Home of Jamestown; and on the basis of the report signed by the commissioner of the eighth judicial district and the secretary, dated July 9, 1890, and entered in the minutes of the Board and of the executive committee of

that date; and in pursuance of the request of the Attorney-General, that the matter be further investigated before the action brought to dissolve the said corporation should be further prosecuted, the undersigned made a careful inspection of said institution and examination of witnesses under oath, on the 15th day of October, 1890.

The minutes of such inspection and examination, taken by a stenographer and reduced to type-writing, and verified November 6, 1890, are herewith presented.

The witnesses thus examined under oath, include the president of the board of trustees, who is also the matron, her husband, the county superintendent of the poor, the health officer of Jamestown, a member of its board of health, and the visiting physician of the institution.

The attorney and counsel of the corporation also made his statements in answer to questions by the undersigned, as shown on pages 2 to 10 of the minutes.

Particular attention is called to pages 17 to 24 and 32 to 35 of the examination of the president and matron, and to pages 94, 97, 102 and 104 of the examination of other witnesses.

From their said inspection and examination, the undersigned find as facts, each and all of the findings of fact in the said report of July 9, 1890. And from the said facts, and further facts disclosed on their examination, the undersigned find as their general conclusions, that the Mikanari Home of Jamestown has been, and is, entirely inadequate and unsuited to provide certain and sufficient food and maintenance, or proper environment or sanitary conditions, or the necessary means of education and training of the children intrusted to it; that it has entirely failed to fulfill or meet the purposes of an orphan asylum, or school, or home for children; that there is no ground for expectation or hope, that any reorganization or change of administration for the better is practicable; and that the action commenced by the Attorney-General, at the request of the State Board of Charities, for the dissolution of the corporation should be prosecuted to judgment.

With the foregoing findings and conclusions hereby reported by the undersigned, they beg leave to place, as suggestions upon

the record, their conviction that the failure of the institution is due not to bad faith, but to bad management and incompetency on the part of its officers and managers; and the opinion that any claims which may be presented and proved by any of the officers or managers for labor, or services, or moneys advanced, may have a basis of abstract justice and equity, and in such case should be charged upon the property of the corporation or its proceeds, provided that, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, such charges will be legal and without injustice to other parties.

OSCAR CRAIG,

President.

WM. P. LETCHWORTH,

Com. Eighth Judicial District.

CHAS. S. HOYT,

Secretary.

Dated at ALBANY, *November 11, 1890.*

REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION.

By Commissioner VAN ANTWERP.



PAPER ON IMMIGRATION.

[Read at the National Conference of Charities and Correction, held in
Baltimore, Md., May 14-21, 1890.]

The subject of immigration has commanded the attention of the conference from its organization; and its views and opinions in the matter, expressed by its standing committees on immigration, and papers and discussions by its members, from time to time, have made their impress in shaping legislation bearing upon the question. The boards of charities of various States have also taken positive measures in this direction; and it was their united action in 1882 that led to the enactment by Congress of the law of that year, regulating immigration and providing more effectual guards against the introduction into this country of pauper, lunatic and otherwise disabled aliens. The defects in this law have been pointed out in the papers and discussions before the conference, especially the evils attending its execution by local authorities, the hurried and generally superficial examination of immigrants, the lack of reciprocal action between the authorities of the various ports, and the failure of the statute to provide adequate penalties for its violation.

In 1888, a committee of Congress, of which the Hon. M. H. Ford of Michigan, was chairman, made thorough investigation of immigration and the introduction of contract laborers into this country, taking testimony at the various ports, which, with their report upon the same, was submitted to the Congress of that year. A bill framed in accordance with these recommendations, and embodying substantially the views of this conference, was introduced into that Congress; but the time left for its consideration was so brief that it failed to be acted upon. An increasing interest upon the subject has been shown by the present Congress, resulting in the appointment of standing committees on immigra-

tion, both in the Senate and House of Representatives and of a joint committee having special reference to the question as affecting the port of New York.

Early in the present year, the secretary of the treasury decided to assume the control of immigration at the port of New York, through a superintendent of immigration, with a corps of assistants appointed for the purpose. The contract existing with the New York commissioners of immigration was terminated on the eighteenth of April last, since which time the examination and landing of immigrants at that port have been under the direction of such superintendent. The present place of debarkation is at the barge office on the Battery; but Congress has provided for the fitting up of Ellis island in the harbor of New York, which in time will be devoted to this purpose. This action of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is hoped, will lead to better results in protecting the country against the landing of pauper, lunatic and otherwise disabled aliens, with which its institutions are already heavily and unduly burdened. It is believed that the policy adopted, as regards the supervision of immigration at the port of New York by federal officers, may also be properly extended to Boston, Philadelphia, and possibly other ports, because of the growing numbers of the incoming classes of immigrants, of recent years, from the south and interior of Europe, and of too numerous gypsies and Arabs. It is true that the majority of these persons furnish a class of laborers of a deserving type; but the infiltration of those who are not of that type, can not have escaped the observation of those interested in keeping up the American standard of qualifications of citizenship from degrading competition from abroad.

The difficulty in our assimilation into citizenship of races whose language is almost beyond our ability to acquire, coupled with their inability to acquire ours, with the result of their colonization in our cities by themselves, creating in them what are significantly called "foreign quarters," is fully as menacing as if they were Chinese. Besides this, the padrone system of controlling their movements and labor in groups can be applied, possibly to harmful purposes, especially in case the padrone should find that supplying voters in groups, who can not speak the English language, and whose

children do not attend our public schools, may be made a profitable business to him—one that obviously would have impunity or very little restraint, when it is considered that the inspectors of an election for city officers for instance, or inspectors of any other election, could not avail themselves of legal restrictions on improper voting by persons whose foreign idioms are unintelligible to them, and when the interpreter may be in league with or under the pay of a leader. So long as these colonies exist in communities by themselves, maintaining their native speech, habits and observances, apparently permanently alien to their American surroundings and indifferent to acquiring any knowledge of our language and laws or of our social and political systems, it could well be said that "there is a limit to everything. Enough ignorance may be imparted in time to overwhelm the stability of government itself."

Only through a system of close supervision, by our consuls abroad, of the character of intending immigrants to this country, at their ports of departure, can such as are unfit to come—those designated in the proposed amendments in Congress to our present laws—be excluded and the evil of unlimited arrivals of a kind that may be compared to abscesses of festering humanity in the body corporate of municipalities be kept down.

In the meantime, that is, until Congress does its duty in protecting, as far as possible, American ideas, habits, educational systems and social standards from overadulteration of the nature described, reliance must be had on a rigid enforcement by the federal officials, recently appointed, of the laws that are now in force, particularly that of 1882.

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH THE

Superintendent of Immigration and the Collector of the
Port of New York in Reference to the Landing
of Insane and Idiotic Immigrants.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }
ALBANY, November 25, 1890. }

Hon. JOHN B. WEBER, *Superintendent of Immigration, New York:*

DEAR SIR.—Attention has been drawn in this office, to the statement of Surgeon-General Hamilton (See *New York Times* of Friday November 21, 1890), that four insane and eleven idiotic immigrants have been allowed to land at the port of New York, apparently in violation of the laws of Congress prohibiting, absolutely and without qualification, the landing of such persons.

As this Board is now preparing its annual report to the Legislature, in which will be included a reference to alien paupers, and as insane and idiotic immigrants landing at the port of New York, are almost invariably subsequently placed in the public charitable institutions of this State, or others, there to be supported at public expense, may I respectfully ask for precise information as to the circumstances under which the cases referred to were permitted to land, to be embodied as explanatory, in our report.

It costs an average of four dollars per week per patient, for support in our State institutions. The fifteen cases referred to as permitted to land, would, therefore, represent an expenditure on the part of this State for their care and maintenance, of sixty dollars a week and over \$3,000 a year, and with an average longevity of but fifteen years, a total of over \$45,000.

We hold such additional burdens to be very unjust impositions upon our taxpayers, and are solicitous to receive the protection the act of Congress was designed to afford.

Very respectfully yours.

J. H. VAN ANTWERP,

Vice-President.

OFFICE OF U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, }
NEW YORK CITY, November 27, 1890. }

J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Esq., *Vice-President State Board of Charities,*
Albany, N. Y. :

SIR.—Your letter of the twenty-fifth inst. in which you say that “Surgeon-General Hamilton has stated that four insane persons and eleven idiotic immigrants have been allowed to land at the port of New York, apparently in violation of the laws of Congress prohibiting, absolutely without qualification, the landing of such persons,” is at hand and contents noted.

In reply I beg to say, that the duty of preventing the landing of prohibited classes falls on the collector, upon the recommendation of the superintendent of immigration, in accordance with the regulation issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. All immigrants arriving since April 19, 1890, and who were adjudged upon landing, by the medical staff of this bureau to be insane or idiotic, were reported by me to the collector of the port, with the recommendation that their landing be prevented.

The “precise information as to the circumstances under which the cases referred to were permitted to land” can undoubtedly be obtained from the collector of the port.

Respectfully yours.

JOHN B. WEBER,
Superintendent of Immigration.

STATE OF NEW YORK :

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }
ALBANY, November 29, 1891. }

HON. JOEL B. ERHARDT, *U. S. Collector, New York city :*

DEAR SIR.—I have the honor of inclosing a copy of a letter addressed by this office to Hon. John B. Weber, superintendent of immigration, to which in answer, he has referred me to you for information on the subject of the landing, or admission into this country of four insane and eleven idiotic persons from abroad.

As stated in our letter to Mr. Weber, we wish to give the Legislature of this State, in our report now being made up, explanations of the circumstances under which these persons were admitted. Will you kindly furnish this at your earliest convenience, and oblige dear sir,

Yours very respectfully.

J. H. VAN ANTWERP,

Vice-President.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK, }
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, *December, 1890.* }

HON. J. H. VAN ANTWERP, *Vice-President, State Board of Charities,*
Albany, N. Y.:

SIR.—I am in receipt of your communication of the twenty-ninth ult. asking for precise information as to the landing of eleven idiotic and four insane immigrants, to which your attention had been drawn through a statement of Surgeon-General Hamilton in the *New York Times* of November 21, 1890.

Not having seen the statement, I do not know what period of time is covered by it. I have, however, had carefully prepared, a statement of all the facts and all the circumstances under which insane or idiotic immigrants have been landed since the incumbency of the present superintendent of immigration, the Hon. John B. Weber, which is herewith inclosed.

During this period, six idiotic and three insane immigrants have been permitted to land, two of the insane being discharged by order of Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court, and the other by the department.

For information as to the general practice of this office in cases of idiotic immigrants, I refer you to the department decision of September 1, 1890, a copy of which is inclosed.

During the period covered by the inclosed statement, twelve insane immigrants have been returned to the countries whence they came.

Yours respectfully.

JOEL B. ERHARDT,

Collector.

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH
INSANE AND IDIOTIC IMMIGRANTS WERE PERMITTED TO LAND
AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK FROM APRIL 19, 1890, TO
DECEMBER 1, 1890.

Eva Seikkala, arrived July 5, 1890, per S. S. *Devonia*; landed July seventh. This girl, an idiot, aged 19, and her sister aged 14, are in the care of their mother. They all have passage tickets to Minnesota, where they are going to join the father who is a farmer and has been in this country for ten years. She also has a married sister, and uncle and aunt at the same place.

John Clark, arrived May 30, 1890, per S. S. *Britannic*; landed June thirteenth, by order of the court (U. S.).

John Campbell, arrived July 14, 1890, per S. S. *Anchoria*; landed July fifteenth. John Campbell, an idiot, aged 11 years and his sister aged 19, all in the care of their mother. All have tickets to Anaconda, Montana, where they are going to join the father who has been in this country five years. Has a sister living at same place.

Schendel Lewandooki, arrived August 5, 1890, per S. S. *Eider*; landed August fifth, in care of father, mother and sister, to join two brothers who are in business at 106 Prince street, Newark, N. J. Has been idiotic since birth.

Geitel Deutsch, arrived August 15, 1890, per S. S. *Augusta Victoria*; adjudged to be insane and barred from landing August eighteenth, in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus produced in U. S. Court, August twenty-seven, and remanded to custody of collector. On representation to the department that she was curable and that she would be placed in a private asylum, she was permitted to land in the custody of her father, on his giving a bond to produce her at any time for further examination.

David Leiber, arrived August 24, 1890, per S. S. *La Bourgogne*; adjudged to be insane and barred from landing August twenty-fifth; landed by order of U. S. Court, September 25, 1890.

Anna Ahlen, arrived August 27, 1890, per S. S. *Majestic*; adjudged to be an idiot, accompanied by her mother and sister, to join her father who is a prosperous farmer in Nebraska. All

had tickets to place of destination. Referred to the department and permitted to land September 2, 1890.

Amelia Hanpert and *Emil Hanpert*, arrived September 3, 1890, per S. S. Friesland, with three other children, in care of father and mother. Have tickets to Dubuque, Iowa, where they have friends.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 1, 1890.* }

Collector of Customs, New York:

SIR.—The department is in receipt of your letter of the twenty-ninth ult. from which it appears that Anna Ahlen, a native of Sweden, 23 years of age, arrived at the port of New York, accompanied by her mother and an 11 years old sister, and that she is reported by the superintendent of immigration to be an idiot. It also appears that the father of Anna Ahlen is a well-to-do farmer, living in Genoa, Nebraska, where he owns a large farm, and that a bond in the penal sum of \$500 had been executed and presented, conditioned that she shall not become a public charge for the period of five years.

In this case you say you have temporarily suspended action in the matter and ask for instructions from the department.

The department to-day notified you by telegraph, that under the circumstances named in your letter, the solicitor has rendered an opinion that you may allow Anna Ahlen to land.

The solicitor, in rendering this opinion, says: "The case of Anna Ahlen is exceptional. The statute does not contemplate an environment of facts and circumstances so peculiar. Besides, in the case of this idiot girl, the reason of the law itself fails. The manifest object of its strongest provisions is to protect the United States from an influx of alien criminals, and persons unable to take care of themselves." * * * "It is not probable that Anna Ahlen would ever become a public charge." * * * "She is under the natural guardianship of her parents. She came hither, with a minor sister, in the care of their mother, and she is on the way to her father's home in the west. And, although she is said to be twenty-three years old, she is none the less helpless and

dependent, and the legal presumption is, that she will remain so during the remainder of her natural life. If refused landing, she must be returned, either with or without her mother, who has a right to remain with her husband and family. To separate this idiot girl from her parents and return her to Sweden would be an outrage upon the most sacred principles of humanity and a reproach to our civilization."

The department concurs in the opinion of the solicitor in this case, and the wired instructions of this date to you, to permit Anna Ahlen to land is hereby confirmed.

Respectfully yours.

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

TABLES
APPENDED TO THE REPORT.

TABLE No. 1.

List of the several State institutions, their location, date of opening, name and date of appointment of the superintendent, and the name of the officers of the board of trustees or managers.

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	Date of opening.	Superintendent.	Date of appointment.	Officers of the board of trustees or managers.
Utica State Hospital	Utica	1843	Dr. G. Alder Blumet...	Dec. 14, 1886	President, P. V. Rogers. Secretary, George E. Dunham. Treasurer, Thomas W. Seward.
Willard State Hospital	Willard	1869	Dr. Chas. W. Pilgrim...	Feb. 1, 1890	President, S. G. Hadley. Secretary, A. S. Storhoff.
Hudson River State Hospital	Poughkeepsie.	1871	Dr. J. M. Cleaveland....	Mar. 28, 1897	Treasurer, James B. Thomas. President, Amasa J. Parker, Jr. Secretary and Treasurer, Allison Butts.
Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital	Middletown ..	1871	Dr. S. H. Taleott.....	April 13, 1877	President, Grinnell Burt. Secretary, M. D. Stivers.
Buffalo State Hospital	Buffalo	1880	Dr. Judson E. Andrews.	June 30, 1880	Treasurer, W. I. Hayes. President, John D. Hill, M. D.
Binghamton State Hospital	Binghamton ..	1881	Dr. T. S. Armstrong....	May 25, 1880	Secretary and Treasurer, Elias S. Hawley. President, T. R. Morgan. Secretary, H. G. Rogers.
St. Lawrence State Hospital*	Ogdensburg.	1890	Dr. P. M. Wise	Feb. 1, 1890	Treasurer, J. De Witt. President, W. L. Proctor. Secretary, George Hall.
New York Institution for the Blind	New York city.	1832	William B. Walt	Oct. 1, 1863	Treasurer, William J. Averell. President, John T. Irving. Secretary, Frederick A. Schermerhorn.
New York State Institution for the Blind	Batavia	1868	A. G. Clement	June 10, 1883	Treasurer, William Whitewright. President, Lee R. Sanborn. Secretary, L. C. McIntyre.
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	New York city.	1818	Chauncey N. Brainerd... Isaac N. Peet, Prin	May 12, 1886 Sept. 1, 1887	Treasurer, G. S. Griswold. President, E. L. Fancher. Secretary, Thacher M. Adams.
New York Asylum for Idiots....	Syracuse	1851	Dr. James C. Carson....	Oct. 8, 1884	Treasurer, George A. Robbins. President, Mr. Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D. Secretary, Dr. Robert Aberdein. Treasurer, Alfred Wilkinson.

* Opened for reception of patients December 1, 1890.

TABLE No. 1.

Last of the several State institutions, their location, date of opening, name and date of appointment of the superintendent, and the name of the officers of the board of trustees or managers.

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	Date of opening.	Superintendent.	Date of appointment.	Officers of the board of trustees or managers.
Utica State Hospital	Utica	1843	Dr. G. Alder Blumer,...	Dec. 14, 1886	President, P. V. Rogers. Secretary, George E. Dunham. Treasurer, Thomas W. Seward.
Willard State Hospital	Willard	1869	Dr. Chas. W. Plügrin,...	Feb. 1, 1890	President, S. G. Hadley. Secretary, A. S. Stothoff.
Hudson River State Hospital	Poughkeepsie.	1871	Dr. J. M. Cleaveland,...	Mar. 28, 1887	Treasurer, James B. Thomas. President, Amasa J. Parker, Jr. Secretary and Treasurer, Allison Butts.
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital	Middletown ..	1871	Dr. S. H. Talcott,	April 13, 1877	President, Grinnell Burt. Secretary, M. D. Stivers. Treasurer, W. I. Hayes.
Buffalo State Hospital	Buffalo	1880	Dr. Judson B. Andrews,...	June 30, 1880	President, John D. Hill, M. D. Secretary and Treasurer, Elias S. Hawley.
Binghamton State Hospital	Binghamton ..	1881	Dr. T. S. Armstrong,...	May 25, 1880	President, T. R. Morgan. Secretary, H. G. Rogers.
St. Lawrence State Hospital*	Ogdensburg,...	1890	Dr. P. M. Wise	Feb. 1, 1890	Treasurer, J. De Witt. President, W. L. Proctor. Secretary, George Hall.
New York Institution for the Blind	New York city.	1832	William B. Walt	Oct. 1, 1863	Treasurer, William J. Averell. President, John T. Irving. Secretary, Frederick A. Schermerhorn. Treasurer, William Whitewright.
New York State Institution for the Blind	Batavia,	1863	A. G. Clement	June 10, 1883	President, Lee R. Sanborn. Secretary, L. C. McIntyre. Treasurer, G. S. Griswold.
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	New York city.	1818	Chauncey N. Brainerd,...	May 12, 1886	President, E. L. Fancher. Secretary, Thatcher M. Adams.
New York Asylum for Idiots... ..	Syracuse	1851	Dr. James C. Carson,...	Sept. 1, 1867 Oct. 8, 1884	Treasurer, George A. Robbins. President, H. Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D. Secretary, Dr. Robert Aberdein. Treasurer, Alfred Wilkinson.

* Opened for reception of patients December 1, 1890.

TABLE NO. 1 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	Date of opening.	Superintendent.	Date of appointment.	Officers of the board of trustees or managers.
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	Newark.....	1878	Landon Willett.....	Mar. 10, 1886	President, S. S. Plyson. Secretary, Rev. M. S. Hard. Treasurer, Mrs. Eliza C. Perkins.
New York House of Refuge.....	Randall's Isl'd. New York city	1825	Isaiah C. Jones.....	April 1, 1863	President, John A. Weeks. Secretary, James H. Fay. Treasurer, Henry Dudley.
The State Industrial School*.....	Rochester.....	1849	W. W. Murray.....	Nov. 20, 1890	President, William Purcell. Secretary and Treasurer, M. H. Briggs.
New York State Reformatory.....	Elmira.....	1876	Z. R. Brookway.....	May 12, 1876	President, William C. Wey, M. D. Secretary, James B. Rathbone. Treasurer, M. H. Arnot.
The House of Refuge for Women..	Hudson.....	1887	Mrs. Sarah V. Coon.....	Nov. 1, 1886	President and Treasurer, J. W. Hoyasadt. Secretary, Samuel R. Ratney.
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	Bath.....	1878	Gen. W. F. Rogers.....	Oct. 6, 1887	President, Henry W. Slocum. Secretary, John F. Little. Treasurer, Frank Campbell.

* Formerly Western House of Refuge.

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the capacity and cost of the buildings of the several State institutions.

INSTITUTIONS.	Capacity.	Cost of buildings.	Cost per inmate.
Utica State Hospital.....	700	*\$725,000 00	\$1,036
Willard State Hospital.....	1,938	†1,262,000 00	645
Hudson River State Hospital.....	800	†1,810,625 13	.....
Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital.....	650	\$825,000 00	.....
Buffalo State Hospital.....	350	1,242,653 19	.....
Binghamton State Hospital.....	1,000	500,000 00	.....
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Institution for the Blind.....	250	235,628 40	942
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	142	335,582 00	2,097
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	500	370,000 00	740
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	530	308,697 98	582
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	360	90,000 00	.....
New York House of Refuge.....	1,000	500,000 00	500
The State Industrial School.....	845	346,665 31	.....
New York State Reformatory.....	760	1,290,390 30	.....
The House of Refuge for Women.....	250	95,481 09	.....
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	1,200	267,720 15	223
Total.....	11,275	\$10,205,443 55	.....

* Includes expenditures in remodeling the original buildings and the introduction of steam heating and forced ventilation.

† Includes all buildings and modifications, water-works, gas, sewerage, docks and expenditures for all purposes except land, furniture, farm stock and implements.

‡ Covers water and sewage works, etc.

§ When new building is finished and furnished.

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the total and classified valuation, as per cost, of the State institutions at the close of their respective statistical years in 1890.

INSTITUTIONS.	REAL ESTATE.			
	LAND.		Buildings.	Total real estate.
	Number of acres.	Value.		
Ulrica State Hospital.....	225	\$25,000 00	\$725,000 00	\$750,000 00
Willard State Hospital.....	907	90,700 00	1,262,000 00	1,352,700 00
Hudson River State Hospital.....	633	115,000 00	1,810,025 13	1,925,025 13
Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital.....	281	51,106 18	825,000 00	876,106 18
Buffalo State Hospital.....	203	101,500 00	1,242,053 19	1,344,183 19
Binghamton State Hospital.....	1,057	94,000 00	500,000 00	624,000 00
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	30	150,000 00	234,556 84	384,556 84
New York Institution for the Blind.....	60	40,000 00	335,583 00	375,583 00
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	23	80,000 00	370,000 00	450,000 00
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	274	65,213 05	308,697 98	374,211 03
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	40	8,000 00	90,000 00	98,000 00
New York House of Refuge.....	37	35,000 00	600,000 00	635,000 00
The State Industrial School.....	42	4,200 00	346,555 31	350,755 31
New York State Reformatory.....	279	25,995 23	*1,250,390 80	1,276,386 03
The House of Refuge for Women.....	86 1/2	95,481 09	95,481 09	190,962 18
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	360	21,600 00	267,730 15	289,330 15
Total.....	4,543 1/2	\$387,314 46	\$10,264,771 73	\$11,102,086 19

* Includes land.

TABLE No. 3 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	PERSONAL ESTATE.							Total valuation.
	Furniture.	Farm stock and imple-ments.	Farm produce.	General supplies.	Miscella-neous articles.	Funds and in-vestment.	Total personal estate.	
Utica State Hospital.....	\$45,000 00	\$11,000 00	\$5,000 00	\$4,000 00	.....	.....	\$25,000 00	\$315,000 00
Willard State Hospital.....	11,500 00	20,339 25	39,125 96	33,189 85	.....	.....	174,155 06	1,526,865 06
Hudson River State Hospital.....	57,910 61	9,399 51	20,858 70	2,898 38	\$960 71	\$5,000 00	90,927 91	2,022,553 04
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital.....	55,000 00	5,750 00	3,950 00	7,500 00	.....	.....	70,150 00	947,600 18
Buffalo State Hospital.....	39,320 46	5,335 70	1,370 10	3,737 59	.....	.....	42,763 86	1,392,907 04
Brighton State Hospital.....	38,000 00	13,500 00	19,641 10	4,368 45	.....	.....	75,509 53	699,500 60
Sirachence State Hospital.....	13,354 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Institution for the Blind.....	18,700 00	968 00	75 00	4,367 75	4,300 42	241,410 70	263,442 35	648,398 30
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	25,000 00	.....	.....	2,181 00	3,150 00	.....	53,014 00	390,596 00
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	28,647 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,060 00	481,000 00
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	15,143 98	5,000 00	6,058 25	9,805 26	500 00	.....	90,012 14	424,923 17
New York House of Refuge.....	20,000 00	1,800 83	916 00	8,790 25	.....	.....	39,721 06	117,721 00
The State Industrial School.....	42,249 73	4,014 74	2,573 51	8,790 27	.....	9,000 00	59,680 27	574,690 27
New York State Reformatory.....	9,597 42	3,540 10	2,691 97	21,980 93	77,352 47	.....	56,270 07	407,135 98
The House of Refuge for Women.....	9,659 53	2,173 20	2,500 00	200 00	1,623 80	.....	134,379 85	1,424,370 15
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	32,097 68	5,500 00	5,274 98	6,000 00	.....	.....	14,126 85	138,602 87
Total.....	\$514,081 53	\$39,501 33	\$107,235 67	\$118,262 73	\$37,826 40	\$282,667 66	\$1,199,575 32	\$12,361,661 51

* Manufacturing supplies and machinery. † Cash.

TABLE No. 4.
Showing the receipts of the State institutions for the year 1890.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand at commencement of the year.	FROM THE STATE.					Total from the State.
		For salaries of officers.	From special appropriations.	From deficiency appropriations.	From unexpended appropriations of former years.	From the general appropriation.	
Utica State Hospital	\$14,083 12	\$14,955 16	\$97,542 32	.....	.....	.....	\$42,807 48
Willard State Hospital	30,160 60	14,535 00	3,500 00	.....	.....	.....	46,025 00
Hudson River State Hospital	55,165 94	14,210 89	71,500 00	.....	.....	.....	85,710 83
Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital	29,139 67	13,083 94	102,146 02	.....	.....	.....	115,229 36
Buffalo State Hospital	7,404 98	11,800 00	123,166 56	.....	.....	.....	139,466 56
Binghamton State Hospital	30,237 73	10,500 00	76,673 50	.....	.....	.....	87,073 50
St. Lawrence State Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Institution for the Blind	3,871 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$45,127 00	45,127 00
New York State Institution for the Blind	3,316 73	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	40,000 00	45,000 00
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,056 25	55,056 25
New York Asylum for Idiots	18,696 04	.....	13,756 38	.....	.....	78,760 00	92,506 88
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women	.....	.....	34,978 64	.....	.....	39,000 00	73,978 64
New York House of Refuge	5,409 40	.....	8,000 00	.....	.....	110,000 00	110,000 00
The State Industrial School	8,462 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,000 00	138,000 00
New York State Reformatory	40,466 24	.....	30,000 00	\$40,000 00	.....	130,000 00	173,000 00
The House of Refuge for Women	7,429 24	.....	.....	.....	13,000 00	40,000 00	40,000 00
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home	3,823 54	.....	55,000 00	.....	.....	145,000 00	200,000 00
Total	\$264,507 54	\$78,681 09	\$556,163 42	\$40,000 00	\$41,000 00	\$772,433 25	\$1,488,880 76

TABLE No. 4 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	From sales of farm and garden produce.	From labor of inmates.	From cities, counties and towns.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans.	From all other sources.	Total receipts including cash on hand.
Utica State Hospital.....	\$2,030 55	.....	\$130,947 86	\$40,565 55	.....	.....	\$2,520 19	\$232,654 75
Willard State Hospital.....	3,222 49	.....	274,046 76	.....	\$1,193 34	.....	2,482 73	357,190 98
Hudson River State Hospital.....	220 44	.....	99,468 64	32,808 86	1,184 82	.....	999 92	276,569 01
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital.....	195 73	.....	65,175 82	98,947 32	478 89	.....	1,087 86	316,234 75
Buffalo State Hospital.....	1,626 86	.....	74,485 13	15,167 44	363 65	.....	627 82	237,514 98
Binghamton State Hospital.....	.....	.....	161,271 82	.....	799 70	.....	.....	281,069 06
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,383 64	88,668 11
New York Institution for the Blind.....	.....	.....	6,249 46	.....	16,015 74	.....	117 11	51,862 79
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	.....	\$690 80	2,639 58	.....	168 87	.....	3,875 31	98,684 10
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	.....	108 00	32,118 93	550 00	.....	\$7,053 61	.....	122,124 04
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	120 07	.....	7,785 00	3,695 97	242 68	.....	.....	74,164 60
New York House of Refuge.....	95 96	.....	.....	110 00	.....	.....	7,080 37	122,620 61
The State Industrial School.....	79 71	.....	.....	.....	130 74	.....	.....	186,642 83
New York State Reformatory.....	.....	20,652 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234,088 76
The House of Refuge for Women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,429 34
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,122 61	206,946 85
Total.....	\$7,591 81	\$21,421 32	\$854,158 99	\$191,775 14	\$20,878 83	\$7,053 61	\$32,276 96	\$2,888,044 46

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the expenditures of the State institutions for the year 1890, the average number of inmates and the weekly cost of support.

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries of officers, wages and labor.	Provisions and supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and lights.	Medicines and medical supplies.	Furniture, beds and bedding.	Transportation and traveling expenses.	Ordinary repairs.
Utica State Hospital	\$87,442 68	\$49,351 88	\$5,331 95	\$10,042 27	\$3,557 15	\$8,538 86	.....	\$15,313 33
Willard State Hospital	98,768 22	98,213 82	20,727 01	20,384 45	3,418 90	.....	.....	*26,882 94
Hudson River State Hospital	56,869 07	56,100 51	9,032 15	23,800 76	2,382 51	4,496 14	\$451 30	1,141 94
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital	69,109 53	60,658 58	6,912 69	8,392 40	981 08	21,532 87	155 92	15,078 52
Buffalo State Hospital	42,442 50	37,372 22	3,030 80	6,242 91	1,296 08	4,554 50	.....	3,145 88
Binghamton State Hospital	73,646 61	61,525 93	12,941 29	14,090 86	1,141 62	9,646 39	2,350 90	6,534 40
St. Lawrence State Hospital	25,166 81	17,993 70	5,498 87	4,663 12	103 45	4,936 29	287 48	5,909 04
New York Institution for the Blind	18,289 76	13,712 19	1,770 52	3,482 95	60 74	461 85	890 48	293 95
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	34,938 01	23,066 38	8,704 30	8,942 11	1,167 97	3,292 68	135 91	6,124 01
New York Asylum for the Feeble-Minded	27,333 77	21,817 21	8,165 58	11,371 64	508 14	4,127 86	401 33	7,086 13
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women	8,340 21	12,119 94	4,419 21	3,217 67	778 89	3,594 14	376 57	2,954 44
New York House of Refuge	43,201 14	32,227 74	10,352 09	8,102 58	118 61	3,567 24	436 87	3,676 82
The State Industrial School	47,298 70	31,383 39	15,275 74	15,308 01	315 79	3,324 48	1,000 61	2,572 37
New York State Reformatory	35,496 07	40,814 08	18,439 92	13,383 63	.....	1,211 47	5,562 68	9,663 06
The House of Refuge for Women	15,496 83	11,720 92	2,719 79	5,165 65	.....	1,005 55	2,986 28	1,383 70
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home	34,092 16	49,691 26	19,691 90	15,054 05	7,508 48	1,130 88	1,144 99	7,692 63
Total	\$697,782 12	\$627,769 75	\$153,613 19	\$171,645 02	\$25,188 19	\$70,031 20	\$15,901 32	\$115,503 69

* Includes furniture, beds and bedding.

TABLE No. 5 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Expenses of trustees or managers.	All other ordinary expenses.	Total ordinary expenditures.	Buildings and improvements.	Extraordinary repairs.	All other extraordinary expenses.	Total extraordinary expenditures.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand at the close of the year.
Utica State Hospital.....	.....	\$13,574 06	\$173,753 18	\$21,141 35	.....	.....	\$21,141 35	\$194,893 53	\$37,701 22
Willard State Hospital.....	.....	22,075 72	290,451 06	25,277 38	.....	.....	25,277 38	315,728 44	4,392 64
Hudson River State Hospital.....	\$53 65	2,730 24	167,083 27	64,529 30	\$26,310 50	\$10,903 53	102,043 33	269,078 00	7,482 41
Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital.....	.....	7,935 35	100,853 27	67,851 86	.....	10,784 98	78,636 84	269,489 11	40,745 04
Buffalo State Hospital.....	95 22	6,508 15	105,059 43	129,672 56	.....	.....	129,672 56	234,735 09	2,778 99
Binghamton State Hospital.....	156 19	1,848 50	177,852 10	55,404 73	.....	6,042 13	71,446 88	240,288 98	31,710 05
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	135 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Institution for the Blind.....	.....	10,160 92	74,779 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,779 65	15,868 73
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	.....	341 69	39,044 13	3,565 13	.....	.....	3,565 13	42,610 26	9,292 53
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	.....	12,312 80	98,684 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,684 10	.....
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	.....	7,043 20	87,949 86	6,122 73	4,621 80	\$12,473 00	26,277 53	111,227 39	11,667 30
New York House of Refuge.....	.....	2,259 79	38,050 86	31,914 78	3,324 81	.....	35,239 59	73,300 45	884 15
The State Industrial School.....	.....	7,045 49	104,738 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	115,015 16	7,605 35
New York State Reformatory.....	100 00	7,871 24	124,350 23	4,332 44	5,579 69	2,637 51	12,549 94	136,890 17	9,612 16
The House of Refuge for Women.....	.....	30,359 44	194,910 25	35,131 83	.....	.....	35,131 83	190,092 08	127,296 96
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	570 27	1,272 06	44,619 73	862 16	750 33	304 31	1,917 00	46,536 73	892 51
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	711 55	13,163 02	149,880 92	50,382 62	.....	.....	50,382 62	200,263 54	5,682 01
Total.....	\$1,827 38	\$146,786 73	\$2,026,048 64	\$506,603 57	\$46,873 92	\$43,145 79	\$596,623 57	\$2,622,672 21	\$248,693 78

* Of this sum, \$11,823 expended for land (chap. 23, Laws 1890).

† As reported by superintendent.

TABLE No. 5 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	RECAPITULATION.			Average number of inmates.	Average weekly cost of support.
	Ordinary expenditures.	Extraordinary expenditures.	Total expenditures.		
Utica State Hospital.....	\$173,792 18	\$21,141 35	\$194,933 53	2,052	\$22 38
Willard State Hospital.....	290,461 06	35,277 38	315,738 44	573	15 68
Hudson River State Hospital.....	167,033 27	102,043 33	269,076 60	578	5 35
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital.....	190,852 27	78,636 84	269,489 11	412	24 11
Buffalo State Hospital.....	105,059 43	129,676 56	234,735 99	1,094	2 73+
Binghamton State Hospital.....	177,892 10	71,446 88	249,298 98	205	5 44+
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	74,779 68	.....	74,779 68	118	5 30
New York Institution for the Blind.....	39,044 13	3,566 13	42,610 26	309	6 02
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	98,684 10	.....	98,684 10	488	3 18
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	87,949 86	23,277 53	111,227 39	248	2 35
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	38,660 86	35,239 59	73,900 45	595	3 54
New York House of Refuge.....	108,728 57	6,256 59	115,015 16	753	3 30
The State Industrial School.....	124,380 23	12,549 94	136,930 17	1,070	2 78
New York State Reformatory.....	154,910 25	35,181 83	190,092 08	199	82 21
The House of Refuge for Women.....	44,619 73	1,917 00	46,536 73	1,044	2 76
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	149,890 92	50,382 62	200,263 54	.....	.....
Total.....	\$2,026,045 64	\$396,623 57	\$2,422,672 21	.....	.....

* Exclusive of clothing.

† Including officers' salaries paid by the State.

‡ Exclusive of officers' salaries, extraordinary expenses and clothing.

§ Based on cost of provisions and supplies, clothing, fuel and lights, medicines and medical supplies and furniture, beds and bedding.

TABLE No. 6.
Outstanding indebtedness of State institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1890.

INSTITUTIONS.	Due for salaries of officers.	Due for wages and labor.	Bills unpaid.	Money borrowed.	Other indebted- ness.	Total liabilities.
Utica State Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willard State Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River State Hospital.....	.....	.....	\$1,636 55	.....	.....	\$1,636 55
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo State Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Binghamton State Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Institution for the Blind.....	\$2,625 00	\$5,561 38	13,472 59	.....	.....	21,658 97
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	2,145 06	.....	3,915 88	.....	.....	6,060 94
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	2,177 29	1,475 17	3,889 44	.....	.....	7,541 90
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York House of Refuge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The State Industrial School.....	.....	.....	14,388 35	.....	.....	14,388 35
New York State Reformatory.....	6,040 00	.....	*12,091 53	.....	.....	27,403 85
The House of Refuge for Women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$12,387 35	\$7,036 55	\$49,283 34	.....	\$9,272 32	\$78,959 56

* For construction and maintenance. † Of this sum \$575.64 represents prisoners' deposits.

TABLE No. 7.
Assets of State institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1890.

INSTITUTIONS.	Balance in cash.	Due from counties, cities and towns.	Due from individuals.	Due from sale of manufactures.	Due from all other sources.	Total assets.
Utica State Hospital.....	\$37,761 22	\$11,900 45	\$5,736 88	.....	.....	\$55,398 55
Willard State Hospital.....	41,392 54	11,800 11	.....	.....	.....	53,192 65
Hudson River State Hospital.....	7,482 41	69,368 62	5,283 44	.....	.....	76,134 47
Middlesex State Homeopathic Hospital.....	40,746 64	21,460 00	8,060 00	.....	.....	70,246 67
Poughkeepsie State Hospital.....	2,778 99	22,117 29	4,216 31	.....	.....	29,112 59
Binghamton State Hospital.....	31,710 68	8,877 24	51 85	.....	.....	40,639 77
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Institution for the Blind.....	13,464 60	2,728 91	200 00	\$1,114 67	\$13,789 46	31,297 63
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	9,292 53	2,311 60	.....	.....	.....	11,604 13
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	11,667 90	276 00	1,004 00	100 00	.....	13,947 90
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	884 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	884 15
New York House of Refuge.....	7,606 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,606 35
The State Industrial School.....	9,612 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,612 16
New York State Reformatory.....	27,266 96	\$6,105 60	.....	30,107 37	2,273 90	65,833 73
The House of Refuge for Women.....	892 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	892 51
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	5,682 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,682 01
Total.....	\$248,229 65	\$150,926 15	\$25,412 48	\$31,412 04	\$16,063 35	\$472,073 67

* From United States government.

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the number of persons supported and temporarily relieved, and the changes in the county poor-houses, during the year ending October 31, 1890.

COUNTIES.	Number in the poor-houses Nov. 1, 1889.	Received during the year.	Born in the poor-houses.	Number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Total supported and relieved.
Albany	164	299	1	464	1,800	2,264
Allegany	74	41	1	116	234	350
Broome	196	199	13	408	1,926	2,334
Cattaraugus	142	71	2	215	353	568
Cayuga	96	345	.....	441	1,545	1,986
Chautauqua	218	94	4	316	807	1,123
Chemung	72	130	.....	202	.....	202
Chenango	109	34	.....	143	281	424
Clinton	94	255	4	353	1,462	1,815
Columbia	138	185	1	324	7	331
Cortland	99	35	.....	134	358	492
Delaware*	44	38	.....	82	18	100
Dutchess	72	219	.....	291	.....	291
Erie	750	1,470	43	2,263	6,962	9,215
Essex	64	109	2	175	401	574
Franklin	43	59	3	105	487	592
Fulton	62	33	1	96	455	551
Genesee	65	37	.....	102	1,961	2,063
Greene	67	62	2	1,131	962	1,093
Hamilton†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	110	57	.....	167	.....	167
Jefferson	129	98	3	230	850	1,080
Lewis	81	30	1	112	64	176
Livingston	127	134	1	262	.....	262
Madison	162	190	1	353	303	656
Monroe	261	736	10	1,007	3,643	4,650
Montgomery	72	29	.....	101	.....	101
Niagara	86	722	3	811	.....	811
Oneida	575	430	13	1,018	3,180	4,198
Onondaga	273	249	2	624	317	841
Ontario	73	213	5	291	1,286	1,577
Orange	220	198	7	425	250	675
Orleans	60	62	4	126	750	876
Oswego	154	70	1	225	2,307	2,532
Otsego	78	92	3	173	398	571
Putnam	55	73	1	129	.....	129
Queens	59	628	2	689	628	1,317
Rensselaer	274	384	9	667	486	1,153
Richmond†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland	69	121	2	192	233	425
St. Lawrence	155	88	5	248	503	751
Saratoga	114	288	1	403	.....	403
Schenectady	65	40	.....	105	101	206
Schoharie	39	29	.....	68	248	316
Schuylert	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	58	328	.....	386	271	657
Steuben	88	157	.....	245	941	1,186
Suffolk	178	260	4	442	1,103	1,545
Sullivan	85	25	.....	110	242	352
Tioga	81	48	.....	129	917	1,046
Tompkins	42	90	.....	132	937	1,069
Ulster	161	65	2	228	876	1,104
Warren*	54	42	1	97	290	387
Washington	88	109	3	200	.....	200
Wayne	156	79	3	238	2,330	2,568
Westchester	195	464	8	667	64	731
Wyoming	75	30	1	106	145	251
Yates	42	26	1	69	476	545
Total	7,163	10,399	174	17,736	44,148	61,884

* No report furnished; figures from the report of 1889.
 † No poor-house.
 ‡ New superintendent; report for five months only, and not used.

TABLE NO. 8—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Discharged.	Bound out	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINING NOV. 1, 1890.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Albany.....	253		6	33	100	72	172
Allegany.....	35	8	1	5	34	33	67
Broome.....	183			29	121	75	196
Cattaraugus.....	69		2	19	65	60	125
Cayuga.....	329		5	16	57	34	91
Chautauqua.....	77			21	117	101	218
Chemung.....	120				64	18	82
Chemungo.....	61		2	22	37	21	58
Clinton.....	238			9	63	43	106
Columbia.....	172			19	78	55	133
Cortland.....	28	2		7	50	47	97
Delaware.....	29		3	4	25	21	46
Dutchess.....	204		2	13	52	20	72
Erle.....	1,359	14	43	141	410	296	706
Essex.....	102		1	12	32	28	60
Franklin.....	50		1	4	29	21	50
Fulton.....	31			7	31	27	58
Genesee.....	24		11	7	39	21	60
Greene.....	57			7	42	25	67
Hamilton.....							
Herkimer.....	30		1	21	68	47	115
Jefferson.....	70		14	19	57	70	127
Lewis.....	20		3	9	55	25	80
Livingston.....	127		2	12	71	50	121
Madison.....	153		19	20	100	61	161
Monroe.....	642	1	17	68	177	102	279
Montgomery.....	16		5	6	36	38	74
Niagara.....	699	5	2	25	62	18	80
Oneida.....	383	6	12	62	298	267	565
Onondaga.....	177		25	54	140	128	268
Ontario.....	189		9	16	53	24	77
Orange.....	135		25	42	143	80	223
Orleans.....	46		3	11	38	28	66
Oswego.....	59		3	17	71	75	146
Otsego.....	78	1	8	14	44	28	72
Putnam.....	69			4	42	14	56
Queens.....	617			17	31	24	55
Rensselaer.....	380			34	161	92	253
Richmond.....							
Rockland.....	107			17	34	34	68
St. Lawrence.....	64	1	4	21	68	90	158
Saratoga.....	252		6	30	71	44	115
Schenectady.....	35			9	42	18	60
Schoharie.....	35			6	15	11	26
Schuyler.....							
Seneca.....	319			6	48	13	61
Steuben.....	136	2	12	12	63	20	83
Suffolk.....	217		9	27	103	86	189
Sullivan.....	9		2	7	54	38	92
Tioga.....	42			9	44	34	78
Tompkins.....	80		11	4	18	19	37
Ulster.....	51		7	16	96	58	154
Warren.....	37			8	37	15	52
Washington.....	88		6	16	42	48	90
Wayne.....	35	1	16	16	90	80	170
Westchester.....	388		44	64	134	37	171
Wyoming.....	8		2	11	48	37	85
Yates.....	17		5	7	24	16	40
Total.....	9,233	41	349	1,102	4,124	2,887	7,011

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the number of idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes, and children, in the county poor-houses, October 31, 1890.

COUNTIES.	Idiots.	Epileptics.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Children under 2 years of age.	Children between 2 and 16.
Albany.....	2	2	3			
Allegany.....	13	4	4	1		1
Broome.....	7	4	1	1	3	2
Cattaraugus.....	4	4			3	
Cayuga.....	2	5	2	1		
Chautauqua.....	15		8			
Chemung.....	4	5	3	3		
Chenango.....	3	2	1		2	
Clinton.....	15	5				2
Columbia.....	12	4	6	1	2	2
Cordland.....	3	7	7		1	1
Delaware.....	2	1	3	1	1	
Dutchess.....		1	3		2	
Erie.....	3	31	14	1	6	
Essex.....	6		1			
Franklin.....	1	2		1	1	2
Fulton.....	1	4	3		4	
Genesee.....	2	1		1		
Greene.....	4		1		2	
Hamilton.....						
Herkimer.....	7	4	3			
Jefferson.....		4	5	1	2	
Lewis.....		4	1	3	1	
Livingston.....	10	6	3	1		
Madison.....		6	1	2		
Monroe.....	3	9	7		4	
Montgomery.....	7	9	6	1		
Niagara.....						
Onesida.....	2	19	7	1	10	
Onondaga.....	17	5	12	3		1
Ontario.....			2		1	
Orange.....	3	3	5	1	3	
Orleans.....	1	1		2		
Oswego.....	8	10	1	2	1	
Otsego.....	10		1		4	
Putnam.....	6	1	3		4	
Queens.....			2		1	
Rensselaer.....	1	4	13		7	
Richmond.....						
Rockland.....	2		5		2	
Rt. Lawrence.....	30	14	4	3	2	8
Saratoga.....	12	3	2		2	
Schenectady.....	3	1		1	1	
Schoharie.....		3	1		1	
Schuyler.....						
Seneca.....	4	4				
Steuben.....	5	4	2	1		
Suffolk.....	2	6	2	4	4	
Sullivan.....	4	3	2	1	1	2
Tioga.....	1		3	1		1
Tompkins.....				1		
Ulster.....	2	5	3	1		
Warren.....	2	3	2		1	2
Washington.....	1	4	2	1		
Wayne.....	1	2	2	1	3	
Westchester.....	3		6		8	
Wyoming.....	7	2	3		1	
Yates.....	1	2				
Total.....	254	223	171	43	94	24

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the proportion of native and foreign born persons supported in the county poor-houses, during the year ending October 31, 1890.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Native.	Foreign.
Albany.....	464	298	166	172	292
Allegany.....	116	41	75	99	17
Broome.....	408	272	136	249	159
Cattaraugus.....	215	129	86	133	82
Cayuga.....	441	379	62	180	261
Chautauqua.....	316	188	128	173	143
Chemung.....	202	152	50	130	72
Chenango.....	143	69	74	106	37
Clinton.....	353	282	71	211	142
Columbia.....	324	235	89	178	146
Cortland.....	134	70	64	95	39
Delaware.....	82	57	25	62	20
Dutchess.....	291	253	38	122	169
Erie.....	2,263	1,479	784	842	1,421
Essex.....	175	91	84	116	59
Franklin.....	105	64	41	36	69
Fulton.....	96	59	37	82	14
Genesee.....	102	71	31	64	38
Greene.....	131	90	41	88	43
Hamilton.....	167	109	58	70	97
Herkimer.....	230	115	115	125	105
Jefferson.....	112	70	42	62	50
Lewis.....	262	198	64	159	103
Livingston.....	353	257	96	148	205
Madison.....	1,007	738	269	394	613
Monroe.....	101	59	42	71	30
Montgomery.....	811	723	88	468	343
Niagara.....	1,018	522	496	466	552
Oneida.....	524	326	198	199	325
Onondaga.....	291	228	63	143	148
Ontario.....	425	245	180	160	265
Orange.....	126	89	37	29	97
Orleans.....	225	123	102	164	61
Oswego.....	173	119	54	134	39
Otsego.....	129	65	64	60	69
Putnam.....	689	639	50	147	542
Queens.....	667	462	205	221	446
Rensselaer.....	192	101	91	44	148
Richmond.....	248	122	126	149	99
Rockland.....	403	310	93	240	163
St. Lawrence.....	105	76	29	32	73
Saratoga.....	68	50	18	48	20
Schenectady.....	386	371	15	235	151
Schoharie.....	245	199	46	190	55
Schuyler.....	442	321	121	166	276
Seneca.....	110	67	43	60	50
Steuben.....	129	63	66	92	37
Suffolk.....	132	123	9	39	93
Sullivan.....	228	141	87	151	77
Tioga.....	97	57	40	62	35
Tompkins.....	200	121	79	121	79
Ulster.....	238	129	109	58	170
Warren.....	667	544	123	228	439
Washington.....	106	61	45	76	30
Wayne.....	69	41	28	46	23
Westchester.....					
Wyoming.....					
Yates.....					
Total.....	17,736	12,263	5,473	8,405	9,331

TABLE No. 11.

Amount expended for support and relief during the year.

COUNTIES.	In connection with the poor-houses.	For out-door relief.	Total.
Albany.....	\$18,043 28	\$9,000 00	\$37,043 28
Allegany.....	4,205 24	6,621 22	10,826 46
Broome.....	21,116 09	16,388 24	37,504 33
Cattaraugus.....	10,633 76	9,768 10	20,401 86
Cayuga.....	6,965 55	30,671 82	37,637 37
Chautauqua.....	14,221 48	17,236 62	31,458 10
Chemung.....	8,100 00	.....	8,100 00
Chenango.....	15,681 97	2,327 05	18,009 02
Clinton.....	14,866 10	19,581 90	34,448 00
Columbia.....	13,602 61	532 88	14,135 49
Cortland.....	4,081 12	2,096 39	6,777 51
Delaware.....	6,388 96	550 11	6,939 07
Dutchess.....	9,276 50	.....	9,276 50
Erie.....	92,912 90	50,626 94	143,539 84
Essex.....	5,405 72	3,034 14	8,439 86
Franklin.....	3,288 44	7,475 40	10,763 84
Fulton.....	6,762 87	9,097 51	15,860 38
Genesee.....	5,015 85	11,263 00	16,278 85
Greene.....	5,414 50	1,208 18	6,622 68
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	10,993 65	.....	10,993 65
Jefferson.....	9,324 33	25,000 00	34,324 33
Lewis.....	8,443 44	1,032 51	9,475 95
Livingston.....	12,978 80	5,013 09	17,991 89
Madison.....	11,309 03	2,495 61	13,804 64
Monroe.....	20,580 61	52,255 46	72,836 07
Montgomery.....	10,480 00	.....	10,480 00
Niagara.....	12,683 57	.....	12,683 57
Oneida.....	59,827 48	30,254 12	90,081 55
Onondaga.....	17,348 19	4,149 32	21,497 51
Ontario.....	7,695 17	15,298 71	23,993 88
Orange.....	20,513 23	4,668 77	25,182 00
Orleans.....	9,637 84	15,245 91	24,883 25
Oswego.....	14,281 48	10,496 22	24,777 70
Otsego.....	7,280 38	4,812 49	12,092 87
Putnam.....	5,530 86	.....	5,530 86
Queens.....	13,640 90	8,380 74	22,021 64
Rensselaer.....	20,291 82	6,036 74	26,327 56
Richmond.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland.....	7,888 30	4,136 95	12,025 25
St. Lawrence.....	11,770 48	10,118 63	21,889 01
Saratoga.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Schenectady.....	6,847 63	1,848 18	8,695 81
Schoharie.....	3,800 00	7,151 21	10,951 21
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	6,571 71	5,334 94	11,906 65
Steuben.....	14,934 94	7,163 18	22,098 12
Suffolk.....	12,464 02	19,235 93	31,699 95
Sullivan.....	6,800 10	3,520 71	10,320 81
Tioga.....	5,805 59	15,020 50	20,826 09
Tompkins.....	4,872 68	15,462 76	20,335 43
Ulster.....	10,225 79	6,628 42	16,854 21
Warren.....	5,516 21	5,204 67	10,720 88
Washington.....	5,797 47	.....	5,797 47
Wayne.....	13,118 89	3,386 75	16,505 64
Westchester.....	15,943 85	1,322 38	17,266 23
Wyoming.....	7,385 20	698 14	8,083 34
Yates.....	2,836 44	7,115 02	9,951 46
Total.....	\$701,402 47	\$497,564 45	\$1,198,966 92

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the value of poor-house establishments, labor of the paupers, and the expense of supporting each person.

COUNTIES.	Number of acres of land attached to the poor-house.	Estimated value of poor-house establishments.	Estimated value of the products of the farm.	Value of labor of paupers.	Yearly average sum expended for each pauper, including salaries, medicines and medical attendance.	Average weekly expense of each person.
Albany	112	\$145,000 00	\$1,000 00	\$1,200 00	\$130 00	\$2 50
Allegany	363	35,890 00	3,488 00	500 00	66 56	1 28
Broome	130	50,000 00	2,850 00	1,000 00	104 77	2 01
Cattaraugus	200	83,500 00	3,141 00	500 00	64 48	1 24
Cayuga	96	30,000 00	1,500 00	1,000 00	67 50	1 30
Chautauqua	338	134,145 33	5,303 58	1,200 00	66 86	1 29
Chemung	180	35,600 00	2,541 60	400 00	64 53	1 24
Chenango	150	8,000 00	470 00	300 00	52 00	1 00
Clinton	80	40,000 00	1,840 11	250 00	52 00	1 00
Columbia	204	45,000 00	2,914 06	.....	90 48	1 74
Cortland	118	31,000 00	2,864 19	800 00	49 78	96
Delaware	210	12,000 00	2,150 00	200 00	45 76	89
Dutchess	103	15,000 00	1,050 00	600 00	97 24	1 87
Eric	154	373,000 00	9,836 85	4,700 00	119 89	2 30
Essex	165	29,000 00	1,500 00	500 00	47 84	92
Franklin	110	40,000 00	1,877 85	400 00	69 68	1 34
Fulton	100	9,000 00	540 00	100 00	84 24	1 62
Genesee	194	20,000 00	2,062 00	1,000 00	54 75	1 05
Greene	188	27,000 00	1,400 00	150 00	58 24	1 12
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	63	30,000 00	800 00	200 00	94 90	1 82
Jefferson	171	45,000 00	1,600 00	300 00	62 62	1 21
Lewis	59	25,000 00	2,209 00	500 00	54 75	1 05
Livingston	151	57,000 00	3,956 75	1,000 00	93 84	1 80
Madison	165	42,000 00	3,261 30	300 00	76 41	1 47
Monroe	86	100,000 00	4,201 15	1,000 00	68 31	1 31
Montgomery	160	25,000 00	2,000 00	250 00	103 00	1 94
Niagara	130	50,000 00	18,000 00	500 00	148 55	2 85
Oneida	356	247,000 00	14,500 00	12,500 00	81 32	1 56
Onondaga	90	100,000 00	2,500 00	.....	69 16	1 33
Ontario	212	40,000 00	3,625 00	900 00	56 07	1 04
Orange	263	100,000 00	5,000 00	500 00	80 75	1 55
Orleans	133	42,722 78	2,564 00	.....	137 67	2 65
Oswego	65	45,000 00	1,000 00	700 00	80 80	1 55
Otsego	295	35,000 00	3,976 75	1,000 00	59 80	1 15
Putnam	200	20,000 00	600 00	100 00	93 60	1 80
Queens	450	75,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00	111 32	2 14
Rensselaer	146	130,000 00	2,000 00	400 00	102 23	1 96
Richmond .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland	51	40,000 00	1,400 00	800 00	60 84	1 17
St. Lawrence	338	100,000 00	3,000 00	1,000 00	59 28	1 14
Saratoga	120	30,900 00	700 00	200 00	70 86	1 36
Schenectady	25	15,000 00	150 00	75 00	79 17	1 52
Schoharie	60	6,000 00	600 00	200 00	78 00	1 50
Schuyler .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	126	18,000 00	1,500 00	100 00	72 50	1 40
Steuben	200	28,000 00	1,156 37	300 00	78 80	1 51
Suffolk	500	60,000 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	59 28	1 14
Sullivan	100	13,000 00	1,565 25	200 00	64 48	1 24
Tioga	102	15,000 00	2,086 18	300 00	63 02	1 21
Tompkins	100	10,000 00	1,200 00	75 00	78 59	1 51
Ulster	147	50,000 00	1,600 00	500 00	62 05	1 19
Warren	220	10,000 00	1,000 00	300 00	64 48	1 24
Washington	267	15,000 00	3,486 46	800 00	46 80	90
Wayne	196	40,000 00	3,832 20	650 00	78 00	1 50
Westchester	125	80,000 00	2,500 00	1,536 00	67 60	1 30
Wyoming	251	25,000 00	4,561 80	200 00	52 00	1 00
Yates	185	20,000 00	2,025 00	200 00	77 48	1 49
Total	9,503	\$2,944,858 11	\$161,486 35	\$44,386 00	.....	.....

TABLE No. 13.

Showing the number of persons supported and relieved, and the changes in the city alms-houses during the year ending October 31, 1890.

NAME.	Number in the alms-house Nov. 1, 1889.	Received during the year.	Born in the house.	Whole number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Total supported and relieved.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house.*	3,189	7,775	141	11,105	.....	11,105
Kingston city alms-house	54	35	1	90	1,115	1,205
Newburgh city and town alms-house*.....	91	103	2	196	901	1,097
New York city alms-house	10,067	38,367	473	48,907	49,195	98,102
Oswego city alms-house	51	35	2	88	869	957
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	64	134	3	201	790	991
Total	13,516	46,449	622	60,587	52,870	113,457

*No report furnished; figures from report of 1889.

TABLE No. 13 — (Concluded).

NAME.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINING NOV. 1, 1890.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house.	7,115	....	44	702	1,382	1,862	3,244
Kingston city alms-house.....	28	....	....	13	37	12	49
Newburgh city and town alms-house	82	....	....	10	63	41	104
New York city alms-house.....	34,431	18	10	4,262	5,025	5,161	10,186
Oswego city alms-house.....	29	1	3	9	21	25	46
Poughkeepsie city alms-house	126	....	6	9	32	28	60
Total	41,811	19	63	5,005	6,560	7,129	13,689

TABLE No. 14.

Showing the number of idiots, epileptics, blind, and deaf-mutes and children in the city alms-houses November 1, 1890.

NAME.	Idiots.	Epileptics.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Children under 2 years of age.	Children between 2 and 15 years.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house.....	11	145	13	2	.....	.....
Kingston city alms-house.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	1	9	4	.....	2	3
New York city alms-house.....	340	101	101	7	43	552
Oswego city alms-house	10	3	7	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Total	363	259	128	11	46	559

TABLE No. 15.

Showing the proportion of native and foreign born persons supported during the year.

NAME.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house.....	11,105	6,305	4,800	3,907	7,198
Kingston city alms-house.....	90	69	21	24	66
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	196	125	71	74	122
New York city alms-house.....	48,907	28,968	19,939	18,118	30,789
Oswego city alms-house.....	88	41	47	32	56
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	201	92	109	80	121
Total.....	60,587	35,600	24,987	22,235	38,352

TABLE No. 16.

Amount expended for support and relief during the year.

NAME.	For support in alms-houses.	For out-door relief.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house.....	\$515,576 13	.....	\$515,576 13
Kingston city alms-house.....	5,485 92	\$3,071 46	14,557 38
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	11,603 61	7,632 90	19,236 51
New York city alms-house.....	1,502,408 32	50,000 00	1,552,408 32
Oswego city alms-house.....	3,210 38	4,422 91	7,633 29
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	7,539 66	3,947 14	11,486 80
Total.....	\$2,046,824 02	\$74,074 41	\$2,120,898 43

TABLE No. 17.

Showing the value of the alms-house establishments, labor of the paupers, and the expense of supporting each person.

NAME.	Acres of land attached to the alms-house.	Estimated value of alms-house establishments.	Estimated value of the products of the farm.	Value of labor of paupers.	Yearly average sum expended for each pauper, including salaries, medicines and medical attendance.	Average weekly expense of each person.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house.....	1,020	\$2,000,000 00	\$15,000 00	\$30,000 00	\$169 49	\$3 26
Kingston city alms-house.....	50	50,000 00	650 00	700 00	97 50	1 87
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	73	46,600 00	1,850 00	300 00	59 20	1 14
New York city alms-house.....	.....	\$2,695,000 00	.....	.....	148 37	2 85
Oswego city alms-house.....	136	17,000 00	3,391 56	400 00	71 34	1 37
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	18	45,000 00	150 00	150 60	99 86	1 94
Total.....	1,297	\$4,853,600 00	\$20,941 56	\$31,550 00	.....	.....

TABLE No. 18.

Showing the estimated value of the property of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and their indebtedness, at the close of the year ending September 30, 1890.

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.....	\$35,000 00	\$53,750 00	\$88,750 00	.....	.....	.....
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	52,500 00	85,284 00	137,784 00	.....	.....	.....
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York.....	100,000 00	20,000 00	120,000 00	.....	\$8,000 00	\$8,000 00
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.....	80,000 00	.....	80,000 00	\$25,000 00	.....	25,000 00
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.....	20,800 75	5,251 30	26,052 05	6,014 11	.....	6,014 11
Babies' Nursery in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.....	130,000 00	.....	178,800 38	.....	800 38	800 38
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York.....	.....	48,800 38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berachah Orphanage, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, Long Island.....	17,570 78	.....	17,570 78	4,900 00	1,317 43	6,217 42
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.....	175,000 00	25,000 00	200,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.....	106,733 43	5,285 45	112,018 88	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
Brooklyn Nursery.....	40,000 00	2,044 22	42,044 22	3,000 00	1,749 65	4,749 65
Brooklyn Zion Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	50,453 85	151,696 84	202,150 49	.....	.....	.....
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan.....	50,000 00	20,000 00	70,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	40,000 00	23,870 00	63,870 00	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.....	125,000 00	3,028 20	128,028 20	25,000 00	2,235 00	27,235 00
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.....	195,000 00	60,877 48	255,877 48	.....	.....	.....
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.....	60,000 00	81,050 03	141,050 03	.....	3,500 00	3,500 00
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.....	106,900 00	60,000 00	166,900 00	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, New York.....	800,000 00	225,000 00	1,025,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Children's Fold, New York.....	2,500 00	6,200 00	8,700 00	500 00	418 51	918 51
Children's Friend Society, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Home, Amsterdam.....	16,000 00	16,240 00	32,240 00	.....	.....	.....
Children's Home, Newburgh.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Christian Aged Relief Association, Brooklyn.....	10,375 75	.....	10,375 75	.....	516 10	516 10

TABLE NO. 18—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn	\$280,520 88	\$153,071 12	\$433,592 00	\$41,400 00	.....	\$41,400 00
Church Home of the City of Troy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored Home and Hospital, New York	150,000 00	79,000 00	229,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Colored Orphan Asylum, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn	275,000 00	178,500 00	453,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath	250,000 00	23,000 00	273,000 00	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
Day Home, Troy	147,000 00	203,883 00	346,883 00	.....	.....	.....
Deborah Poyers' Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh	13,800 00	53,300 00	66,800 00	.....	.....	.....
Eighth Ward Mission, New York	19,027 10	.....	19,027 10	.....	.....	.....
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo	75,000 00	11,000 00	86,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy	189,103 53	24,300 00	213,403 53	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Five Points Mission, New York	77,000 00	1,000 00	78,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York	450,000 00	23,500 00	473,500 00	6,500 00	12,450 00	18,950 00
Free Home for Distressed Young Girls, New York	20,000 00	6,000 00	26,000 00	.....	.....	.....
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	10,500 00	1,023 43	11,523 43	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	102,000 00	.....	102,000 00	.....	.....	.....
German Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	840,000 00	261,000 00	1,101,000 00	336,000 00	.....	336,000 00
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	61,725 75	9,569 64	72,295 39	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00	75,280 00	6,617 29	81,897 29
Henry Keep Home, Watertown	113,000 00	.....	113,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged Men, Albany	38,000 00	20,396 27	58,396 27	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn	65,330 17	6,000 00	71,330 17	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged and Infirm, Hebrews, New York	30,000 00	14,500 00	44,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira	264,211 68	27,530 13	291,741 81	55,000 00	.....	55,000 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany	10,000 00	5,500 00	15,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn	95,000 00	.....	95,000 00	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York	300,000 00	.....	300,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy	90,000 00	.....	90,000 00	55,000 00	11,000 00	66,000 00
Home for the Blind, New York	58,621 85	148,621 85	307,243 70	29,773 51	.....	29,773 51
Home for the Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York	26,000 00	3,100 00	29,100 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Auburn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo	60,000 00	33,307 84	93,307 84	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, New York	10,000 00	37,279 00	47,279 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh	13,000 00	44,147 03	57,147 03	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Rochester	30,000 00	25,647 40	55,647 40	.....	.....	.....

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

273

Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....	5,500 00	38,913 76	44,413 76	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh.....	10,500 00	.....	10,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Good Shepherd, Saratoga.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Homeless, Oswego.....	25,000 00	7,800 00	32,800 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Homeless, Utica.....	30,000 00	106,084 42	136,084 42	.....	.....	.....
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....	61,513 70	1,800 00	63,313 70	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown.....	9,000 00	5,100 00	14,100 00	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton.....	210,000 00	.....	210,000 00	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....	144,500 00	.....	144,500 00	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	144,500 00	.....	144,500 00	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove.....	13,500 00	500 00	25,500 00	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove.....	13,500 00	10,000 00	23,500 00	.....	.....	.....
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie.....	4,000 00	1,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York.....	31,168 01	.....	31,168 01	.....	.....	.....
House of Mercy, New York.....	302,693 85	2,693 85	302,693 85	.....	.....	.....
House of Shelter, Albany.....	20,000 00	22,250 00	42,250 00	.....	.....	.....
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Howard Mission, New York.....	800 00	.....	800 00	.....	.....	.....
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	33,553 46	86,480 55	120,033 01	.....	.....	.....
Industrial School of Rochester.....	20,000 00	35,215 36	55,215 36	.....	.....	.....
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I.....	232,263 13	61,986 77	294,249 90	.....	.....	.....
Ingliside Home, Buffalo.....	65,000 00	6,250 00	71,250 00	.....	.....	.....
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, New York.....	176,728 73	.....	176,728 73	.....	.....	.....
Institution of Mercy, New York.....	209,768 58	.....	209,768 58	.....	.....	.....
Isabella Heimath, New York.....	598,482 80	249,362 27	847,845 07	.....	.....	.....
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.....	30,000 00	69,500 00	99,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	16,500 00	32,659 64	49,159 64	.....	.....	.....
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.....	16,000 00	60,515 70	76,515 70	.....	.....	.....
Ladies Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.....	30,000 00	10,000 00	40,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, New York.....	153,000 00	.....	153,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Le Couteux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	13,000 00	11,300 00	24,300 00	.....	.....	.....
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.....	100,000 00	99,794 48	199,794 48	.....	.....	.....
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.....	24,500 00	500 00	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island.....	600 00	.....	600 00	.....	.....	.....
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York.....	90,000 00	3,000 00	93,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.....	150,000 00	.....	150,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	37,750 00	9,742 70	47,492 70	.....	.....	.....
Midnight Mission, New York.....	4,800 00	.....	4,800 00	.....	.....	.....
Miknari Home, Jamestown.....	600,000 00	.....	600,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.....	172,000 00	.....	172,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.....	90,000 00	.....	90,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy.....	1,053,154 25	27,893 86	1,081,048 11	.....	.....	.....
New York Catholic Protectory.....	125,000 00	.....	125,000 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.....	175,000 00	10,000 00	185,000 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Infant Asylum.....	600,000 00	.....	600,000 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	591,656 19	.....	591,656 19	.....	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 18 — (Continued).

INSTITUTION.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde.	\$73,710 00	.....	\$73,710 00	\$53,000 00	.....	\$53,000 00
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone	67,400 00	.....	67,400 00	.....	.....	.....
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.	161,177 78	\$170,860 00	332,027 78	.....	\$273 09	5,273 09
Nursery and Home, Fonkers.	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.	29,000 00	39,000 00	68,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Waterford	.....	14,872 82	14,872 82	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.	108,451 54	20,628 85	129,080 39	.....	.....	.....
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.	15,000 00	20,827 72	41,827 72	.....	.....	.....
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.	10,500 00	.....	10,500 00	110 00	.....	110 00
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.	3,225 00	5,607 84	14,322 84	.....	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.	260,000 00	94,250 00	354,250 00	.....	.....	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	550,000 00	220,000 00	770,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.	41,500 00	76,495 88	117,995 88	.....	.....	.....
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany	45,000 00	302,200 00	347,200 00	.....	.....	.....
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	7,000 00	4,700 00	11,700 00	.....	1,700 00	1,700 00
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York.	28,000 00	5,569 00	33,569 00	.....	.....	.....
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh.	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Peswego Orphan Asylum	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	8,000 00	5,229 87	13,229 87
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.	20,000 09	16,848 03	36,848 03	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.	8,900 00	4,500 00	11,400 00	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy	20,000 00	59,923 16	79,923 16	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York.	17,000 00	13,400 00	30,400 00	.....	.....	.....
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester	125,000 00	178,000 00	303,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Protestant West Association, New York	50,000 00	20,866 07	70,866 07	.....	197 63	197 63
Rochester Home of Industry.	60,000 00	.....	60,000 00	15,856 00	1,390 00	20,246 00
Rochester Orphan Asylum.	87,000 00	38,762 41	125,762 41	.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.	475,000 00	.....	475,000 00	7,246 00	13,607 33	20,753 33
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.	1,423,800 00	49,870 30	1,473,670 30	.....	.....	.....
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet	50,000 00	5,000 00	55,000 00	25,000 00	329 89	25,329 89
St. Barnabas House, New York	90,000 00	15,000 00	105,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Christopher's Home, New York	70,000 00	.....	70,000 00	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy	46,689 84	.....	46,689 84	31,556 38	.....	31,556 38
St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo.	120,000 00	.....	120,000 00	8,368 00	6,765 67	15,133 67
St. James' Home, New York	59,000 00	.....	59,000 00	.....	3,900 00	17,900 00
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	34,400 00	.....	34,400 00	14,000 00	.....	.....
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush.	9,000 00	.....	9,000 00	.....	.....	.....

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York	250,000 00	25,050 00	275,000 00	31,853 81	31,853 81
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse	30,000 00	2,000 00	42,000 00	.....	.....
St. Joseph's German, Roman Catholic Asylum, Rochester	30,000 00	30,555 00	75,555 00	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York	250,000 00	15,000 00	235,000 00	.....	.....
St. John's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham	266,629 14	.....	266,629 14	63,000 00	7,000 00
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca	41,000 00	.....	41,000 00	2,000 00	1,400 00
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	81,000 00	84,326 65	165,326 65	.....	.....
St. Malachy's Home, West New York	26,000 00	.....	26,000 00	.....	.....
St. Margaret's Home, Rochester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	60,000 00	.....	60,000 00	2,000 00	400 00
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	7,000 00	278 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	28,000 00	.....	28,000 00	.....	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	.....	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	.....	.....
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Asylum, Rochester	60,800 00	1,416 05	2,216 05	.....	.....
St. Peter's Female Orphan Asylum, Rondout	60,000 00	2,117 31	62,117 31	.....	.....
St. Phoebe's Mission, Brooklyn	203,714 46	.....	203,714 46	43,000 00	43,000 00
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	62,000 00	.....	62,000 00	.....	.....
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	134,289 00	.....	134,289 00	13,000 00	3,258 98
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	65,000 00	.....	65,000 00	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	105,000 00	.....	105,000 00	6,042 86	6,042 86
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	21,500 00	.....	21,500 00	20,000 00	32,000 00
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn	90,000 00	.....	90,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	45,000 00	45,000 00
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	42,000 00	.....	42,000 00	13,500 00	13,500 00
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York	196,959 56	32,287 50	62,287 50	.....	.....
Sheltering Arms, New York	.....	121,475 84	313,435 40	.....	.....
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn	31,000 00	10,000 00	41,000 00	.....	.....
Shelter for Babies, New York	12,000 00	.....	12,000 00	.....	.....
Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York	89,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	.....	.....
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic Asylum, Blauveltville	260,003 00	.....	260,003 00	17,000 00	18,865 62
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York	51,000 00	12,661 74	63,661 74	65,800 00	35,805 62
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,164 75
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca	105,513 53	.....	.....	684 58	684 58
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton	.....	20,144 25	125,657 78	30,000 00	36,223 80
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York	142,209 15	33,000 00	33,000 00	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn	76,000 00	145,428 08	287,657 23	.....	.....
.....	.....	90,000 00	105,000 00	.....	.....

TABLE No. 18 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Society of St. Martha, New York.....	\$35,000 00	\$13,775 00	\$38,775 00	.....	.....	.....
Southern Tier Orphan's Home, Elmira.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York.....	36,000 00	800 00	36,800 00	.....	.....	.....
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	50,000 00	52,900 00	102,900 00	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Home Association.....	12,000 00	1,000 00	13,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola.....	10,250 00	33,200 00	43,450 00	\$3,000 00	.....	\$3,000 00
The Home, Ithaca.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	47,683 10	.....	47,683 10	.....	.....	.....
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	104,363 00	10,092 71	114,455 71	.....	\$4,046 54	4,046 54
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	65,000 00	97,595 40	162,595 40	.....	.....	.....
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	75,000 00	165,347 66	240,347 66	.....	.....	.....
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	75,000 00	50,330 00	125,330 00	.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon *.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayside Day Nursery, New York.....	22,000 00	.....	22,000 00	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	19,000 00	3,394 78	22,394 78
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	950 00	.....	950 00
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	50,000 00	27,000 00	77,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York†.....	.....	435 99	1,585 99	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....	1,150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$20,133,723 27	\$5,765,717 47	\$25,959,439 74	\$3,025,164 67	\$396,092 40	\$2,421,257 07

* No report received.

† Opened April, 1890.

‡ Temporarily closed.

§ Included in St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.

Showing the receipts of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for the year ending September 30, 1890.

INSTITUTIONS.

	Cash on hand, October 1, 1889.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.	\$478 49	.....	.....	.....	\$29 00	\$6,402 73
Albany Orphan Asylum.	1,474 90	\$91 25	\$34,756 62	\$293 78	1,352 35	.....
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York.	12,533 05	.....	.....	45,363 86	.....	24,226 04
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.	94 44	.....	.....	8,842 42	.....	8,042 00
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged Indigent Females, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asylum of our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.	237 53	.....	665 40	.....	1,530 45	1,285 39
Babies' Nursery in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany.	2,671 83	.....	.....	.....	308 19	5,000 00
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.	2,191 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,515 23
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York.	459 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,600 85
Berachah Orphanage, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,477 20
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.	177 55	.....	.....	.....	563 60	3,637 83
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	9,987 80	.....	8,616 50	4,408 78	2,690 75	8,130 89
Brooklyn Nursery.	3,659 23	.....	12,137 25	2,163 61	1,707 90	1,919 63
Brooklyn Zion Home.	853 01	.....	.....	5,363 18	1,415 83	2,826 06
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.	1,659 00	.....	2,878 43	.....	1,885 54	1,663 83
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan.	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	19,000 50
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.	771 42	.....	4,000 00	.....	451 00	2,528 40
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.	756 58	28,430 02	8,879 02	.....	49 77	.....
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.	1,246 09	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	4,564 80
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.	492 52	.....	1,218 75	.....	.....	5,156 41
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.	1,644 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,874 47
Children's Aid Society, New York.	.....	40,760 74	.....	4,614 65	3,865 49	.....
Children's Fold, New York.	82 67	.....	.....	70,000 00	62 00	2,110 88
Children's Friend Society, Albany.	285 47	.....	.....	15,036 86	.....	834 50
Children's Home, Amsterdam.	438 98	.....	1,211 83	.....	193 70	899 23
Children's Home, Newburgh.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian Aged Relief Association, Brooklyn.	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 00	171 04
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.	3,933 28	.....	.....	6,194 71	13,624 77	17,614 86
Church, Home of the City of Troy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored Home and Hospital, New York.	7,265 84	.....	19,717 28	.....	323 12	10,331 93
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.	1,361 65	.....	15,165 58	.....	4,736 63	3,049 60

TABLE NO. 19 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.

	Cash on hand October 1, 1899.	From the State.	From appropriations of boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals and support of friends.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn	\$22,493 68		\$29,003 95	\$17,331 03	\$439 00	\$1,987 85
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath	9,080 98					1,413 76
Day Home, Troy	2,788 31				47 00	2,439 73
Deborah Fowles Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh						1,799 67
Edith Ward Mission, New York	6,116 39				250 00	
Evangelical Lutheran St. John Orphan Home, Buffalo	30 31				921 92	7,434 75
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy	1,700 01				733 04	2,303 03
Five Points House of Industry, New York	2,094 08				23,323 54	4,406 75
Five Points Mission, New York	3,076 63				4,431 53	15,473 03
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York	92 72				264,674 93	13,516 35
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York	832 03					4,779 30
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo	886 25				876 77	2,430 70
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	143 36				400 00	613 33
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	10,822 30				1,730 01	9,841 45
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York	2,723 76				63,699 45	65,702 09
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	2,164 87				112 00	6,431 37
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, of New York	802 87				66,374 64	6,837 11
Henry Keep Home, Watertown	174 09					
Home for Aged Men, Albany	34 97				893 00	9,463 83
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn	917 35				5,507 67	6,425 02
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York	14,339 35				1,100 00	1,641 03
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York	124 28					41,664 76
Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira					1,107 00	6,400 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany	467 00					
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn	649 00				1,000 00	36,913 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York	9,403 41				374 00	15,648 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy	1,770 31				933 39	31,573 03
Home for the Blind, New York						1,497 36
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York	6,062 22					
Home for the Friendless, Auburn	1,961 65				9,059 67	9,972 00
Home for the Friendless, Lockport	203 03				100 00	29,405 43
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh	1,928 01				600 00	1,769 01
Home for the Friendless, Rochester	1,040 98				1,324 00	4,999 99
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady	2,689 16					1,300 00
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh	704 88				30 00	600 00
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga	1,251 72				400 00	645 00
Home for the Homeless, Oswego	9,692 38				1,000 28	
Home for the Homeless, Utica					1,134 10	170 00

Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....	12,262 61	.....	.....	.....	940 00	7,317 15
House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown.....	420 33	.....	.....	.....	165 35	846 98
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton.....	479 74	.....	.....	.....	323 32	1,115 40
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....	4,371 86	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	10,000 00
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	73,501 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,427 05
House of the Good Shepherd, Tonawanda.....	94 33	.....	.....	.....	715 75	1,651 41
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.....	4 65	.....	.....	.....	406 45	.....
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie.....	1,053 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,315 75
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York.....	494 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,055 50
House of Mercy, New York.....	17,774 90	.....	.....	.....	297 00	5,218 60
House of Shelter, Albany.....	510 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,593 00
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	133 84	.....	.....	.....	847 65	5,720 45
Howard Mission, New York.....	423 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,988 65
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	3,003 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial School of Rochester.....	17,107 73	.....	.....	.....	1,400 92	3,506 78
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I.....	12,281 19	.....	.....	.....	29,571 66	.....
Ingliside Home, Buffalo.....	2,044 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,199 19
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.....	11,045 34	.....	.....	.....	1,283 75	303 00
Institution of Mercy, New York.....	4,801 67	.....	.....	.....	1,242 00	300 00
Isabella Helmath, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,030 00
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.....	979 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	371 00
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	1,065 04	.....	.....	.....	805 06	.....
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.....	384 65	.....	.....	.....	184 05	2,704 24
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 00	2,424 00
Leake and Watt's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Le Contenx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	142 30	.....	.....	.....	2,240 10	.....
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.....	279 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maiden's Benevolent Society, New York.....	478 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,587 00
Martins' Family Asylum, Staten Island.....	1,041 79	.....	.....	.....	370 00	2,579 59
Meashah Home for Little Children, New York.....	452 37	.....	.....	.....	1,491 45	2,170 47
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.....	2,823 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,000 00
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	70 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,712 19
Midnight Mission, New York.....	877 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,633 46
Miknard Home, Jamestown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 40	.....
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.....	550 00	.....	.....	.....	5,490 20	2,833 54
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,847 59	735 85
Mount Mardalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy.....	27 16	.....	.....	.....	1,229 43	3,165 75
New York Catholic Protectory.....	9,522 91	.....	.....	.....	1,075 60	700 75
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.....	2,267 14	.....	.....	.....	8,653 60	10,130 71
New York Infant Asylum.....	2,260 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,064 98
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	34,431 99	.....	.....	.....	1,555 70	.....
New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde.....	1,196 26	.....	.....	.....	1,023 72	.....
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.....	1,017 08	.....	.....	.....	1,069 60	7,040 78
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.....	11,700 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nursery and Home, Yonkers.....	2 45	.....	.....	.....	8,807 37	5,440 66
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	23 95	.....	.....	.....	525 80	1,536 70
Old Ladies' Home, Watertown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	863 21
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	4,043 49	.....	.....	.....	1,520 39	17,770 50

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand Octo-ber 1, 1889.	From the State	From appropria-tions by boards of supervisors.	From appropria-tions by cities.	From individuals for support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and volun-tary contri-butions.
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	\$75 68	.....	\$2,555 06	.....	\$844 60	\$1,348 88
Open-Door Mission, Albany.....	1,512 35	.....	.....	\$979 30	61 00	232 00
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.....	2,754 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,792 02
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	1,426 38	.....	.....	10,943 33	5,071 25	18,743 86
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	29,379 66	.....	.....	2,466 67	.....	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.....	477 74	.....	53,285 25	3,433 26	3,643 00	496 00
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	632 74	.....	.....	.....	1,246 50	33,013 43
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.....	330 59	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,385 87
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York.....	10 00	.....	4,120 70	.....	1,998 56	1,544 50
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	272 06	.....	.....	20,828 87	69 00	54 00
Pabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.....	3,440 86	.....	783 21	163 03	586 70	113 02
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	1,127 04	.....	.....	250 00	485 00	3,645 27
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy.....	1,400 21	.....	1,087 40	260 53	341 45	883 83
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	1,455 82	.....	.....	.....	2,015 78	750 00
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.....	2,335 22	.....	.....	.....	5,979 30	5,576 00
Riverside Rest Association, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	1,210 40	743 23	11,799 30
Rochester Home of Industry.....	39 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,349 11
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	48 95	.....	81 43	1,642 66	3,439 22	1,019 63
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	909 43	.....	233 73	2,545 83	8,411 76	8,411 76
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	1,893 26	.....	63,130 75	36,886 94	1,559 85	33,255 31
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet.....	57,013 08	.....	.....	7,556 60	3,810 00	56,049 20
St. Barnabas' Home, New York.....	37 81	.....	.....	18,248 75	37 00	60 00
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,898 00
St. Christopher's Home, New York.....	11,319 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000 00
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy.....	.....	.....	9,125 23	.....	560 00	110 00
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.....	372 10	.....	1,628 68	5,683 56	7,619 85	2,720 05
St. James' Home, New York.....	37 47	.....	7,692 20	11,617 75	.....	1,108 50
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	.....	.....	2,347 19	.....	306 00	.....
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush.....	12,895 30	.....	.....	54,409 21	321 86	3,102 97
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.....	1,886 20	.....	2,433 69	3,710 27	1,428 80	4,384 76
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	2,666 21	.....	600 24	4,181 24	118 00	1,639 00
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	871 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	17,669 36	9,017 75
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....	730 36	\$30,794 83	13,011 30	19,031 34	1,070 50	.....

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

281

St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.....	1,009 19	3,889 55	464 52	540 45	3,631 33
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	1,968 04	11,300 00	.....	1,500 00	12,365 56
St. Michael's Home, East New York.....	1,342 57	.....	.....	120 00	.....
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook.....	149 61	2,760 15	39 42	342 18	745 86
St. Margaret's House, Albany.....	125 00	836 80	4,229 53	720 00	958 93
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	140 25	6,464 75	.....	242 06	.....
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.....	78 25	197 14	.....	149 50	1,083 45
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn.....	141 22	1,399 76	1,198 33	335 00	454 85
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	120 00	1,879 00	4,959 01	718 00	277 75
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	142 05	241 00	4,574 00	236 00	5,512 02
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island.....	1,416 05	.....	.....	960 00	775 00
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	80 97	.....	733 08	7 50	109 00
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout.....	900 51	3,109 63	13,562 84	.....	4,898 91
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	427 72	17,741 15	6,001 75	6,365 00	5,484 10
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	3,435 02	3,069 00	.....	1,592 34	7,692 90
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	79 17	2,686 07	1,900 00	271 25	63 24
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	547 12	4,780 10	13,168 45	767 00	1,745 00
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.....	189 37	3,671 72	.....	229 25	615 42
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.....	1,442 21	10,547 51	655 21	9,297 05	4,241 68
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	74 92	.....	1,000 70	6,061 20	3,427 12
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	869 86	2,847 64	.....	83 35	100 00
St. Vincent's Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	105,474 85	2,108 25	2,998 72	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	824 50	.....	.....	6,418 82	2,409 70
St. Vincent's Home for Aged Women, New York.....	967 00	629 50	.....	.....	9,356 33
St. Vincent's Home for Homeless Women, Syracuse.....	1,698 13	.....	.....	153 50	1,708 33
St. Vincent's Home for the City of New York.....	1,045 59	.....	.....	1,635 00	.....
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic Asylum, Blauveltville.....	2,209 00	146 00	50,710 29	562 00	.....
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	341 59	.....	53,827 33	50 00	3,149 73
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.....	503 49	6,405 74	1,594 47	.....	9,052 00
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.....	2,539 64	.....	.....	781 27	27,207 52
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	3,849 45	.....	1,875 52	6,725 85	2,015 00
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	1,813 79	.....	1,098 42	6,879 20	223 00
Society of St. Martha, New York.....	74 82	3,631 15	.....	607 00	1,842 73
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	1,045 59	.....	.....	513 86	1,164 16
Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York.....	1 91	8,662 53	455 28	283 80	2,636 00
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	1,589 12	216 50	1,032 18	8 25	550 00
Syracuse Home Association.....	1,204 95	.....	.....	897 45	11,795 50
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola.....	648 88	129 00	.....	2,407 00	606 05
The Home, Ithaca.....	322 17	.....	.....	674 60	370 65
Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

ANNUAL REPORT

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.

	Cash on hand October 1, 1889.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies donations and voluntary contributions.
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum	\$333 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$292 00
Troy Orphan Asylum	1,118 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,011 75
Truman Home, Brooklyn	5,045 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,098 56
Truman Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York	400 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,260 00
Utica Orphan Asylum	2,792 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,113 64
Utica Brothers' Home for Farm School, Rochester	.....	.....	7,062 25	.....	3,113 00	.....
Vassar Orphan Asylum, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,012 90
Warburg Orphan Asylum, Randolph	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260 14
Warburg Day Nurse Home, Randolph	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262 14
Wayside New York Institution for Destitute Children, White Plains	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,071 57
Western New York Institution for New York	.....	.....	886 66	.....	382 26	.....
Western New York Temporary Home for Girls, New York	.....	.....	15,809 92	1,000 00	.....	.....
Westchester Temperance Home, New York	.....	.....	12,861 55	.....	.....	.....
Wilson's Industrial School for Girls, Genesee Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woman's Christian Temperance Home, Genesee Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming Benevolent Institution	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$701,013 64	\$213,210 13	\$576,751 87	\$1,923,293 89	\$288,767 20	\$1,188,716 97

TABLE No. 19—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	From In- terest and dividends on invest- ments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other in- vestments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	\$2,500 00			\$583 69	\$10,083 21
Albany Orphan Asylum	4,906 00	\$3,195 35	\$1,000 00		50,070 25
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York	636 75		8,000 00	13,614 02	109,444 73
Association for Benefiting Children and Young Girls, New York		1,779 31		5,198 42	23,955 59
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged Indigent Females, New York				11,403 85	15,175 67
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo		2,829 00		513 70	10,769 07
Babies' Nursery in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany	360 13	5,000 00		4,981 46	21,880 94
Baptist Home, Brooklyn	2,009 80				20,119 59
Bethlehem Orphanage, New York					5,477 39
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.			1,300 00	665 34	6,344 27
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children	1,741 18			7,332 02	42,908 52
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	281 08			763 58	22,723 33
Brooklyn Nursery	29 74			1,904 04	12,401 51
Brooklyn Zion Home					
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	8,016 83	23,600 00			44,703 13
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan				772 42	20,377 92
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn	884 48	2,350 00			12,085 30
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome			2,000 00		40,464 83
Charity Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York	2,666 11		2,225 00	44 29	13,899 53
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo	4,467 09			7,402 53	11,324 77
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn	3,498 51	5,000 00			41,498 63
Children's Aid Society, New York		30,000 00		290,175 94	430,986 63
Children's Fold, New York		3,779 80			21,072 21
Children's Friend Society, Albany	931 78				2,051 75
Children's Home, Amsterdam				13 15	2,715 89
Children's Home, Newburgh					571 01
Christian Aged Relief Association, Brooklyn					49,969 72
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn	8,602 10			1,862 11	68,555 28
Church Home of the City of Troy					
Colored Home and Hospital, New York	2,930 00	26,125 00			
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York					
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn	9,274 36	8,000 00			41,590 21
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath	13,986 04	41,805 00		22,835 82	93,482 53
Day Home, Troy	2,814 91			193 23	56,895 91
Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh	244 00			500 00	7,516 41
Eighth Ward Mission, New York				7 60	2,738 33
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo		255 94		900 00	3,205 61
					14,472 90

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.		From in- terest and dividends on invest- ments.	From loans, bonds, stocks, and other in- vestments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy				\$4,050 00	\$515 15	\$14,892 89
Five Points House of Industry, New York		\$1,371 50				45,403 62
Five Points Mission, New York		1,600 83			188 52	22,677 49
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York		240 00				289,843 23
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York		600 00				5,112 02
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo		42 23			502 34	5,051 74
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse		35 70				2,993 96
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo		12,839 51			190 32	19,289 85
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York		12,000 00			7,700 00	150,683 96
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn					95 28	32,533 56
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, of New York						74,976 62
Henry Keep Home, Watertown		1,640 76			14,938 81	15,741 18
Home for Aged Men, Albany		300 00				5,990 82
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn		785 00			2,562 00	8,509 75
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York		941 89				4,409 68
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York		370 33			1,564 23	53,708 25
Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira				2,606 26		4,807 75
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany						5,480 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn						41,860 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York						16,408 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy						61,220 43
Home for the Blind, New York		3,331 66	\$400 00		953 08	10,001 29
Home for the Friendless, Auburn		2,003 45	399 21		760 00	18,149 45
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo		1,396 30				35,272 31
Home for the Friendless, Lockport		2,072 58	9,843 18		12 12	7,625 92
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh		1,078 44			312 00	9,694 73
Home for the Friendless, Rochester		2,265 25	11,350 00			16,556 23
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady		78 65			31 00	5,475 37
Home of the Good Shepherd, Northern New York, Plattsburgh						1,795 94
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga		514 56				3,794 56
Home for the Homeless, Oswego		6,407 03	4,345 00		175 63	15,832 14
Home for the Homeless, Utica						20,619 76
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York						1,432 65
House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown		306 00			265 90	2,551 45
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton						30,094 15
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn					54,141 75	197,091 13
House of the Good Shepherd, New York				100 00	517 93	4,048 62
House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove						

House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.....	307 00	.....	2,993 63	5,112 98
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie.....	376 67	.....	8,130 40	4,400 97
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York.....	1,029 21	.....	17,100 00	1,784 98
House of Mercy, New York.....	1,029 21	.....	.....	70,124 44
House of Shelter, Albany.....	4,481 82	.....	.....	212,796 37
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	1,695 60	.....	625 00	3,792 64
Howard Mission, New York.....	3,670 00	.....	.....	13,203 17
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	449 46	.....	.....	6,860 03
Industrial School of Rochester.....	38 41	.....	.....	13,227 37
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.....	7,093 87	.....	.....	30,153 13
Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I.....	3,205 01	.....	.....	.....
IngleSide Home, Buffalo.....	2,089 75	.....	.....	.....
Institution for the Improved Condition of Deaf-Mutes, New York.....	2,635 03	.....	.....	.....
Institution of Mercy, New York.....	76 20	.....	.....	.....
Isabella Helmath, New York.....	724 50	.....	.....	.....
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.....	4,269 00	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leake and Watt's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Le Conteux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Petersboro.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnight Mission, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miknari Home, Jamestown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Catholic Protectory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Infant Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nursery and Childs' Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nursery and Home, Yonkers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Waterford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Open-Door Mission, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 19 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.

	From interest, dividends and investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts including cash on hand.
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.....	\$189 83	.....	.....	.....	\$1,906 34
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown.....	267 81	.....	\$475 67	.....	8,790 80
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	3,600 00	8,050 00
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	143 84	91,267 77
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	705 01	.....	.....	1,036 67	6,797 57
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.....	190 00	.....	.....	1,195 45	5,893 70
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	3,406 60	\$12 00	.....	14 42	7,355 83
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy.....	557 80	.....	.....	270 26	5,050 76
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	9,214 37	.....	.....	.....	23,134 95
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.....	703 63	.....	.....	1 92	14,457 90
Riverside East Association, New York.....	.....	.....	600 00	1,841 31	16,839 79
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	120 00	.....	.....	6,333 33	19,635 29
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	225 00	.....	.....	42 21	13,997 79
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	1,319 97	137,855 53
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet.....	3,643 80	.....	.....	38,811 26	164,883 04
St. Agatha's Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	486 91	18,870 47
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York.....	920 00	.....	.....	.....	34,725 00
St. Christopher's Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. James' Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	1,780 20	.....	.....	.....	9,769 05
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	137 15	83,682 63
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	2,663 75	10,475 32	35,000 00	10,300 00	88,550 62
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,078 86
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....	.....	9,888 23	.....	8,642 38	41,078 72
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.....	.....	.....	.....	386 33	10,564 66
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	838 40	10,430 44
St. Malachy's Home, East New York.....	2,910 84	.....	.....	1,127 00	19,769 44
St. Margaret's Home, West New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,662 57
St. Margaret's Home, Rochester.....	.....	.....	619 27	164 00	4,830 39
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	1,232 80	8,133 46
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Burlington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,707 41
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	.....	.....	.....	291 09	1,799 43
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	.....	.....	.....	825 50	4,354 56
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis.....	.....	.....	.....	280 00	3,154 75
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,707 03
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	700 70	7,371 70

St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout.....	10 00					1 543 85
St. Pebe's Mission, Brooklyn.....	96 79					6 809 75
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.....						27 173 99
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	170 50					20 794 89
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	40 00			1 500 00		21 724 27
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....						7 550 17
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....						22 904 43
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.....						4 788 78
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.....						2 902 11
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....						1 544 15
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....						16 791 61
Sailor's Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	39 864 72					14 841 73
Sematan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	1 406 54					461 401 07
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	5 931 37					12 617 98
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.....	600 00					37 446 33
Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse.....						2 448 40
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.....	400 00					881 48
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic Asylum, Blauveltville.....						10 674 13
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn, West Seneca.....	748 86					51 272 29
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.....						60 558 31
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.....						7 351 49
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	5 473 31					34 007 45
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	4 497 05					14 019 95
Society of St. Martha, New York.....						72 115 64
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	135 00					14 543 23
Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York.....	12 50					2 743 82
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....						20 00
Syracuse Home Association.....						6 399 85
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola.....	2 271 79					3 199 31
The Home, Ithaca.....	26 14					11 255 18
Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	1 310 85					17 978 37
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....						4 363 07
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	196 83					264 00
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....	6 479 00					2 750 10
Utica Orphan Asylum.....						11 900 43
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....						34 708 83
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....						37 105 35
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon.....						39 642 64
Wayside Day Nursery, New York.....						18 260 70
Western New York Home, Randolph.....						24 00
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....						6 785 91
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	2 20					7 334 79
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	1 954 37					10 332 35
Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York.....	15 85					51 580 18
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....						14 431 47
Total.....	\$324,406 87	\$302,590 82	\$217,244 63	\$1,228,617 70	\$7,464,430 77	10,515 44

* Of this sum, \$17,500 was from sale of property. † From sale of property. ‡ For purchase of property.

TABLE No. 20.

Showing the expenditures of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for the year ending September 30, 1890.

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1889.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.....	.....	\$5,073 53	\$975 99	\$2,888 30	\$5 00	\$864 20	\$26 63
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	.....	.....	7,495 09	20,259 28	5,615 95	4,280 59	947 48
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York.....	.....	5,171 10	10,791 57	9,992 30	959 74	1,241 81	142 50
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.....	\$1,352 48	.....	1,266 45	3,115 38	1,162 74	1,065 19	752 07
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged Indigent Females, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asylum of our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.....	2,925 00	287 00	764 25	7,434 26	967 79	835 01	370 87
Babies' Nursery in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany.....	.....	.....	2,593 40	1,353 72	275 53	611 80	.....
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	1,639 75	2,453 84	40 00	967 34	100 69
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York.....	.....	.....	3,491 58	7,308 37	56 00	1,752 19	.....
Bethlehem Orphanage, New York.....	.....	.....	1,173 03	1,818 62	160 80	698 70	244 04
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L.I.....	2,522 52	97 98	825 50	2,788 49	145 25	384 08	89 12
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.....	.....	.....	10,577 88	11,691 19	3,266 52	2,770 12	.....
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.....	135 00	.....	6,886 85	5,733 88	2,698 89	1,867 95	693 30
Brooklyn Nursery.....	150 00	850 12	1,914 22	4,108 36	772 83	1,187 51	251 90
Brooklyn Zion Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	.....	.....	3,316 06	3,984 71	560 24	535 06	385 38
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan.....	.....	.....	2,030 00	4,080 00	635 60	236 88	187 60
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	.....	.....	2,340 00	3,607 10	951 88	438 52	.....
Central Home for the Aged and Indirm, New York.....	1,250 00	3,000 00	19,301 48	6,150 40	2,624 48	2,689 83	609 11
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	2,389 00	4,725 59	75 99	905 27	.....
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.....	.....	1,943 96	1,301 38	8,885 32	.....	864 34	.....
Children's Aid Society, New York.....	.....	.....	11,483 19	.....	.....	1,594 89	.....
Children's Fold, New York.....	20,645 19	.....	11,459 72	7,898 55	1,275 56	547 59	125 00
Children's Friend Society, Albany.....	3,213 21	.....	2,155 40	213 44	192 46	130 00	.....
Children's Home, Amsterdam.....	.....	.....	1,080 00	690 78	153 13	186 70	7 00
Children's Home, Newburgh.....	.....	.....	860 38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian Aged Relief Association, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	95 50	238 35	.....	17 25	.....

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

289

	1,884.00	7,110 21	9,826 19	409 13	3,687 39	125 03
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.....
Church Home of the City of Troy.....
Colored Home and Hospital, New York.....
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.....
Convalescent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath Day Home, Troy.....
Dorothy Powers' Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh.....
Eighth Ward Mission, New York.....
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy.....
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....
Five Points Mission, New York.....
Friendling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York.....
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York.....
German Evangelical Lutheran Home, Buffalo.....
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....
Helweg Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.....
Henry Keep Home, Albany.....
Home for Aged Men, Albany.....
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.....
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.....
Home for the Aged Man and Woman, Elmira.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.....
Home for the Blind, New York.....
Home for the Blind and Friendless Girls, New York.....
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....
Home for the Friendless, Elmira.....
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.....
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....
Home for the Friendless of Nonsectary.....
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh.....
Home for the Friendless of Saratoga.....
Home for the Friendless, Oswego.....
Home for the Friendless, Utica.....
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....
Home of the Good Samaritan, Watertown.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.....

New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men	1,800 00	5,250 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00
---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

TABLE No. 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.

	For indebtedness upon principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1889.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	.....	.....	\$2,420 90	\$6,288 89	\$24 84	\$1,142 08	\$54 63
Malachuk's Home, East New York	.....	.....	493 00	6,105 00	1,964 00	820 84	650 00
Margaret's Home, Red Hook	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary's Home, Albany	.....	.....	1,152 86	1,369 28	57 80	546 67	28 98
Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	.....	\$935 00	1,016 00	1,880 00	890 00	779 00	135 00
Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton	.....	919 99	380 00	4,580 88	.....	549 29	.....
Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	.....	.....	166 00	615 77	277 69	193 00	125 00
Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	.....	.....	1,091 00	1,460 00	125 60	475 80	95 60
Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis	.....	900 00	1,193 00	2,150 68	292 22	114 00	50 05
Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island	.....	908 88	2,795 64	3,719 81	443 84	531 70	67 67
Michael's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	.....	680 00	670 00	2,450 00	400 00	625 00	200 00
Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phoebe's Mission, Brooklyn	.....	.....	1,313 76	1,063 77	.....	181 27	.....
Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	11,736 28	.....	2,139 00	8,503 85	1,743 04	811 52	100 00
Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	12,000 00	.....	1,838 00	4,413 78	1,771 84	214 27	690 77
Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	.....	.....	1,416 48	8,073 98	9,475 92	1,570 00	1,471 04
Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	1,534 60	.....	968 80	8,137 54	1,684 50	614 88	1,132 00
Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	1,337 71	4,000 00	908 70	2,203 80	2,199 94	1,500 00	1,042 40
Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn	235 00	.....	896 50	2,213 87	203 67	.....	.....
Vincent's Industrial School, Utica	2,234 11	.....	2,726 79	6,212 78	2,140 40	867 02	277 02
Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	6,000 00	.....	2,983 74	4,653 33	1,072 65	1,332 51	445 95
Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	.....	.....	2,888 32	4,953 44	1,841 41	1,018 50	346 27
Vincent's Snug Harbor, New Brighton, Staten Island	.....	.....	45,392 64	76,107 72	21,088 40	10,640 00	3,110 39
Maritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York	.....	.....	1,405 45	4,260 15	.....	487 31	100 02
Sheltering Arms, New York	.....	.....	7,124 10	9,667 40	1,968 68	1,327 41	597 45
Sheltering Arms, New York	.....	.....	2,620 00	3,248 61	515 18	763 39	.....
Sheltering Arms, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheltering Arms, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse	.....	.....	986 00	1,104 09	241 17	384 02	130 28
Shelter for Homeless Women, New York	.....	.....	678 69	3,737 86	.....	.....	.....
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic Asylum, Blauveltville	1,020 00	2,530 00	4,340 00	23,117 85	9,862 16	2,335 00	1,000 00
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York	3,208 75	.....	8,664 99	17,874 75	3,355 39	2,942 76	2,942 76
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn	.....	.....	1,440 72	3,505 52	1 80	622 37	87 91
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca	2,890 23	16,705 37	.....	9,192 28	.....	1,100 00	1,423 92

Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton	3,366 26	5,111 39	881 80	965 25
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York	4,169 29	6,916 33	1,631 43	1,263 59
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn	2,152 04	5,046 70	48 03	960 83
Society of St. Martha, New York	405 75	1,308 80	119 41	129 79
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira	2,085 17	1,270 89	186 67	366 92
Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York	800 33	991 13	41 31	200 00
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton	2,894 35	2,391 35	684 69	768 45
Susquehanna Home Association	2,387 09	2,429 82	.....	398 63
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola	1,176 00	2,429 82	.....	190 03
The Home, Ithaca	847 51	868 49	165 58	244 83
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles	737 63	937 66	21 94	18 27
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum	4,544 56	2,553 20	1,855 00	893 27
Troy Orphan Asylum	2,601 06	16,723 99	2,878 77	517 89
Truant Home, Brooklyn	4,714 38	5,666 91	1,684 56	1,197 33
Utica Orphan Asylum	7,787 92	.....	.....	159 92
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie	3,917 06	4,893 39	883 10	1,140 38
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York	914 00	3,797 30	.....	30 00
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayside Day Nursery, New York	.....	2,892 64	140 73	236 67
Western New York Home, Randolph	3,112 47	8,826 08	2,947 90	2,491 15
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester	16,140 18	.....	.....	1,415 38
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains	.....	6,220 49	1,592 92	642 84
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York	2,949 64	686 57	485 86	554 41
Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York	5,469 00	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$1,012,370 55	\$1,608,984 22	\$311,786 90	\$270,274 48
	\$206,155 73			\$111,213 80
	\$317,144 31			

Total

TABLE NO. 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For ordinary re- pairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other pur- poses.	Total ex- pendi- tures.	Cash on hand Sep- tember 30, 1890.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.	\$348 82	\$2,559 02	.....	\$608 48	\$5,717 42	\$1,316 49
Albany Orphan Asylum.	1,268 03	.....	.....	1,695 11	49,073 88	1,996 37
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York.	844 76	1,416 40	.....	74,173 79	89,402 87	9,951 85
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.	1,361 07	.....	.....	7,877 64	23,064 12	892 47
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.	499 28	154 61	.....	655 49	14,879 56	296 11
Babies' Nursery in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany.	.....	.....	\$2,829 00	351 23	7,839 68	2,869 39
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.	285 71	.....	.....	410 55	5,916 78	15,964 16
B. p.ist Home for the Aged, New York.	613 70	.....	2,350 00	1,097 28	16,669 12	3,460 38
Bethlehem Orphanage, New York.	183 76	.....	.....	1,717 54	5,456 49	20 80
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.	304 19	.....	.....	523 76	7,661 69	.....
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.	*1,333 26	.....	.....	3,272 98	32,911 90	9,996 62
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	1,952 40	.....	512 92	1,374 92	21,645 62	1,076 66
Brooklyn Nursery.	66 53	489 18	714 72	897 35	11,282 82	1,118 69
Brooklyn Zion Home.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.	843 85	2,810 07	23,800 00	575 16	36,890 58	7,812 56
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan.	97 35	925 05	.....	320 54	9,412 02	10,865 90
Canoga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.	254 22	.....	2,000 00	515 28	12,517 00	448 30
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.	1,709 93	1,831 08	.....	2,109 05	88,845 36	1,619 32
Charity Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.	208 29	.....	8,015 47	2,062 14	18,552 75	346 78
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.	.....	.....	6,200 00	5,662 36	10,774 04	550 73
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.	130 15	151,307 02	.....	8,792 24	37,425 79	4,072 84
Children's Aid Society, New York.	.....	.....	.....	247 391 75	490,936 68	131 96
Children's Fold, New York.	336 27	3,631 33	.....	1,871 98	20,950 25	323 91
Children's Friend Society, Albany.	62 27	268 04	.....	139 56	1,727 84	390 22
Children's Home, Amsterdam.	.....	.....	.....	259 77	2,415 67	.....
Children's Home, Newburgh.	.....	94 00	.....	130 35	565 45	.....
Christian Aged Relief Association, Brooklyn.	.....	.....	.....	1,984 20	49,968 03	61 69
Christian Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.	2,887 01	9,546 80	12,463 25	.....	.....	.....
Church Home of the City of Troy.	.....	.....	.....	1,772 67	64,097 45	3,887 83
Colored Home and Hospital, New York.	1,820 96	.....	41,872 50	.....	.....	.....

Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York	1,322 25	10,058 75	3,667 08	40,074 57	1,815 84
Convant of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn	3,920 74	4,925 34	4,925 34	86,818 11	6,064 47
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath Day Home, Troy	889 96	42,050 00	2,072 48	56,600 48	285 73
Deborah Powers' Home for Ladies, Lansingburgh	299 16	2,489 06	1,677 97	6,607 94	848 47
Eighth Ward Mission, New York	784 37	473 92	79 06	2,738 23	.....
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo	212 34	.....	1,256 42	5,400 20	7,600 38
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy	1,488 97	2,875 12	1,310 09	14,589 14	243 75
Five Points House of Industry, New York	1,835 16	.....	6,186 21	39,350 90	6,182 72
Five Points Mission, New York	1,635 21	6,426 11	2,078 10	21,729 74	953 75
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York	3 09	.....	13,635 86	289,683 30	159 93
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York	50 28	26 47	.....	4,902 95	209 07
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo	1,844 48	1,158 61	924 68	3,987 90	1,083 94
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	16,817 97	2,000 00	37 69	1,970 48	1,023 48
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York	856 94	19,561 42	3,244 22	18,178 21	1,111 64
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	908 62	5,000 00	35,841 49	145,097 87	5,565 09
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York	692 94	.....	1,487 63	28,924 82	3,608 74
Henry Keep Home, Watertown	309 32	1,971 04	7,386 49	65,819 40	302 83
Home for Aged Men, Albany	962 65	477 48	3,989 56	11,504 34	4,236 84
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn	.....	850 00	1,110 71	5,943 29	47 23
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York	1,039 38	.....	720 72	8,480 73	49 03
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York	15 48	6,022 68	3,865 91	3,865 91	542 77
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany	300 00	2,024 80	1,799 24	37,678 12	21,050 13
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn	2,006 00	.....	330 00	4,576 30	261 36
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York	1,950 00	2,600 00	1,477 00	5,380 00	100 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy	2,003 87	.....	965 25	.....	389 00
Home for the Blind, New York	1,673 47	.....	785 19	50,608 69	373 00
Home for the Blind, New York	.....	1,000 00	.....	9,939 14	10,621 85
Home for the Friendless, Auburn	369 01	40 00	333 99	10,855 24	62 15
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo	211 72	.....	114 80	1,912 45	7,310 21
Home for the Friendless, Lockport	479 64	1,447 36	2,434 82	5,297 36	1,912 45
Home for the Friendless, Rochester	99 26	.....	474 26	8,483 42	1,041 31
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady	226 24	372 01	228 91	16,319 68	1,266 55
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh	133 05	99 00	110 85	4,224 07	1,261 30
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga	168 30	.....	24 73	1,111 92	1,041 42
Home for the Homeless, Oswego	68 31	.....	61 23	2,635 09	1,198 97
Home for the Homeless, Utica	279 83	2,951 00	894 60	8,600 75	7,481 39
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York	27 09	.....	1,252 82	11,009 03	9,440 78
Home of the Good Samaritan, Watertown	3,040 47	.....	37 60	2,317 04	235 56
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton	28,915 44	45,986 39	1,628 85	88,287 74	1,208 30
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn	474 90	.....	8,318 46	161,107 13	6,964 00
House of the Good Shepherd, New York	48 31	801 81	88 87	4,026 74	62 88
House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove	.....	.....	6 50	5,067 74	25 24
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica	.....	.....	88 77	3,428 84	1,052 13
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie	.....	1,012 60	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For ordinary re- pairs.	For building and improvements.	For investments.	For all other pur- poses.	Total expendi- tures.	Cash on hand Sep- tember 30, 1900.
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York.	\$175 67	\$9,705 44	.....	\$225,475 42	\$25,583 45	\$1,600 99
House of Mercy, New York.	251 98	198,544 50	.....	4,470 87	211,089 38	1,700 99
House of Shelter, Albany.	130 10	193 00	.....	159 02	2,783 87	1,010 07
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.	220 08	473 87	.....	830 88	19,457 74	125 45
Howard Mission, New York.	43 87	.....	.....	2,134 47	5,437 80	873 23
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.	173 68	.....	1,000 00	1,129 05	9,512 82	3,714 78
Industrial School of Rochester.	213 21	.....	10,000 00	708 53	19,083 61	11,094 82
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liebig's Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I.	.....	6,407 75	.....	10,329 76	94,319 62	14,792 35
Luglesse Home, Buffalo.	102 10	472 66	1,200 00	341 08	5,794 44	2,000 88
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.	5,897 87	.....	.....	1,864 97	64,340 65	2,093 08
Institution of Mercy, New York.	2,721 55	2,603 46	.....	1,730 80	53,566 42	2,534 23
Isabella Hetmuth, New York.	.....	.....	.....	1,372 86	10,748 12	3,193 37
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.	408 93	.....	10,000 00	476 36	25,694 28	1,906 50
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.	348 72	.....	4,000 00	328 48	8,668 75	86 02
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western, New York, Rochester.	209 08	791 81	.....	318 33	5,702 60	98 32
Laules, Deaf-Mute Nursery and Child's Asylum, New York.	280 08	806 42	.....	5,726 99	34,958 57	681 38
Leite and Wain, Orphan Asylum, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laurentine St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.	689 09	175 00	.....	1,978 79	28,703 07	631 70
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.	124 67	54 47	.....	215 02	2,780 47	.....
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.	20 35	.....	34,000 00	4,359 70	44,290 00	1,378 46
Mariner Family Asylum, Staten Island.	163 12	709 70	.....	237 64	5,674 20	119 13
Marshall Home for Little Children, New York.	143 98	.....	.....	2,370 90	5,492 77	260 02
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.	212 84	.....	1,983 87	790 89	20,405 75	2,457 65
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.	881 28	.....	.....	1,866 20	19,396 19	61,887 99
Midnight Mission, New York.	401 42	3 35	.....	1,269 63	3,817 01	398 26
Mitkani Home, Jamestown.	13 21	.....	.....	138 77	1,328 74	.....
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.	8,238 64	65,385 34	.....	14,843 48	263,893 13	1,010 20
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.	2,096 04	8,607 83	.....	2,861 63	98,976 19	8,269 00
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy.	1,650 43	.....	.....	2,902 60	14,474 44	4 21
New York Catholic Protector.	5,425 15	107,069 23	.....	7,453 76	388,748 35	5,375 81
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.	228 63	303 88	.....	6,402 70	22,640 95	170 40
New York Infant Asylum.	3,292 85	4,126 67	.....	2,164 76	36,493 78	2,613 17
New York Juvenile Asylum.	4,942 68	79,697 19	40,000 00	22,750 53	243,180 69	48,671 94

New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericordia.....	1,039 41	23,464 44	1,019 48	9,118 81	23,464 44
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.....	71 16	21,766 90	2,293 05	44 01	44 01
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.....	8,892 20	3,806 00	15,498 80	15,332 91	15,332 91
Nursery and Home, Yonkers.....	247 03	.....	507 90	314 59	314 59
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	173 68	.....	149 30	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Watertown.....	25 00	.....	1,287 04	2,480 00	2,480 00
Oranadaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	335 28	799 91	1,367 00	28,706 49	28,706 49
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	175 35	.....	81 16	1,664 42	1,664 42
Open Door Mission, Albany.....	83 69	.....	180 08	1,136 07	1,136 07
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.....	1,734 81	.....	847 24	81,331 75	81,331 75
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	1,596 00	1,921 19	43,306 25	6,345 36	80,246 23
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,610 49
Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.....	2,400 00	.....	12,756 78	936 44	78,172 33
Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	4,299 34	1,788 76	29,500 00	3,818 53	57,070 76
Orphan's Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.....	21 69	.....	1 02	1,243 78	662 56
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown.....	109 95	1,340 00	140 05	8,729 81	60 69
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York.....	164 64	327 27	418 92	2,893 45	104 55
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	242 52	309 85	621 43	20,205 21	1,159 56
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Woman, New York.....	898 90	.....	288 06	4,504 62	2,223 00
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	298 14	.....	575 61	5,419 22	473 64
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy.....	273 03	2,017 00	408 24	5,193 84	2,162 40
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	415 72	3,000 00	174 03	4,413 02	638 74
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.....	898 97	381 12	284 77	17,210 81	6,918 14
Riverside Reet Association, New York.....	305 13	8,093 88	2,171 23	14,653 63	.....
Rochester Home of Industry.....	371 04	924 00	1,757 54	6,752 63	77 16
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	575 82	.....	1,194 17	13,765 51	851 54
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	2,383 81	16,697 39	18,249 71	136,333 02	1,162 28
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	6,339 15	65,184 78	1,879 35	151,512 74	1,652 51
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet.....	789 32	1,072 04	153 47	19,200 34	16,370 30
St. Barnabas' Home, New York.....	837 74	18,942 48	391 79	30,340 28	4,387 72
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York.....	66 69	50,000 00	388 99	55,302 00	9,008 10
St. Christopher's Home, New York.....	136 80	193 78	1,636 28	11,481 00	.....
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy.....	229 36	457 82	869 43	25,263 40	144 90
St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo.....	160 28	.....	15 23	11,452 21	208 01
St. James' Home, New York.....	240 82	128 37	1,699 58	8,904 38	739 41
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	351 69	.....	214 76	9,769 05	.....
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush.....	1,711 54	4,985 02	3,473 25	66,930 69	17,762 95
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	16 00	43,698 27	108 83	57,000 31	960 31
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.....	2,105 03	5,266 25	450 89	20,367 70	1,711 16
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	1,369 56	1,000 00	6,914 73	40,417 76	680 96
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Troy.....	2,400 28	4,813 50	4,719 36	69,968 54	686 02
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.....	271 30	823 25	417 80	8,005 17	2,415 27
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	737 46	876 00	1,222 25	19,438 53	383 91
St. Matthey's Home, East Hook.....	1,130 04	466 73	748 27	12,383 88	279 19
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For ordinary re- pairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other pur- poses.	Total expendi- tures.	Cash on hand Sep- tember 30, 1890.
St. Margaret's House, Albany.....	\$97 24	\$365 00	.....	\$1,517 63	\$1,540 65	\$279 73
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	516 00	300 00	.....	1,537 46	7,883 46	260 00
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.....	.....	300 00	.....	233 25	6,942 81	.....
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	50 00	76 00	.....	292 47	1,735 93	63 50
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	325 50	.....	.....	524 25	4,086 85	267 81
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis.....	.....	1,045 84	.....	39 79	4,241 18	.....
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island.....	256 00	250 00	.....	1,355 38	10,329 18	377 85
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	465 00	250 00	.....	1,021 70	7,021 70	355 00
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout.....	.....	.....	\$301 00	910 00	942 16	600 39
St. Phebe's Mission, Brooklyn.....	135 25	.....	.....	1,618 07	4,586 12	1,223 63
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	392 43	70 13	.....	70 75	27,127 13	45 86
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	710 84	996 00	.....	1,159 92	20,794 89	.....
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	1,777 13	.....	.....	42 65	18,910 47	55 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	2,036 94	7,505 17	892 23
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	1,300 00	433 53	.....	28 00	22,072 20	500 07
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.....	209 57	1,011 31	.....	2,225 67	4,227 81	66 58
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.....	537 12	1,597 48	.....	875 45	17,372 06	421 47
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	1,471 71	.....	.....	2,960 73	16,370 14	200 35
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Staten Island.....	85 59	69,345 13	105,000 00	71,991 63	14,641 38	59,746 71
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, Staten Island.....	1,493 11	2,470 41	3,700 00	525 11	401,654 96	1,949 49
Samartian Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	666 35	.....	9,006 65	2,564 45	10,698 49	2,025 69
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	529 13	35,419 64	2,700 62
Sheltering Arms Nursery Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	405 07	8,112 67	.....
Shelter for Babies, New York.....	40 22	1,650 36	.....	75 76	4,859 81	.....
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.....	18 77	1,190 00	.....	380 00	6,590 43	5,083 71
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic Asylum, Blauveltville.....	1,300 37	2,500 00	.....	8,349 47	53,365 37	.....
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.....	3,655 83	10,162 62	.....	1,218 21	60,300 06	198 25
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	688 19	.....	.....	2,152 90	7,314 79	636 70
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.....	812 72	.....	.....	1,227 64	34,007 42	600 03
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.....	62 75	.....	.....	.....	11,564 57	.....

Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.	125 82	22,209 15	727 10	2,032 91	39,880 55	32,235 09
Brooklyn.....	286 71	1,000 00	.....	1,348 07	11,300 20	3,243 03
Society of St. Martha, New York.....	206 38	.....	.....	270 11	2,693 97	49 85
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	33 80	350 05	1,500 00	333 65	6,094 83	905 03
Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York.....	59 90	.....	.....	919 60	3,110 80	88 51
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	218 18	1,232 14	.....	556 41	9,784 09	1,530 49
Syracuse Home Association.....	438 49	.....	1,800 00	270 08	8,178 35	2,800 02
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola.....	76 33	453 53	.....	118 89	4,145 54	817 53
The Home, Ithaca.....	264 93	.....	.....	333 43	2,747 95	2 14
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	524 73	.....	.....	1,254 80	11,587 78	312 65
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	878 45	2,234 53	5,530 34	2,202 51	34,642 21	66 02
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	360 97	.....	19,230 00	977 84	33,641 09	3,525 27
Trent Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	28,809 08	36,547 00	3,095 64
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	2,276 50	.....	883 55	1,030 36	15,543 27	2,717 43
Vassar Brothers Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	124 43	899 26	.....	6,755 91	6,785 91	.....
Waring Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	.....	.....	.....	466 24	6,678 38	716 41
Watburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayside Day Nursery, New York.....	44 03	3,057 03	.....	416 44	10,009 76	322 49
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	2,929 51	215 63	.....	5,701 01	39,766 84	11,813 34
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	586 24	628 00	.....	787 03	14,230 32	201 15
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	484 01	.....	2,000 00	727 75	10,367 00	177 84
Women's Christian Temperance Home, New York.....	.....	56 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....	.....	.....	.....	81 38	138 13	435 99
Total.....	\$206,667 09	\$1,154,008 75	\$696,487 20	\$355,273 40	\$6,775,355 43	\$631,567 39

* Includes furniture, beds and bedding.

† Of this sum \$25,000 was in payment of mortgage.

TABLE

Showing the number of persons supported in the Orphan Asylums
September

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the in- stitution October 1, 1899.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	By adoption.	
				By adoption.	By indentures.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friend- less	47	4	51		
Albany Orphan Asylum	422	134	556	17	39
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York	163	286	449	42	
Association for Betriending Children and Young Girls, New York	200	130	330		
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged Indigent Females, New York					
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo	143	68	211		
Babies' Nursery in the Lathrop Memorial, Albany	34	25	59	1	
Baptist Home, Brooklyn	47	5	52		
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York	81	11	92		
Berachah Orphanage, New York	35	12	47		
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.	77	22	109		
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children	247	198	445		7
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	399	174	574	1	33
Brooklyn Nursery	79	221	300	1	
Brooklyn Zion Home	112	154	266	11	5
Buffalo Orphan Asylum					
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan	26	32	58	4	
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn	100	58	158		
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Home.	144	12	156		
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York	59	10	69		
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo					
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn					
Children's Aid Society, New York					
Children's Fold, New York	142	85	227		
Children's Friend Society, Albany					
Children's Home, Amsterdam	24	8	32	4	
Children's Home, Newburgh					
Christian Aged Relief Association, Brooklyn		25	25		
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.	164	30	194	1	1
Church Home of the City of Troy					
Colored Home and Hospital, New York	261	528	789		
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York	280	77	357		18
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn	527	100	627		
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath	54	21	75		6
Day Home, Troy	126	66	192		
Deborah Powers' Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh.	8	2	10		
Eighth Ward Mission, New York	10	2	12		
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo	72	25	97		
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy	44	64	110	2	1
Five Points House of Industry, New York	265	421	686		
Five Points Mission, New York					
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York	1,927	1,484	3,411		337
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York	18	53	71		
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo	19	10	29		
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	27	4	31		
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	184	123	307	23	
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York	543	126	669	1	
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	76	39	115	19	
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York	591	164	745		

mes for the Friendless, and the changes during the year ending 0.

DISCHARGED.						REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1890.				
Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
			1	3	4	2	45			47
	2	5		6	127			299	180	479
	5		46	1	286		22	76	115	213
4	16		10	4	93		126		91	217
1	1		35	7	67		121		23	144
	2				27			12	20	32
				4	4	7	41			48
			1	7	8	7	77			84
3					15			17	15	32
			3		29			48	32	80
9		2	26		181			153	109	262
	8	1		8	174			128	72	200
			158	39	198	1	37	34	30	102
	4	9	10	8	149			70	47	117
					8			50		50
		5		13	65			56	34	94
6			2	1	16			81	59	140
			3	8	11	20	34			54
	17				99			70	64	134
					15			12	5	17
		1		5	5	4	17			21
				7	47	5	53	47	42	147
			400	114	514	90	120	5	4	215
	4		12	3	75			100	100	200
2	1			5	102		20		415	435
			2		14				61	61
	19		77	2	99			56	44	100
			1		1					1
					2			10		10
	1			2	12			43	41	84
3	2				30			44	30	74
9	40	10	100	5	200		25	100	100	215
	4		400	223	1,023		207	200	202	1,209
	14		23		54		11			17
			2	2	4	16	22			26
					2			12		12
4					100	2		80		71
					115			202	200	404
					10			6	40	46
					100			200	200	400

TABLE No. 21—

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the institution October 1, 1889.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	By adoption.	
				By adoption.	By indenture.
Henry Keep Home, Watertown.....	31	4	35		
Home for Aged Men, Albany.....	28	6	34		
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.....	32	13	45		
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	23	5	28		
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.....	124	48	172		6
Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira.....	21	5	26		
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.....	155	27	182		
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....					
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.....	490	84	574		
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.....	174	54	228		
Home for the Blind, New York.....	58	10	68		
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York.....	38	299	337		
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.....					
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....	57	84	141		
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....	30	24	54	1	
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.....	33	30	63	1	
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....	54	5	59		
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....	11	3	14		
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh.....	43	14	57	3	6
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga.....	10	21	31		
Home for the Homeless, Oswego.....	20		20		
Home for the Homeless, Utica.....	61	8	69		
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....	38	2	40		
House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown.....	4	44	48		
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton.....	11	2	13		
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....	388	330	718		
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	672	224	896		
House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove.....	11	42	53		
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.....	50	15	65	3	
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie.....					
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York.....	33	144	177		
House of Mercy, New York.....	85	59	144		
House of Shelter, Albany.....	14	128	142	2	
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	96	58	154		6
Howard Mission, New York.....					
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	56	21	77		6
Industrial School of Rochester.....	74	86	160	6	
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.....					
Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I.....	167	580	747		
Ingleside Home, Buffalo.....	16	79	95	1	
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.....	176	36	212		
Institution of Mercy, New York.....	556	270	826	2	
Isabella Helmath, New York.....		152	152		
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.....	32	187	219		
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	55	40	95	1	9
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.....	23	5	28		
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.....	401	72	473		
Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, New York.....					
Le Conteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	141	17	158		
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.....	27	23	50	5	
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.....	65	184	249		
Mariner's Family Asylum, Staten Island.....	41	8	49		
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York.....	31	37	68		
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.....	25	23	48		
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	104	10	114		
Midnight Mission, New York.....	49	153	202		
Mikanari Home, Jamestown.....	17	1	18		3

303

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1890.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
				1	5	5	24	6			30
				1		1	33				33
				3	8	11	34				34
				1	4	5		23			23
	1		1	1	22	31	70	71			141
					2	2	1	23			24
				6	21	27	67	88			155
		4		16	64	84	215	275			490
	4			2	36	42	82	104			186
		2		6	3	11	23	34			57
51		57		184		292		45			45
		16	4	60	1			60			60
		2		8	1	25			15	14	29
12	4	1	1	3	7	21			26	16	42
					2	2		52			52
								12			12
4				18		13		7	20	17	44
				1		1		13			13
				1		8		19			19
				2		8		61			61
				40	5	45	23	12			35
				2	2	2	1	2			3
154	5	2		113	12	286		347		11	11
88	4	1		97	13	203		401		85	432
41						41		1		292	693
	7			4		14		9	5	5	12
									18	24	51
	30	3	9	100		142	35				35
35		8		5		48		85		11	96
33	16	13		58	3	125		11	1	6	17
18	4	3	5	1	3	40			73	41	114
6				2	1	15	1				6
49	2	15		6	2	80			32	29	60
									53	27	80
	135	12		421	6	574	162	11			173
3	24	6	2	34	1	71		21	2	1	24
17		2		1		20			102	90	192
120	2			132	5	261		30		535	565
	2	2		43	4	51	41	60			101
3	6	7		173		189		30			30
27		1			1	39		1	40	15	56
2						2			9	17	26
57	1		6		1	65			255	153	408
25		1			3	29	6	8	61	54	129
1						10			26	14	40
34	4	25	1	119		184		63		2	65
				3	6	9		40			40
35				1	1	38			12	20	32
							8	40			48
18	2	7		119	11	11	12	91			103
4	5				1	147		47		8	55
						12			3	3	6

TABLE No. 21 —

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the In- stitution October 1, 1889.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	By adoption.		By indenture.
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York	1,497	523	2,020	4		
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York	864	456	1,320			103
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reforma- tory of the Good Shepherd, Troy	112	64	176			1
New York Catholic Protectory	2,355	803	3,058			81
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men	35	333	368			
New York Infant Asylum	579	739	1,318	16		
New York Juvenile Asylum	1,023	600	1,623			18
New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Miseri- corde	27	229	256	4		
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone	71	18	89			
Nursery and Childs' Hospital, New York	779	1,008	1,787	3		
Nursery and Home, Yonkers	15	38	53			
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie	23		23			
Old Ladies' Home, Watford	5	1	6			
Ontonaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	184	81	265	7		6
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	63	37	100	3		1
Open-Door Mission, Albany	15	17	32			
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown	6	4	10			
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	297	122	419	4		5
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	190	50	240			8
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	715	379	1,094			
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Epis- copal Church, New York	135	16	151			
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany	21	3	24			
Orphans' House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	95	73	168	3		30
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity New York	17	1	18			
Orphanage of our Lady of Mercy, Newburgh	239	55	294	12		
Oswego Orphan Asylum	45	20	65	9		
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York	25	4	29			
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless	43	33	76	2		
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy	13	1	14			
Presbyterian Home, New York	47	6	53			
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester	57	8	65	2		
Riverside Rest Association, New York	25	327	352			
Rochester Home of Industry	84	93	177			
Rochester Orphan Asylum	105	100	205	15		2
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	1,464	754	2,218			
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	802	177	979			
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet	183		183	1		
St. Barnabas' Home, New York						
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York						
St. Christopher's Home, New York	31	16	47			
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy	85	35	120			
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo	238	112	350			
St. James' Home, New York	106	17	123			
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	85	23	108	1		
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush	136	44	180			
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York	633	151	784			2
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse	97	48	145			
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	107	41	148	1		6
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York	306	55	361			
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham	256	55	311			
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca	115	45	160	10		
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	64	5	69			
St. Malachy's Home, East New York	134	37	171	1		
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook						
St. Margaret's Home, Albany	38	36	74			

(inued).

DISCHARGED.						REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1890.				
Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
11	32	8	287	7	349			1,515	166	1,671
	20		5	13	345			484	491	975
1	1	2	21	7	52		71	1	52	124
6	21		338	9	877			1,554	627	2,181
10	6	17	413	109	606	30	237	254	221	90
3	5	125	1	1	615			818	190	1,008
	2		217	9	232		19	4	1	24
			16	19	19		11	17	18	70
12	13	22	336	197	1,020	12	274	226	255	767
	2			3	34			10	9	19
							23			23
		2		2	75		13	116	61	190
			8	32	32			53	15	68
	1		12	4	17		15			16
				1	1		9			9
	1			1	126			174	119	293
		4			49			113	78	191
	2		43	10	248			466	380	846
		6			27			71	53	124
	4			1	65	1	4	20	24	24
			1		3		11	58	33	103
3	1		9	3	48	3	16		15	15
	1				26			17	11	246
			1	3	4		25		22	39
		1								25
				2	24			29	23	52
				4	2		12			12
				1	5		48			48
1			1	1	12	1	8	19	25	53
1	26		300	1	327		25			25
	8	1	51	1	82		60			35
				10	102			63	40	103
29	5	123		11	668			1,003	547	1,550
	41		16	2	162			419	398	817
			5		23			7	153	160
					5				42	42
			1		22			44	54	98
			61	52	113	99	138			237
			3		10				113	113
			1		10				93	98
	55			2	74			62	44	106
3	1			3	159			329	296	625
			6		39			106		106
4										
	2			1	44			57	47	104
	3		10	23	36	25	300			325
				3	29	16	25	114	127	282
2					61			99		99
				5	5		64			64
				1	51			60	60	120
1	6			27	51			12	11	23

TABLE NO. 21—

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the In-stitution October 1, 1899.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	By adoption.	
				By adoption.	By Indenture.
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	77	85	132	4	.....
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.....	91	22	113	.....	.....
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	16	7	23	.....	2
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	35	6	41	.....	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis.....	31	19	50	2	1
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, St'n Island.....	55	10	65	.....	.....
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	68	26	94	4	.....
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Assoc'n, Rondout.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Phebe's Mission, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	243	83	326	.....	.....
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	140	51	191	5	.....
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	224	40	264	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	117	64	181	13	.....
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	194	42	236	2	.....
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.....	53	198	251	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.....	166	62	228	.....	2
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	110	189	299	21	.....
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	117	52	169	.....	.....
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	887	127	964	.....	.....
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	39	6	45	.....	.....
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	160	82	242	.....	.....
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.....	62	76	138	2	51
Shelter for Babies, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse.....	28	14	42	.....	.....
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.....	89	58	117	.....	.....
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic Asylum, Blauveltville.....	489	158	647	2	.....
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.....	537	273	810	2	.....
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	119	940	1,059	.....	.....
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.....	125	186	311	52	.....
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.....	110	23	133	1	10
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	165	99	264	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	77	8	85	.....	.....
Society of St. Martha, New York.....	21	5	26	.....	.....
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	42	29	71	11	.....
Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York.....	.....	188	188	.....	.....
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	104	100	213	.....	41
Syracuse Home Association.....	43	5	48	.....	.....
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola.....	35	28	63	1	6
The Home, Ithaca.....	20	.....	20	.....	.....
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	105	30	135	.....	.....
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	323	105	428	.....	10
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	101	25	126	3	.....
Truant Home, Brooklyn.....	74	250	320	.....	.....
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	135	72	207	17	.....
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	8	2	10	.....	.....
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	73	5	78	.....	.....
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mount Vernon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayside Day Nursery, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	34	81	115	19	.....
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	161	19	171	.....	.....
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	119	93	212	.....	.....
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Worming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	33,026	20,794	53,820	431	848

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

307

(Concluded).

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1890.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other in- stitutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
32				2	1	39			93		93
16					1	17			40	56	96
1						3		7		13	20
7				2		9			16	16	32
5					1	9			22	19	41
				9		9			29	27	56
11			1		1	17				77	77
76		8		6	1	91			88	147	235
20		1		13	2	41		2		148	150
38		1		19	3	61		11		192	203
25		1		12	1	52		23		106	129
39		2	1	15	4	63		4		189	193
57	109	5	17	24		212			39		39
57	3				1	63			165		165
88		1			81	191			65	43	108
37				14		51			118		118
				18	88	106	858				858
					8	8		37			37
97						97	1	7	71	66	145
		7			14	74			35	29	64
10		1		5		16		10		16	26
50		3				53			41	23	64
50	1	8	1	18	4	84			32	531	563
136	3	4			3	148			320	342	662
188				786	5	979		32		48	80
72		15	20			159			152		152
26	5			1	3	46			49	38	87
57	2		5			64			112	88	200
					11	11		74			74
5		1				6		10		10	20
11		3	15	5	3	48			9	14	23
				102	9	111			21	26	47
62	1			5	1	100			90	23	113
		2			1	3		45			45
14	2			1		24			18	21	39
					1	1		19			19
10				12	4	26			46	63	109
94	17				3	124			304		304
17				5		25		1	48	52	101
250						250			80		80
55				3		75			74	68	132
				1	2	3		7			7
				2	4	6	22	50			72
22					5	46			51	18	69
15			3		1	19	31	35	50	36	152
35		4		63		102			82	28	110
8,171	538	649	440	6,493	1,858	19,428	2,116	5,043	15,019	12,214	34,392

TABLE No. 22.

List of incorporated hospitals of the State of New York, with their location, date of incorporation and objects and purposes.

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	How and when incorporated.	Objects and purposes.
Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital.....	No. 123 North Pearl street.	.....	Receives medical and surgical cases of both sexes.
Albany Hospital.....	Howard, corner Eagle street.	By the Legislature in 1849.	Provides for medical and surgical cases of both sexes; maintains also a charitable eye and ear infirmary; incorporated under the general law in 1867.
Albany Hospital for Incurables.....	No. 390 Madison avenue..	Under the general law, November 14, 1884.	Shelters and provides for incurable cases of both sexes, mostly females.
All Saints' Convalescent Home for Men and Boys,	No. 521 East 120th street, New York city.	Organized 1887	Under care of Order of Brothers of Nazareth of the Protestant Episcopal Church; incorporated 1890; receives convalescent and chronic cases, but not incurables.
Amsterdam City Hospital.....	No. 293 Division street....	Under the general law, February 28, 1889.	Receives medical, accidental and other surgical cases; the nursing and care is by paid attendants; the establishment of a training school is contemplated; has private rooms for a few patients.
Arnot-Ogden Memorial Hospital, Elmira..	On Roe avenue in the Northwestern part of the city.	By the Legislature, April 10, 1888.	Founded solely through the munificence of Mrs. Marianna Arnot Ogden, occupying a lot of nine acres, also the gift of Mrs. Ogden; provides for both medical and surgical cases and has a separate ward for children and a detached building for the isolation of contagious diseases; maintains a training school, and the nursing and care is by the pupils.
Auburn City Hospital	On Lansing street, near North street.	Under the general law, August 2, 1878.	Provides for medical and surgical cases of both sexes; maintains a training school, and the care and nursing of the patients is wholly by the pupils in training; has pleasant single rooms for private patients.
Babies' Hospital of the City of New York...	No. 637 Lexington avenue	Incorporated 1887.....	For children under 2 years; twenty-four beds; contagious diseases not admitted.
Binghamton City Hospital.....	No. 272 Court street.....	Under the general law.	Receives medical and surgical cases of both sexes; the nursing and care under the direction of a superintendent with his wife as matron.
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	No. 94 Livingston street..	In 1893	Provides for both in-door and out-door patients suffering from diseases of the eye and ear.

Brooklyn Home for Consumptives.....	Kinton avenue, Butler to Douglas streets.	Under the general laws, October 6, 1881.	Open to consumptives of both sexes; has large, sunny day rooms, and is supplied with modern appliances for inhalation; the medical services are by both allopathic and homoeopathic physicians, and the nursing is by trained attendants.
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital.....	No. 109 Cumberland street	Brooklyn Homoeopathic Dispensary; general act, December, 1882; changed to hospital by special act, February 9, 1871.	Provides for both medical and surgical cases; has a lying-in department, a department for children and a dispensary department; maintains a training school for nurses and an ambulance service.
Brooklyn Hospital.....	Raymond street and DeKalb avenue.	By the Legislature in 1845.	Receives and provides for both medical and surgical cases; maintains an ambulance service and a training school for nurses; all the nursing is by trained attendants and pupils in training.
Brooklyn Throat Hospital.....	Bedford avenue & South Fifth street.	.....	Receives medical and surgical cases of both sexes; has separate wards for children and for fever patients; a detached maternity ward and a pavilion for contagious diseases; maintains an ambulance system and a training school for nurses, and the nursing is exclusively by trained attendants.
Buffalo General Hospital.....	No. 100 High street.....	Under general law in 1888.	Receives acute medical and surgical cases of both sexes, and, in some instances, chronic cases; provides also for marine patients under contract with the United States marine service; uses tents in summer for contagious diseases; has an emergency branch, corner of Michigan and South Division streets; the supervision, nursing and care is by the Roman Catholic order of Sisters of Charity.
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	On Main street, between Florida street and Delaware avenue.	Under the general law, in 1888.	Receives children of both sexes from 1 to 5 years of age; both surgical and medical cases. Under same management as New York Hospital; receives from lower wards, free of charge, all cases of accident, or sudden illness; ambulance service; twenty-six beds; department for the treatment of surgical out-door patients.
Child's Hospital, Albany.....	Corner Elk and Hawk streets.	Under the general law, and opened in 1875.	Managed by an association of men and women, under general supervision of department of public charities and correction; receives all classes of cases of colored people; almshouse, hospital and lying-in ward; free to residents in New York county.
Chambers Street Hospital, or "House of Relief" of the New York Hospital.	No. 100 Chambers street..	In 1875.....	
Colored Home and Hospital.....	65th street and First avenue, New York.	Organized 1839; incorporated 1845.	

TABLE NO. 22—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	How and when incorporated.	Objects and purposes.
Columbian Institute for Preservation of Health and Cure of Chronic Diseases.	No. 142 East 34th street, New York.	Incorporated 1882.....	To apply special treatment to chronic patients; unsectarian and cosmopolitan; supported by fees and voluntary contributions; poor free if the funds permit.
Eastern District Hospital and Dispensary.	No. 110 South Third street, Brooklyn, E. D.	Changed from Williamsburgh Dispensary by Legislature, May 21, 1872.	Provides for emergency cases only, mostly males, and mainly surgical patients, sent by the ambulance department of the city; also dispenses out-door medical and surgical relief.
Esty Memorial Hospital	Aurora street, Ithaca.....	.....	Founded mainly through the beneficence of the late Edward S. Esty; the building, designed as a general hospital, is being put in condition and the institution will soon be opened.
Faxton Hospital, Utica.....	Perkins avenue, in the southerly part of the city.	By the Legislature, March 14, 1873.	Founded solely by Mr. Theodore S. Faxton of Utica, who gave the land and building, and endowed it with \$25,000; receives medical and surgical cases of both sexes, and also aged and infirm men; the latter are soon to be removed to a separate building and the institution devoted exclusively to hospital purposes.
Fitch Accident Hospital, Buffalo	No. 165 Swan street	Under the general law, November 21, 1879.	A department of the charity organization society of Buffalo; opened in August, 1886; receives emergency cases only, mainly accidental, and has facilities for operations and care until they can be removed to permanent hospitals; maintains an ambulance department, and also the Fitch Resident Dispensary.
French Benevolent Society of New York. (Hospital)	Nos. 320 and 322 West 34th street.	Organized 1869; incorporated 1879. Organized October, 1881..	Under auspices of the French Benevolent Society of New York; ninety beds; for care of French poor in this city; out-patient department.
German Hospital	Cor. Fourth avenue and 77th street, New York.	Chartered April 13, 1861; opened September 13, 1868.	Medical and surgical cases; opened for all nationalities, creeds and color; twenty-four free beds.
Gouverneur Hospital.....	Gouverneur Slip and Front street, New York.	Opened October 21, 1885..	Department of public charities and correction; reception hospital for accident cases and cases of sudden sickness; ambulance service and out-door patient department.

<i>Under the general law, 1889, and opened April 10, 1890.</i>		<i>Under the general law, 1889, and opened April 10, 1890.</i>	
Hahnemann Homœopathic Hospital of the City of Rochester.	Oakland street, near South avenue.	Provides for acute and chronic medical and sur- gical cases of both sexes, and receives also lying-in patients; the nursing is by paid attendants, but a training school is soon to be established.	
Hahnemann Hospital of the City of New York.	Park avenue, between 67th and 68th streets.	For homœopathic treatment of medical and sur- gical cases; for better class of poor who can pay full or partial board, two to seven dollars per week; private rooms, ten to forty dollars; 100 beds.	
Harlem Hospital.....	No. 533 East 120th street..	Department of public charities and correction. reception hospital for destitute sick; sixty beds.	
Helping Hand Hospital, Peekskill.....	No. 17 Hudson avenue....	Receives medical and surgical cases of both sexes; the nursing by paid attendants; has a dispensary department for out-door patients.	
Highland Hospital, Matteawan	Washington street.....	The building and lot the gift of Mr. Joseph Howland, deceased; provides for both medical and surgical patients of each sex, but receives mostly surgical cases.	
Home for Incurables.....	Third avenue, cor. 182d street, Fordham.	For incurables of the better class; 150 beds; one- third free; seven dollars per week.	
Homœopathic Hospital, Buffalo	Corner Maryland and Cot- tage streets.	Admits medical and surgical cases of both sexes; has a lying-in department and a department for diseased children; has a training school for nurses, and an ambulance service; the nursing is wholly by trained attendants and the pupils.	
Hospital of the House of the Good Shep- herd, Syracuse.	Marshall street, near Uni- versity hill.	Provides for both medical and surgical cases, and has a maternity ward and a ward for chil- dren; maintains a training school for nurses, and the nursing is wholly by trained attend- ants.	
Hospital of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled.	Forty-second street cor- ner Lexington avenue.	Free to the poor of New York city and vicinity and United States soldiers; moderate charge for others; appliances and bandages free to poor; 200 beds; out-patient department. Protestant Episcopal Church; for incurable des- titute Protestant women.	
House of the Holy Comforter, Free Church Home for Incurables.	No. 355 West 23d street, New York.	Fifty-four beds; free.	
House of Best for Consumptives	No. 1831 Anthony avenue, Tremont.	For malmed and sick children from 2 to 12 years.	
Kingston City Hospital	Nos. 17 and 19 East 111th street.	Receives medical and surgical cases of both sexes, including also marine cases; maintains an ambulance department and a training school for nurses.	
Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children in city of New York.	Henry street, near Atlan- tic avenue, Brooklyn.		
Long Island College Hospital.....			

TABLE No 22 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	How and when incorporated.	Objects and purposes.
Lutheran Hospital Association of the City of New York and Vicinity.	East New York.....	Incorporated 1881.....	Receives such Invalids as are excluded from other hospitals, as consumptives, etc.; capacity seventy-five beds; supported by donations from Lutheran congregations of New York and vicinity.
Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital.....	131st street and Tenth avenue.	Incorporated as dispensary 1862; opened December 12, 1886, as hospital.	Medical and surgical cases; poor of New York and vicinity treated free; for others, one dollar per day in ward; fifteen to twenty dollars in private rooms; forty beds; out-patient department.
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.....	No. 103 Park avenue, corner 41st street.	Chartered May 5, 1869.....	Free treatment of eye, ear, throat and nervous system; out-patient department; those who can must pay a moderate charge.
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	In the southeastern part of the city.	By the Legislature, June 20, 1881.	Founded by the late Benjamin Marshall of Troy; receives medical and surgical cases of both sexes and a limited number of lying-in women; it also maintains a separate department for insane.
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn..	Corner of Seventh avenue and 6th street; lot comprising an entire block.	By the Legislature, May 27, 1881, and opened December 16, 1887.	Founded solely by Mr. George I. Seney, by a gift of \$40,000; provides for medical and surgical cases of both sexes, and has a department for children; maintains an ambulance service under control of the police department of Brooklyn; conducts a training-school for nurses, and the oversight and care of the patients is by trained attendants.
Metropolitan Throat Hospital.....	No. 351 West 34th street, New York.	Incorporated 1874.....	Unsectarian; free to poor; twenty-five beds.
Mount Sinai Hospital.....	Lexington avenue, corner 68th street, New York.	Incorporated February, 1882; opened June, 1872.	Medical and surgical cases of any creed; free to destitute; seven dollars a week to those who can pay; cases of accident received free at any time; private rooms twenty-five to forty dollars per week; 200 beds.
Mount Vernon Emergency Hospital.....	No. 87 Valentine street...	Under the general law, and opened in May, 1890.	Designed for medical and surgical emergency cases of both sexes.
Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids....	Grand Boulevard and West 138th street, New York.	Incorporated 1884.....	To shelter those incurable cases refused by other hospitals; free to poor of both sexes; moderate charge to those who can pay; 150 patients; supported by voluntary contributions.

New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital ...	No. 212 West 38th street, New York.	Incorporated 1838; opened for patients October 1, 1838.	Capacity twenty-four; for treatment of eye and ear, with departments for nose and throat; supported by board of patients and by contributions; has a dispensary for worthy poor; maintains a school of instruction in ophthalmology and otology.
New York Asylum for Lying-in-Women ...	No. 138 Second avenue ...	Incorporated 1827	Twenty-five beds; for respectable married women during confinement.
New York Cancer Hospital	Eighth avenue, 105th-106th streets.	Incorporated May 31, 1884; opened December 7, 1887.	For treatment of women suffering from cancer.
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary	Second avenue, corner 13th street.	Founded August 1850 in- corporated March 29, 1892 as "New York Eye and Ear Infirmary," incorpo- rated 1874 under present name.	For treatment of poor persons from all over the State, suffering from eye, ear or throat dis- eases; out-patient department.
New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Flower Surgical Hospital.	Avenue A, between 33d and 64th streets	Incorporated 1860; hos- pital opened 1860.	For surgical cases.
Society of the New York Hospital	No. 8 West 16th street....	Founded 1776; chartered by George III. July 18, 1771. The present build- ing was opened March 16, 1877.	Private corporation under care of board of gov- ernors; 110 beds; for surgical and medical cases; earns one dollar per week; private rooms fifteen dollars to thirty-five dollars per week; it has training school for female nurses, and ambulance service; fine medical library; also department for treatment of out-patients.
New York Infirmary for Women and Chil- dren.	No. 5 Livingston place....	Organized 1833; incorpo- rated 1837.	For surgical treatment, confinement and non- contagious diseases; five dollars weekly to those able to pay, others free; thirty-three beds.
New York Infirmary for Women and Chil- dren, dispensary.	No. 128 Second avenue ..	Organized as dispensary 1860; hospital added 1887; chartered as Wo- man's Medical College 1864.	Under care of Woman's Medical College; thirty- four beds.
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.	No. 213 West 54th street...	Incorporated 1863	Capacity, twenty-five beds; women physicians; homoeopathic treatment.
New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericordia.	Nos. 525 and 531 East 86th street.	Incorporated 1838	Lying-in refuge with necessary medical aid for deserted women and young girls, hitherto respectable, about to become mothers; fifty beds free; eight private rooms, pay. \$2.00 to \$5.00 Gives homoeopathic treatment gratuitously to poor persons afflicted with eye, ear and throat diseases; maintains a dispensary and a college department for medical students.
New York Ophthalmic Hospital	No. 201 East 23d street....	Incorporated 1862	A hospital and dispensary for diseases of eye and ear; thirty beds; free to poor.
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital.	No. 46 East 12th street No. 220 East 20th street..	Organized 1869; incorpo- rated May, 1870. Organized 1882; incorpo- rated 1884.	Hospital has wards for women, men, orthopedic ward and children's ward.

TABLE No. 22 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	How and when incorporated.	Objects and purposes.
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.....	No. 243 East 34th street; country branch for chronic cases, Fordham Heights, New York city.	Incorporated November 11, 1882.	For care of poor afflicted with skin diseases or cancer, especially of New York city; those who can be expected to pay; seven dollars per week; out-patient department. Maintains and cares for children of wet-nurses; lying-in women and their infants; destitute and abandoned children, free from contagious disease are admitted upon the following terms in advance: Infant, ten dollars per month; children over 2 years of age, seven dollars per month; women of good character, free from contagious diseases admitted free if they agree to remain three months after confinement and nurse two children, otherwise twenty-five dollars and clothes. Central nursery and fourteen cottages.
Nursery and Child's Hospital	51st corner Lexington avenue, New York.	Incorporated 1884	
Nursery and Child's Hospital, Country Branch	New Brighton, S. I.	Opened 1870	General medical and surgical cases; 100 beds.
Oswego Hospital	No. 52 West 2d street.....	Under the general law, January 11, 1881.	
Presbyterian Hospital.....	Madison avenue and 70th street, New York.	Incorporated March 26, 1883; opened Oct. 10, 1872.	Adapted to medical and surgical cases of both sexes; has a special ward for children; conducts a training school; the nursing and care of the patients is entirely by the pupils. Receives both medical and surgical patients and has ample accommodations for the present local requirements.
Rochester City Hospital	West Main street between Reynolds and Prospect streets.	By the Legislature, May 7, 1847.	
Rochester Homoeopathic Hospital	No. 233 Monroe avenue....	By the Legislature, May 25, 1887.	General medical and surgical cases except chronic cases; free to all poor persons; 170 beds. Twelve beds, under care of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church.
Rome City Hospital.....	East Garden street between Pary and James streets.	Under the general law, March 7, 1884.	
Roosevelt Hospital	58th-60th streets, 10th avenue, New York.	Incorporated 1864, opened 1871.	Guild of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church; for diseases of women without regard to denomination; ten beds; out-patient's department.
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital.....	No. 215 East 17th street, New York.	Opened 1884.	
St. Andrew's Infirmary for Women.....	No. 2410 Second avenue....	Founded January 1889; opened March 16, 1890.	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum, Troy.....	Corner 1st and Jackson streets.	.....

St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, E. D.	Bushwick avenue, between Manger and Ten Eyck streets.	Under the general law.	Provides for medical and surgical care of both sexes; has a department for children and a separate ward for consumptive men; maintains an ambulance service, and dispenses medical and surgical aid to out-door patients; the nursing is by the Roman Catholic order of Sisters of St. Dominic.
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	Nos. 223 and 225 West 31st street, New York.	Incorporated 1870.	Under care of Sisters of St. Francis of Third Order; for all classes of medical and surgical cases, without distinction as to sex, religion or color; board and nursing in ward, seven dollars per week; private rooms, ten to twenty-five dollars; ninety beds; contagious, insane or violent, not admitted.
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.	No. 172 Columbia street.	Under the general law, February 7, 1870.	Receives medical and surgical patients of both sexes, the nursing and care being by the Roman Catholic order of the Sisters of St. Francis.
St. Francis Hospital	No. 609 5th street, New York.	Opened October 4, 1864; incorporated February 16, 1866; new building opened 1872.	Under charge of Sisters of Poor of St. Francis (Roman Catholic); 250 beds; free for destitute medical and surgical cases of any denomination and for the aged and infirm.
St. James' Mercy Hospital	Hornellsville.	Under the general law, 1851.	Receives and provides for medical and surgical cases of both sexes, and has a department for children; the nursing and care is by the Sisters of St. John the Evangelist, the expenses being met by the way of private patients, donations and invested funds.
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn	Atlantic avenue, corner of Albany street.	Incorporated May, 1870.	Admits medical and surgical patients of both sexes; has a separate ward for children, and dispenses out-door medical and surgical aid; the chief attendant is a trained nurse.
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.	Woodworth avenue, near Locust street.	Under the general law, February 23, 1870.	Admits both medical and surgical cases of each sex; has rooms for private patients and associate wards for public patients; the nursing, oversight and care, is by the Roman Catholic order. The Sisters of the Third Franciscan Order.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse	On Union avenue, corner of Union street.	Under the general law, February 23, 1870.	Under charge of Sisters of Poor of St. Francis; for chronic diseases of the chest; free to poor; 126 beds.
St. Joseph's Hospital	Corner St. Ann's avenue and 143d street, New York.	Opened March, 1882; present building occupied January, 1889.	Receives medical and surgical cases of both sexes; has a ward for children with surgical diseases, and dispenses out-door medical and surgical relief; the nursing by the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters of Charity.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers	South Broadway, corner Vark street.	Under the general law, and opened March 19, 1890.	

TABLE No. 22 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	How and when incorporated.	Objects and purposes.
St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Utica.....	Columbia street, opposite Hamilton street.	December 23, 1889.....	The hospital is the outcome of St. Luke's Home, the present building having been erected in 1880; receives medical and surgical cases of both sexes; maintains a school for the instruction of nurses; the nursing and care of the patients being wholly by trained attendants.
St. Luke's Hospital.....	Fifty-fourth street, corner Fifth avenue, New York.	Founded 1880; opened May, 1886.	Under care Protestant Episcopal Church; for general medical and surgical cases; cases of sudden injury received at once, without charge if necessary; board, seven dollars per week for adults; four dollars for children.
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	Nos. 183, 185 Deas street..	Incorporated April 5, 1888.	Receives females with diseases peculiar to their sex; has a maternity department, a department for children and an out-patient dispensary; the nursing is wholly by the Roman Catholic Order of the Sisters of Charity.
St. Mary's Free Hospital and Dispensary for Children. St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn....	Nos. 439, 437 West 94th street, New York. St. Mark's and Buffalo avenues.	Organized 1879; incorporated 1887.	Under charge Sisters of St. Mary (F. C.); for children between 3 and 15 years; sixty patients.
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester..... St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo..... St. Mark's Hospital, formerly Association Hospital.	West avenue..... 130 Edward street..... No. 60 St. Mark's place, New York.	Opened October 19, 1886, as Association Hospital; organized and incorporated under present name 1890. Founded 1881; opened November 1, 1886.	Under charge of Sisters of Charity; receives medical and surgical cases without regard to race, color or religion. Supported by annual payments of ladies and sick benefit societies, donations and board of patients that can afford to pay.
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	Broadway corner North Ferry street.	Founded 1881; opened November 1, 1886.	In charge of the Sisters of Mercy; provides for medical and surgical cases of both sexes; maintains a dispensary department.
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	Henry street, between Congress and Warren streets.	Incorporated February 19, 1886, by medical act of the Legislature. Founded 1884; incorporated April 19, 1886.	Under charge of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis.
St. Vincent's Hospital.....	No. 128 West 11th street, New York.		Under the charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul (Roman Catholic); and hospital medical and surgical cases of any denomination admitted; seven dollars per week for ward patients able to pay no charge to destitute; new building devoted to eye, ear, nose, throat, and to five beds for new patients; ten dollars to fifty dollars per week; contagious diseases not admitted.

S. R. Smith Infirmary	<i>Tompkinsville, S. I.</i>	Founded 1863; incorporated April 26, 1869, under general act.	For cases of sudden accident and temporary illness; no one admitted with contagious disease, delirium tremens or any incurable disease.
Trinity Hospital	No. 50 Varick street, New York.	.....	Maintained by the corporation of Trinity Church; under charge of Sisters of St. Mary (Protestant Episcopal); for sick poor of the parish; other poor patients are received from elsewhere whenever there is accommodation; thirty beds; supported by annual subscription of \$3,500.
Troy Hospital	8th street, head of Fulton street.	Under the general law, March 11, 1851.	Provides for medical and surgical patients of both sexes and maintains a dispensary department.
The Sloane Maternity Hospital of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.	Corner 59th street and Tenth avenue, New York.	Opened October 3, 1887 ..	For reception of lying-in women, under care of professor of midwifery in College of Physicians and Surgeons; endowed by Mr. W. D. Sloane of New York; twenty-five free beds, others four to fifteen dollars per week; capacity, 132 beds.
Vassar Brothers' Hospital	Poughkeepsie.....	Incorporated by special act of the Legislature, June 6, 1882.	For both sexes; contagious, malignant, incurable, alcoholic and insane patients not admitted; treatment free to such as are unable to pay, other pay in proportion to their means.
Willard Parker Hospital	Foot East 16th street, New York.	In 1884.....	New York health department; for treatment of scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc.; eighty beds.
Womens and Children's Hospital, Syracuse.	No. 1214 West Genesee street.	Under the general law, May 13, 1888.	Receiving lying-in women and women with diseases peculiar to their sex; also sick and disabled children, the various classes having separate wards; the nursing and care is under the direction of a trained attendant.
Woman's Christian Association Hospital, Jamestown.	Corner Footes avenue and Allen street.	Under the general law, May 23, 1885.	Receives and provides for curable medical cases of both sexes, also for lying-in women; the nursing and care under supervision of a trained attendant.
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York.	49th and 50th streets, Lexington and Fourth avenues, New York.	Opened May 4, 1885; incorporated April 18, 1857.	For treatment of diseases peculiar to women; application should be made to house surgeon for admission; 120 beds; twenty-two free beds; six to twenty-one dollars per week for other beds; out-patient department.
Yorkville Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children.	No. 1307 Lexington ave., near 88th street.	Incorporated 1886.....	For indigent only; attendance is furnished to married women at their homes during confinement, and also to sick children; as yet there are no accommodations for in-door patients.

TABLE No. 23.
Showing the value of the property of hospitals, and their indebtedness September 30, 1890.

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital	\$19,000 00		\$19,000 00	\$8,500 00		\$8,500 00
Albany Hospital	100,000 00	\$34,349 10	134,349 10			
Albany Hospital for Incurables	3,000 00		3,000 00			
Amsterdam City Hospital						
Arnot-Ogden Memorial Hospital, Elmira	78,000 00	64,360 77	142,360 77			
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York	25,000 00	42,000 00	67,000 00			
Auburn City Hospital	19,687 50	25,805 35	45,492 85			
Babies' Hospital of the City of New York	45,000 00	1,000 00	46,000 00	30,000 00	\$600 00	30,500 00
Binghamton City Hospital						
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital	80,000 00	13,905 75	93,905 75			
Brooklyn Home for Consumptives	90,000 00	64,000 00	154,000 00		5,500 00	5,500 00
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital	110,000 00	17,500 00	127,500 00	85,000 00	1,500 00	86,500 00
Brooklyn Throat Hospital	132,396 98	157,775 00	290,171 98		200 00	200 00
Buffalo General Hospital						
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity	138,245 03	153,006 05	291,251 08	35,000 00	19,597 21	54,597 21
Child's Hospital, Albany	108,000 00		108,000 00	19,000 00	3,700 00	22,700 00
Eastern District Hospital and Dispensary, Brooklyn	30,500 00		30,500 00			
Faxon Hospital, Utica	75,000 00		75,000 00			
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York	236,714 95	161,500 00	398,214 95			
Hahnemann Homoeopathic Hospital, Rochester						
Hahnemann Hospital, New York	175,000 00	88,704 56	263,704 56			
Helping Hand Hospital, Peekskill	7,000 00		7,000 00	2,700 00		2,700 00
Home for Incurables, Matteawan	3,500 00		3,500 00			
Homoeopathic Hospital, Fordham	244,696 63	279,200 00	523,896 63			
Homoeopathic Hospital, Buffalo	50,000 00	10,000 00	60,000 00	21,500 00	1,500 00	23,000 00
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York	80,000 00	40,675 00	120,675 00	38,000 00	5,000 00	43,000 00
Hospital of the House of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse						
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Ormpled, New York						
House of the Holy Comforter, New York	210,000 00	501,607 95	711,607 95			
House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont	37,800 00	1,100 00	38,900 00	30,000 00		30,000 00
House of the Holy Comforter, New York	95,276 07	42,500 00	137,776 07	36,500 00	19,487 64	49,987 64
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn	185,000 00	35,000 00	220,000 00	30,000 00		30,000 00
Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, New York	36,500 00	17,200 00	53,700 00			
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York	227,000 00	19,760 00	246,760 00			
Marshall's Infirmary, Troy	161,500 00	6,000 00	167,500 00			
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn	650,000 00	110,108 19	760,108 19			
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York	16,000 00		16,000 00			
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York	260,000 00	156,000 00	406,000 00		7,396 67	7,396 67

New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	594,000 00	149,350 00	743,350 00	15,500 00	15,500 00
New York Cancer Hospital.....	250,000 00	178,000 00	428,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	105,000 00	36,000 00	141,000 00	7,764 12	7,764 12
New York Hospital.....	5,800 00	1,964 12	35,171 49	115,000 00	115,000 00
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	115,000 00	35,171 49	185,000 00	3,500 00	3,500 00
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	170,000 00	15,000 00	15,000 00	23,500 00	23,500 00
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....	15,000 00	15,000 00	15,000 00	46,000 00	46,000 00
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....	1,110,661 84	309,098 25	1,919,760 09	26,527 07	26,527 07
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.....	175,000 00	58,917 00	233,917 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Oswego Hospital.....	15,000 00	15,000 00	15,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	175,000 00	58,917 00	233,917 00	21,259 00	21,259 00
Rochester City Hospital.....	51,287 23	3,334 30	54,621 43	69 00	69 00
Rochester Homeopathic Hospital.....	1,600,000 00	400,000 00	2,000,000 00	9,080 00	9,080 00
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	233,906 53	26,889 79	320,806 32	41,259 00	41,259 00
St. Catherine's Hospital, New York.....	47,939 28	215,000 00	215,000 00	700 00	700 00
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	215,000 00	215,000 00	215,000 00	700 00	700 00
St. Francis' Hospital, New York.....	22,500 00	13,773 07	36,273 07	3,000 00	3,000 00
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	65,000 00	6,000 00	71,000 00	4,648 55	4,648 55
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	44,176 17	17,050 00	61,836 17	792 53	792 53
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	1,200,000 00	837,183 51	2,037,183 51	15,000 00	15,000 00
St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Utica.....	100,000 00	100,000 00	100,000 00	49,013 06	49,013 06
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	130,000 00	130,812 00	260,812 00	12,000 00	12,000 00
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	250,000 00	250,000 00	250,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	225,000 00	225,000 00	225,000 00	4,032 74	4,032 74
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00	30,702 53	30,702 53
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	375,000 00	375,000 00	375,000 00	190,000 00	190,000 00
St. Mary's Lying-In Hospital, Buffalo.....	320,754 20	21,193 80	341,948 00	132,013 06	132,013 06
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	60,000 00	40,000 00	100,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	15,500 00	15,500 00	15,500 00	4,032 74	4,032 74
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	50,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00	4,032 74	4,032 74
S. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I.....	130,000 00	130,000 00	130,000 00	4,032 74	4,032 74
Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children.....	120,000 00	399,714 00	399,714 00	13,793 57	13,793 57
Trinity Hospital.....	20,000 00	389,265 46	389,265 46	4,144 53	4,144 53
Utica City Hospital.....	354,959 32	354,959 32	354,959 32	13,793 57	13,793 57
Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....					
Woman's Christian Association Hospital, Jamestown.....					
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York.....					
Total.....	\$11,992,009 78	\$5,491,148 42	\$17,483,151 20	\$226,041 97	\$1,051,386 60

* Received after tables were closed.

† Finances with Church Charity Foundation of Long Island.

‡ City owns property.

TABLE

Showing the receipts of Hospitals for

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand October 1, 1889.	From appro- priations by boards of su- pervisors.	From appro- priations by cities.
Albany City Homœopathic Hospital	\$453 45	.....	\$3,102 85
Albany Hospital	2,061 55	\$410 46	5,966 87
Albany Hospital for Incurables	1,308 79	.....	3,000 00
Amsterdam City Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....
Arnot-Ogden Memorial Hospital, Elmira	710 76	232 00	2,649 60
Asylum for Lying-in-Women, New York	2,193 06	.....	.....
Auburn City Hospital	301 53	363 43	1,728 56
Babies' Hospital of the City of New York	1,397 07	.....	.....
Binghamton City Hospital	1,845 38	.....	1,500 00
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital	1,010 25	.....	2,523 75
Brooklyn Home for Consumptives	2,033 10	.....	6,286 23
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital	9,795 31	.....	8,427 85
Brooklyn Hospital	6,150 35	1,816 68	5,500 00
Brooklyn Throat Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo General Hospital	10,823 47	.....	.....
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity	4,975 41	.....	.....
Child's Hospital, Albany	1,842 64	1,262 20	2,830 27
Eastern District Hospital and Dispensary, B'klyn	.....	.....	.....
Faxon Hospital, Utica	125 73	.....	.....
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York	41,846 50	.....	.....
Hahnemann Homœopathic Hospital, Rochester ..	.....	.....	.....
Hahnemann Hospital, New York	29,655 09	.....	.....
Helping Hand Hospital, Peekskill	5 96	.....	.....
Highland Hospital, Matteawan	2 87	500 00	.....
Home for Incurables, Fordham	20,055 83	.....	.....
Homœopathic Hospital, Buffalo* .....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, N. Y.	398 88	.....	.....
Hospital of the House of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse .....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York	69,841 33	.....	27,111 74
House of the Holy Comforter, New York	430 80	.....	.....
House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont	812 58	.....	.....
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	9,121 06
Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, New York ..	6,423 23	.....	500 00
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York	2,092 42	.....	1,000 00
Marshall Infirmary, Troy .....	.....	19,345 94	5,186 56
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn	15,795 24	.....	4,509 76
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York	483 51	.....	.....
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York	62,647 87	.....	.....
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York	646 50	.....	.....
New York Cancer Hospital	2,687 27	.....	.....
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary	3,154 88	.....	.....
New York Hospital .....	.....	.....	3,300 00
New York Infirmary for Women and Children ..	3,808 15	.....	.....
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	664 34	.....	.....
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute .....	.....	.....	.....
New York Ophthalmic Hospital	1,229 27	.....	.....
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital	5,034 22	.....	100 00
Oswego Hospital	638 03	.....	.....
Presbyterian Hospital, New York .....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester City Hospital	511 10	665 19	4,579 15
Rochester Homœopathic Hospital	787 44	.....	.....
Roosevelt Hospital, New York .....	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn	270 03	.....	15,167 97
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York .....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica	28 47	.....	.....
St. Francis' Hospital, New York .....	.....	.....	759 00
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers	576 46	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse	180 46	506 13	1,905 97
St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Utica	95 08	.....	.....
St. Luke's Hospital, New York	40,437 03	.....	.....
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn	4,247 23	.....	11,550 39
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York ..	1,395 09	.....	.....

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

321

No. 24.

the year ending September 30, 1890.

By legacies, donations and voluntary con- tributions.	From individ- uals for the support of patients.	From interest and dividends on invest- ments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other in- vestments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
\$1,685 00	\$1,118 09				\$283 36	\$6,637 75
5,608 40	12,759 06	\$2,282 91			3,224 10	32,298 05
2,225 00	290 00					6,823 79
1,184 78	878 75	3,790 00				9,454 89
1,127 90		2,565 00				5,885 96
1,572 91	1,297 00	1,509 00	\$262 41			7,034 84
7,560 42	1,247 33	8 00			2,163 11	12,375 93
	452 76				9 25	3,807 39
8,140 35	539 00	488 85				12,702 20
11,098 81		3,583 63		\$5,500 00		25,501 77
11,195 97	7,450 00	527 78	1,500 00	13,488 13	8,274 40	74,159 44
79 89	4,747 81	8,578 40		5,000 00	876 43	32,749 56
25,060 00	30,186 24	6,536 14	20,420 00		11,691 44	104,717 29
4,444 29				1,122 50	32,790 01	43,332 21
3,184 42					873 98	9,993 51
963 66	3,289 68	2,307 19			1,321 48	8,007 74
8,467 30	26,106 00	7,049 47			32,919 54	116,388 81
16,021 25	8,769 68	3,932 46			1,018 00	59,396 48
1,308 72	154 00				439 85	1,908 53
4,945 46	7 28	140 00				5,595 61
12,660 99	30,349 69	10,074 57	12,000 00		32,036 75	117,177 83
6,845 42	5,224 50				1,530 20	13,999 00
19,804 83	8,826 55	17,656 83	18,215 62		4,933 04	166,389 94
3,480 06		65 00			1,173 70	5,158 56
9,500 17		1,972 50		7,000 00		19,285 25
908 11	4,020 04	258 01			38,139 46	52,446 68
5,821 62	1,847 22	950 00			295 96	15,837 93
11,604 48	6,260 62	2,737 50			2,053 85	25,748 87
175 00	8,491 09	270 00		1,034 88	396 39	34,899 86
57,996 05	5,136 37	4,381 54				87,818 96
850 00		8 89			765 93	2,108 39
64,974 04	16,402 17	9,671 11	45,500 00		5,390 38	204,585 57
1,477 50	507 97					2,631 97
112,335 75	7,692 24	7,282 00		13,500 00	600 00	144,097 25
1,234 99		13,919 05		2,579 53	720 41	21,608 86
18,520 65	4,604 28	2,017 51			7,339 68	39,590 27
7,856 62	1,249 65				577 39	10,348 00
200 00	3,435 77	1,737 17			19,600 19	24,978 13
5,772 77		6,610 31			5,089 50	18,701 85
18,345 01	7,156 20	770 07			2,071 91	33,477 41
352 64	1,485 46				2,624 49	5,100 62
234,322 13	6,468 40	34,562 29	157,000 00		23,211 28	455,554 10
34,214 80	15,881 71	2,795 87		23,627 07	26 89	82,301 78
46,882 71	6,956 66				3,714 95	58,341 76
10,764 18		17,862 86			69,665 58	98,392 62
28,682 10	8,459 35	605 69	10,800 00		2,011 95	65,997 09
3,573 80	3,275 60				2,042 13	8,920 00
37,365 10	4,225 00			2,800 00	3,000 00	48,140 10
2,931 89	1,219 00	355 86			2,808 39	7,891 60
18,711 63	3,024 41				50 00	24,378 50
462 94	6,490 91	1,257 00			430 82	8,736 75
245,899 63	25,264 09	34,795 08	98,000 00		618 52	445,014 25
556 00	741 00				11,692 93	28,787 55
38,051 03	35 00	4,268 20				43,749 32

TABLE No. 24—

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand October 1, 1889.	From appro- priations by boards of su- pervisors.	From appro- priations by cities.
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn			\$13,182 38
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester	\$111 56	\$490 31	10,043 38
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo			5,814 57
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany			10,330 68
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn			
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York	379 67		
S. R. Smith's Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I.	1,701 72		
Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children	2,118 89		
Trinity Hospital, New York			
Troy Hospital	221 45	2,699 68	7,723 82
Utica City Hospital			
Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie	21,032 04		
Woman's Christian Association Hospital, James- town	182 06		
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York	41,707 96		
Total	\$431,384 31	\$28,292 02	\$175,383 11

* Receipts furnished after

(Concluded).

By legacies, donations and voluntary con- tributions.	From individ- uals for the support of patients.	From interest and dividends on invest- ments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other in- vestments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
\$11,317 45	\$11,487 70	.....	.....	\$1,266 75	\$9,340 54	\$46,594 81
20,629 56	11,238 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,513 11
.....
2,405 00	3,440 66	\$15 25	.....	.....	.....	11,675 48
20,650 00	900 00	.....	.....	.....	1,040 00	32,920 68
4,720 16	10,618 53	159 28	\$23,491 43	1,521 63	46,528 21	87,418 91
.....	.....	1,988 48	.....	.....	3,459 40	7,149 60
.....	8,284 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,403 16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,459 08	9,459 08
124 00	4,938 17	.....	.....	.....	466 92	16,174 04
9,729 00	145 35	14,891 61	21,101 84	.....	5,625 83	5,625 83
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	776 20	67,676 04
1,152 69	1,953 09	.....	.....	.....	33 42	3,321 36
38,585 00	31,483 06	17,591 09	.....	.....	3,680 22	133,047 29
\$1,288,316 73	\$378,497 77	\$254,929 45	\$421,791 30	\$78,440 49	\$420,907 43	\$3,477,942 61

tables were closed.

TABLE No. 25.
Showing the expenditures of hospitals for the year ending September 30, 1890.

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness, principal and in- terest on real estate.	For other indebt- edness existing October 1, 1889.	For salaries, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For medical supplies.
Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital.....	\$1,152 10	.....	\$1,454 12	\$1,999 77	.....	\$262 88	\$188 46
Albany Hospital.....	.....	.....	7,173 72	11,709 03	.....	1,858 25	3,351 73
Albany Hospital for Incurables.....	.....	.....	300 00	3,094 79	\$300 00	250 00	400 00
Amsterdam City Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arnol-Ogden Memorial Hospital, Elmira	.....	.....	2,788 79	1,947 83	.....	1,055 50	152 16
Asylum for Lying-In Women, New York.....	.....	.....	1,240 65	1,830 82	.....	513 60	88 42
Auburn City Hospital.....	.....	.....	1,663 19	2,691 46	.....	671 93	801 61
Babies' Hospital of the City of New York	1,862 70	.....	2,921 35	2,805 76	.....	695 18	452 11
Binghamton City Hospital.....	.....	.....	2,076 00	2,191 78	.....	622 22	539 28
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	.....	.....	3,777 04	9,820 80	.....	2,370 53	1,468 53
Brooklyn Home for Consumptives	.....	.....	5,631 00	9,682 92	.....	3,483 17	2,251 02
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital.....	5,358 13	.....	6,690 12	8,608 37	.....	1,994 45	3,186 15
Brooklyn Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Throat Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo General Hospital.....	1,575 60	\$8,668 25	12,013 58	18,471 07	472 55	1,905 89	3,395 34
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity	6,017 04	583 16	7,166 85	10,837 53	1,864 94	1,636 69	1,922 79
Child's Hospital, Albany.....	.....	.....	2,842 81	3,028 45	453 87	873 94	364 11
Eastern District Hospital and Dispensary, Brooklyn	.....	.....	1,640 06	2,603 50	3 50	952 14	375 86
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	18,087 15	19,019 85	27 98	5,650 88	11,374 21
Hahnemann Homoeopathic Hospital, Rochester.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hahnemann Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	4,869 01	6,885 11	.....	2,165 04	822 06
Helping Hand Hospital, Peekskill.....	136 00	.....	376 22	1,855 86	.....	80 50	62 63
Highland Hospital, Matteawan.....	.....	18 50	852 47	1,455 38	.....	39 85	125 66
Home for Incurables, Fordham.....	.....	.....	15,531 54	22,304 79	.....	6,636 65	1,655 85
Homoeopathic Hospital, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	2,063 40	2,831 75	.....	715 25	1,441 12
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York	10,043 61	1,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital of the House of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of the Holy Comforter, New York.....	.....	.....	19,608 27	17,239 34	94 06	2,452 10	7,617 26
House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont.....	1,387 33	3,274 98	676 00	2,222 83	.....	65 60	97 35
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	1,200 00	747 57	9,672 68	4,817 11	250 00	892 91	1,136 05
.....	.....	.....	.....	13,057 53	.....	1,870 68	2,880 20

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

325

Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, New York.....	5,539 89	.....	4,386 67	5,076 87	.....	857 33	1,064 30
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	5,027 60	5,377 60	.....	2,206 46	5,377 60
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	1,344 66	.....	9,354 63	14,211 88	1,232 45	1,614 71	646 22
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn.....	6,000 00	.....	13,089 14	0,854 20	.....	3,556 92	2,860 79
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	540 00	42 20	.....	207 25	392 04
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.....	6,034 15	.....	27,046 16	25,085 18	147 46	5,779 21	12,083 53
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	256 11	570 94	.....	90 23	34 28
New York Cancer Hospital.....	18,646 87	.....	3,855 53	3,823 74	.....	1,603 88	2,553 06
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Hospital.....	61 53	.....	5,081 39	5,887 47	10 00	1,806 69	3,003 80
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	.....	.....	1,630 89	2,248 01	.....	507 70	578 84
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	.....	.....	2,370 60	7,203 69	.....	425 71	471 46
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute.....	1,000 00	.....	4,828 29	4,108 16	.....	1,096 22	1,200 51
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....	2,155 82	.....	7,163 56	8,068 70	.....	390 49	3,858 79
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.....	.....	.....	1,687 92	1,267 46	.....	454 74	334 92
Oswego Hospital.....	.....	.....	16,286 12	17,188 76	.....	3,912 51	6,088 60
Rochester City Hospital, New York.....	18,000 00	.....	13,467 56	16,697 19	.....	4,906 40	3,227 52
Rochester Homeopathic Hospital.....	.....	.....	4,247 82	27,967 40	490 28	8,608 28	16,276 98
Rosevelt Hospital, New York.....	53 33	.....	26,977 04	.....	.....	3,931 16	1,357 10
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	684 74	2,643 74	401 15	788 99	816 97
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	2,065 00	.....	475 00	3,605 00	1,422 00	2,020 40	642 00
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	32,177 00	1,577 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis' Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	.....	.....	2,819 33	2,278 04	86 43	715 34	826 30
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	12,708 33	.....	739 30	4,782 74	464 56	814 84	680 95
St. Luke's Hospital and Hospital, Utica.....	735 00	.....	2,524 28	3,147 72	.....	667 75	780 07
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	30,661 19	28,668 97	.....	8,452 08	10,620 50
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	9,514 11	.....	1,405 50	11,088 24	1,074 00	1,747 95	1,024 85
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	3,600 00	.....	3,200 00	6,370 65	.....	806 98	957 89
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	3,000 00	.....	3,942 23	22,014 70	2,345 65	3,633 28	3,605 10
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	787 00	.....	7,854 33	8,823 45	.....	2,430 40	997 57
St. Mary's Hospital, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Hospital, Albany.....	1,260 00	.....	1,715 30	5,447 65	76 00	1,151 30	1,065 59
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	7,855 00	412 11	2,200 00	31,500 00	8,000 00	2,900 00	2,500 00
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	20,227 98	.....	6,093 43	20,176 47	655 04	3,265 69	3,908 00
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	.....	1,139 12	2,937 50	1,783 92	.....	200 00	421 40
St. Vincent's Infirmary, Tompkinsville, L. I.....	1,991 00	.....	1,980 00	1,000 00	.....	400 50	119 70
Trinity Hospital, for Women and Children.....	.....	.....	1,988 00	4,158 51	74 58	632 47	1,010 63
Trinity Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	2,421 90	7,677 92	541 65	1,120 90	579 41
Utica City Hospital.....	.....	.....	2,011 12	1,418 52	.....	682 20	423 38
Utica City Hospital.....	.....	.....	5,176 18	3,087 32	.....	1,004 20	692 15
Woman's Christian Association Hospital, Jamestown.....	1,152 75	.....	1,141 30	974 96	.....	263 69	240 62
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York.....	.....	.....	18,491 19	20,661 75	.....	5,599 66	6,173 87
Total.....	\$170,760 92	\$90,746 29	\$391,713 59	\$535,812 87	\$28,281 03	\$122,580 15	\$144,005 79

TABLE No. 25 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For furniture, beds and bedding.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1890.
Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital.....	\$142 48	\$288 87	\$354 97	.....	\$246 12	\$6,089 77	\$549 28
Albany Hospital.....	1,424 88	1,807 63	.....	\$2,849 10	1,175 61	30,940 05	1,887 40
Albany Hospital for Incubables.....	200 00	198 00	.....	.....	800 00	5,652 79	1,171 00
Amsterdam City Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arnot-Ordern Memorial Hospital, Elmira.....	81 29	664 02	.....	.....	450 72	6,771 19	2,683 77
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.....	96 93	531 44	.....	.....	498 92	4,892 53	993 43
Auburn City Hospital.....	.....	531 44	.....	.....	1,192 86	6,816 49	516 35
Babies' Hospital of the City of New York.....	.....	584 81	.....	1,000 00	1,546 58	11,931 84	413 99
Binghamton City Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,985 49	2,985 49	.....
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	71 97	.....	.....	5,908 75	186 11	11,606 87	1,105 63
Brooklyn Home for Consumptives.....	451 80	672 71	7,850 87	2,003 05	385 75	28,900 92	801 90
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital.....	5,103 96	612 73	33,161 87	1,222 27	7,461 28	73,833 87	816 07
Brooklyn Hospital.....	1,639 27	2,786 38	.....	5,500 00	1,493 24	31,897 86	861 58
Brooklyn Throat Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo General Hospital.....	90 25	5,222 54	20,765 74	10,600 00	4,085 07	89,560 95	15,148 24
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	2,615 90	687 56	4,896 35	.....	2,131 82	40,180 32	3,152 04
Child's Hospital, Albany.....	134 22	304 12	378 20	.....	611 23	8,960 66	1,012 86
Eastern District Hospital and Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Faxon Hospital, Utica.....	24 36	277 09	.....	813 45	591 93	7,886 51	727 33
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	519 23	3,680 28	.....	42,000 00	4,752 21	104,851 49	11,507 32
Hahnemann Homoeopathic Hospital, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hahnemann Hospital, New York.....	641 16	866 76	.....	15,000 00	356 40	31,394 72	28,000 70
Helping Hand Hospital, Peekskill.....	18 06	48 38	1,042 66	.....	.....	2,851 40	87 07
Hughand Hospital, Matteawan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 02	2,539 60	.....
Home for Incubables, Fordham.....	1,216 60	2,366 62	.....	54,000 00	2,974 32	107,675 80	9,602 53
Homoeopathic Hospital, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York.....	302 01	368 16	9,000 00	.....	1,046 64	29,607 84	.....
Hospital of the House of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of the Holy Comforter, New York.....	1,583 62	2,707 14	2,067 79	89,874 43	1,505 38	144,764 39	21,025 55
House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont.....	434 63	566 62	.....	.....	1,666 65	4,725 60	432 96
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	1,893 57	1,361 21	288 00	5,000 00	1,284 12	17,738 63	1,546 62
Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital, New York.....	32 50	598 69	857 93	.....	10,619 61	49,171 06	3,273 63
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	416 76	1,673 61	.....	.....	1,634 06	15,089 94	748 99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,222 70	24,669 38	1,079 49

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

327

Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	788 61	1,184 05	2,376 84	20,000 00	1,460 19	34,899 86	23,108 19
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn.....	2,389 85	.....	1,193 30	.....	5,276 98	64,710 77	820 13
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York.....	84 50	.....	144 31	.....	206 16	1,588 20	9,014 87
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.....	1,967 73	3,329 36	107,833 12	.....	4,074 75	194,670 70	143 72
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	90 37	8 18	1,415 02	.....	84 07	2,489 25	17,329 75
New York Cancer Hospital.....	.....	.....	143,915 60	61,000 00	42,781 53	265,313 99	3,050 18
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	306 57	1,336 71	.....	.....	5,079 19	18,558 68	.....
New York Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	956 43	1,203 62	5,000 00	.....	3,136 52	29,637 45	9,962 82
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	143 61	.....	.....	.....	3,454 21	9,763 66	584 94
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute.....	1,865 91	908 41	.....	6,562 50	5,553 36	24,601 64	171 49
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....	1,759 38	438 91	.....	.....	1,569 60	15,091 07	3,610 78
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.....	1,927 92	1,497 51	.....	.....	1,808 53	28,271 32	5,206 09
Oswego Hospital.....	24 63	140 47	47 76	.....	301 20	4,253 10	843 52
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	2,213 14	5,116 87	175,944 82	163,300 00	2,138 99	391,589 31	63,705 09
Rochester City Hospital.....	2,593 36	2,287 13	12,053 69	15,000 00	933 94	82,322 26	9 52
Rochester Homoeopathic Hospital.....	.....	.....	17,521 77	.....	11,948 90	53,075 29	5,266 47
Rochester Hospital, New York.....	3,830 14	6,764 46	5,919 30	.....	4,404 54	101,258 42	*81,763 06
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	2,543 25	482 50	2,371 36	25,883 02	837 80	65,768 39	228 70
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	77 00	315 97	.....	.....	400 00	8,000 00	20 00
Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	393 00	1,708 00	331 44	.....	4,106 60	45,140 10	.....
Francis Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	197 53	65 54	.....	35 00	448 38	7,743 87	148 73
Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	1,041 09	103 25	2,237 83	.....	156 46	23,682 70	692 80
Lake's Hospital, New York.....	3,616 92	265 63	.....	.....	483 86	4,604 31	132 44
Lake's Hospital, New York.....	731 53	5,551 78	1,741 06	258,000 00	5,977 68	387,691 08	57,423 17
Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	1,496 56	608 41	1,741 06	.....	205 00	25,611 19	176 43
Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	2,983 08	325 17	8,194 40	16,000 00	389 08	42,110 73	1,638 59
Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	2,836 40	1,220 35	.....	3,710 21	46,594 81	.....
Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	431 82	226 00	2,155 00	.....	2,816 27	36,093 15	5,819 96
Mary's Hospital, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	20,000 00	183 69	.....	.....	418 71	12,465 01	.....
Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	1,217 98	1,000 00	.....	.....	500 00	66,455 00	.....
R. Smith's Infirmary, New York.....	.....	1,549 82	27,304 00	.....	1,784 08	87,323 17	103 80
R. Smith's Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I.....	.....	63 09	.....	.....	344 79	8,893 66	2,211 54
Sprague Hospital for Women and Children.....	400 00	948 82	2,847 84	.....	.....	8,987 63	1,415 63
Trinity Hospital.....	255 18	722 16	.....	.....	547 55	9,450 08	497 17
Utica City Hospital.....	364 00	1,300 60	1,300 00	.....	395 34	15,673 87	.....
Utica City Hospital.....	102 28	232 50	.....	.....	.....	8,623 89	.....
Woman's Christian Association Hospital, Jamestown.....	1,280 50	523 79	10,393 51	37,997 59	3,243 74	63,960 91	3,772 13
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York.....	2,878 33	15,886 99	8,660 62	48,000 00	2,423 42	128,361 83	4,066 46
Total.....	\$78,966 26	\$87,768 00	\$625,692 88	\$888,053 10	\$176,806 44	\$3,338,097 31	\$114,269 54

*As reported.

TABLE No. 26.
Showing the number of patients treated in the hospitals, and the results, during the year ending September 30, 1890.

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of patients in the Institution October 1, 1889.	Number of patients received during the year.	Total under treatment.	Number of beneficiary patients.	Total number of days the latter were supported.	DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.						REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1890.			
						Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Transferred to other Institutions.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total discharged.	Male.	Female.	Total
Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital.....	11	211	222	185	5,500	101	79	11	1	.....	15	207	6	9	15
Albany Hospital.....	69	853	922	69	.....	409	295	69	.....	.....	79	852	31	39	70
Albany Hospital for Incurables.....	35	28	63	.....	14,500	5	3	6	3	4	5	26	3	34	37
Amsterdam City Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arnot-Ordgen Memorial Hospital, Elmira.....	18	158	176	140	375	92	44	9	.....	.....	11	156	15	5	20
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.....	19	156	175	118	4,895	103	74	5	1	3	6	113	16	6	16
Auburn City Hospital.....	19	156	175	118	4,895	103	74	5	1	3	6	113	16	6	16
Babies' Hospital of the City of New York.....	12	223	235	218	4,690	63	64	14	26	.....	68	235	9	7	16
Binghamton City Hospital.....	.....	54	54	41	731	44	73	.....	3	.....	3	60	2	.....	2
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	12	132	144	119	4,490	54	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	11	3	14
Brooklyn Home for Consumptives.....	55	155	220	220	20,561	2	26	23	1	20	91	163	13	24	57
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital.....	39	685	724	641	18,734	449	168	19	.....	25	54	680	30	33	74
Brooklyn Hospital.....	61	989	1,050	888	20,016	516	241	67	.....	.....	118	942	73	35	108
Brooklyn Throat Hospital.....	.....	183	183	152	.....	920	362	80	14	95	103	1,417	82	33	115
Buffalo General Hospital.....	170	1,865	1,935	445	.....	1,100	621	21	.....	88	188	1,369	110	86	196
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	61	136	197	194	27,965	84	38	3	.....	.....	14	139	19	39	58
Child's Hospital, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern District Hospital and Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Faxon Hospital, Utica.....	42	62	104	26	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	4	74	27	13	40
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	112	2,040	2,152	1,766	42,612	1,354	323	82	18	186	159	2,022	81	49	130
Hahnemann Homoeopathic Hospital, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hahnemann Hospital, New York.....	9	223	232	64	3,378	117	69	14	.....	2	11	213	8	11	19
Helbing-Hand Hospital, Peekskill.....	.....	21	21	11	.....	17	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	20	.....	1	1
Holland Hospital, Manhattan.....	3	113	122	120	2,040	78	22	3	2	.....	12	117	5	.....	5
Home for Incurables, Fordham.....	165	83	253	66	19,875	3	6	14	2	.....	63	77	88	83	176
Homoeopathic Hospital, Buffalo.....	26	380	406	10	760	287	23	11	2	53	.....	381	10	15	25
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York.....	39	421	460	410	8,259	386	.....	.....	2	.....	40	426	25	7	32

INSTITUTIONS.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

329

Hospital of the House of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.																																		
176	230	406	397	61,944	85	119	17	1	12	293	88	90	173	173																				
26	1	27	27	9,110	18	49	15	3	2	3	3	24	24	24																				
49	162	211	211	18,099	1,547	1,377	15	3	59	168	56	17	43	43																				
86	3,102	3,188							29	3,066	61	61	122	122																				
21	549	570	518	9,977	397	138	19	17	42	543	22	5	27	27																				
18	669	627	270	4,661	243	316	30	3	2	597	22	8	30	30																				
46	244	290	270	8	375	153	54	37	17	241	21	8	29	29																				
38	705	743	566	15,748	370	270	43	37	61	681	34	28	62	62																				
19	19	3	21	15	15				3	18	1	1	1	1																				
174	2,627	2,801	2,631	59,186	1,242	1,030	170	10	177	2,629	92	80	172	172																				
33	48	43	1,153	1,016	43	121	64		40	43		33	33	33																				
26	386	412	255	3,920	147	239	13		8	412		33	33	33																				
15	303	318	243	6,132	171	114	8	3	3	299		19	19	19																				
16	174	190	170	4,741	110	67	2	1	1	181		9	9	9																				
62	285	337	276	15,494	110	94	23	20	4	293	22	33	33	33																				
7	106	113	24	712	47	40	15		6	108	4	1	5	5																				
119	2,744	2,563	2,753	40,558	1,499	732	75	284	149	2,739	89	35	124	124																				
98	983	1,081	613	30,375	225	433	63	11	166	85	973	65	43	108																				
5	375	1,380	160	3,295	250	59	10	1	3	21	344	15	21	36																				
159	2,641	2,890	2,472	49,040	1,005	1,199	180		287	2,671	69	60	129	129																				
155	2,462	2,617	2,365	48,960	1,406	598	61	3	383	2,451	106	60	106	106																				
25	233	258	66	2,891	174	95	12	1	13	225	12	21	33	33																				
233	2,485	2,718	2,542	76,234	1,454	634	132	41	227	2,488	117	113	230	230																				
36	162	198	142	4,970	72	66	39		15	182	4	12	16	16																				
22	229	251	153	2,701	145	63	1	2	1	23	295	11	5	16																				
42	450	492	35	432	254	101	56	4	3	40	468	24	10	34																				
16	243	259	23	53	109	90	21		17	237	5	17	22	22																				
170	1,827	1,997	1,473	40,955	888	600	154		191	1,833	91	73	164	164																				
22	222	244	219	13,140	295	8		3	2	218		26	26	26																				
59	293	352	351	21,126	232	33	6		13	295	23	34	67	67																				
126	1,311	1,437	1,337	56,154	874	274	73	10	95	1,326	46	65	111	111																				
223	954	1,077	1,066	32,520	306	166	79	9	98	677	106	94	200	200																				
30	83	113	30	1,648	72				72				41	41																				
42	428	470	105	1,160	79	196	71	5	38	425	30	15	45	45																				
126	1,674	1,800	1,760	78,500	871	422	60	7	39	1,690	120	90	210	210																				
162	2,573	2,530	1,738	33,741	1,325	760	50		278	2,483	78	49	127	127																				
10	179	189			1,405	26	2		14	187	2		3	3																				
9	93	102	41	2,873	47	6	4		17	92			7	7																				

TABLE No. 27.
Showing the value of the property of dispensaries, and their indebtedness, September 30, 1890.

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.			Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
						Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany City Homoeopathic Dispensary*								
Albany Hospital Dispensary*	\$1,200 00				\$1,200 00			
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.	10,150 00				10,150 00			
Brooklyn Central Dispensary	8,000 00			\$13,600 00	21,600 00			
Brooklyn City Dispensary	50,000 00			19,602 52	69,602 52			
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association.	4,600 00			1,912 00	6,512 00			
Brooklyn Electric Dispensary								
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital Dispensary*								
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Infirmary.								
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary.								
Bullitt Eye and Ear Infirmary.	500 00				500 00			
Bumilt Dispensary, New York	40,000 00			91,000 00	131,000 00			
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York*								
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn*								
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children*								
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women								
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York*								
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital.								
Eastern Dispensary, New York.	47,600 00			47,900 00	95,400 00			
Gracie Avenue Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn	9,000 00			300 00	9,300 00	\$2,000 00		\$2,000 00
Harlem Dispensary	8,000 00			3,000 00	11,000 00			
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary.	22,500 00				22,500 00			
Homoeopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York*						17,000 00	\$250 00	17,250 00
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry.								
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York.	6,000 00				6,000 00			
New York Dispensary.	500 00				500 00			
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin.				145,903 83	145,903 83			
Northern Dispensary, New York.	6,723 00			55,200 24	61,923 24			
Northeastern Dispensary, New York				62,125 00	62,125 00			
Northwestern Dispensary, New York	60,250 00			2,500 00	62,750 00			
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York	60,000 00			43,500 00	103,500 00			
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica.								
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany*								
Tenet Dispensary.	5,600 00				5,600 00			
West Side German Dispensary, New York.	11,500 00			2,145 32	13,645 32		100 00	100 00
Total	\$350,923 00			\$488,688 91	\$839,611 91	\$19,000 00	\$350 00	\$19,350 00

* Finances with hospital.

† Finances with Brooklyn Hospital.

‡ Value of real estate, etc., reported "unknown" by treasurer.

TABLE

Showing the receipts of dispensaries

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand October 1, 1899.	From appropriate tions by board of supervisors.	From appropriate tions by cities.
Albany City Homœopathic Dispensary.....			
Albany Hospital Dispensary.....			
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	\$2,577 10		\$1,500 00
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	481 28		1,500 00
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	1,255 50		1,500 00
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association.....	8,898 61		5,710 88
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....	45 71		1,500 00
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary.....			
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary.....			
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.....		\$800 00	
Demilt Dispensary, New York.....	1,890 25		500 00
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York.....			
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....			
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....			
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hos- pital for Women.....			
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....			
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital.....			
Eastern Dispensary, New York.....	3,275 32		500 00
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	250 88	318 74	1,500 00
Harlem Dispensary.....	788 39		250 00
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary.....	66 39		
Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York.....			
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry.....	563 82		
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York.....			
New York Dispensary.....	1,467 65		500 00
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin.....			
Northern Dispensary, New York.....	1,952 33		500 00
Northeastern Dispensary, New York.....	6,730 40	500 00	
Northwestern Dispensary, New York.....	686 30		500 00
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....	3,455 07		250 00
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica.....			
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany.....			
Utica Dispensary.....			
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	350 85		250 00
Total.....	\$34,236 75	\$1,618 74	\$16,460 88

333

for the year ending September 30, 1890.

By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.	From individuals for the support of patients.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
\$207 52		\$58 27 153 51 59 32	\$7,000 00 705 30	\$3,000 00	\$372 37 5,078 23	\$4,185 27 13,404 68 8,598 35
608 30 2 15	\$316 66	831 81 285 00	660 00		356 00	17,382 26 1,833 86
183 66 420 00		3,538 89	40,000 00		8,296 60	983 66 54,145 74
4,031 00		1,965 67 251 15	33,700 00	40,000 00	9,796 00	93,267 89 2,320 77
737 70		140 90			275 00 3,129 74	2,131 09 3,196 13
	8,265 69			1,150 00 188 27		9,979 61 158 27
296 00		6,191 95	27,000 00		15,972 65	51,428 25
1,025 00		2,495 81			2,074 00	8,047 14
200 00	1,302 60	2,537 50			112 44	11,382 94
1,923 00		100 00			2,224 36	5,433 66
8,187 00	618 11	1,921 33	37,316 43		5,507 20	57,255 14
400 00 332 50					211 00	611 00 933 35
\$18,553 83	\$10,503 06	\$20,531 01	\$146,471 73	\$44,308 27	\$54,005 59	\$346,689 86

TABLE

Showing the expenditures of dispensaries

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1889.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.
Albany City Homœopathic Dispensary.....
Albany Hospital Dispensary.....
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	\$644 00
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	552 00
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	1,346 66
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association.....	2,397 12
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....	160 00
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary.....
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary.....
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.....
Demilt Dispensary, New York.....	6,256 05
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York.....
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital.....
Eastern Dispensary, New York.....	\$25,000 00	.....	10,938 76
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	1,150 00	.....	852 00
Harlem Dispensary.....	787 27
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary.....	5,000 00	\$100 00	35 00
Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York.....
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry.....	5,004 29
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York.....
New York Dispensary.....	11,530 87
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin.....
Northern Dispensary, New York.....	4,348 62
Northeastern Dispensary, New York.....	2,495 00
Northwestern Dispensary, New York.....	2,670 00
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....	7,570 93
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany.....
Utica Dispensary.....
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	161 05
Total.....	\$31,150 00	\$100 00	\$57,549 42

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

335

No. 29.

for the year ending September 30, 1890.

For fuel and light.	For medicines and medical supplies.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1890.
.....
\$272 50	\$531 42	.....	.....	.....	\$97 66	\$1,545 58	\$2,589 09
49 23	550 50	\$29 34	\$10,150 00	.....	342 98	11,674 05	1,730 63
160 13	839 07	188 27	.....	\$5,000 00	214 40	7,748 53	849 82
.....
540 48	1,080 95	464 13	.....	.....	2,847 06	7,279 74	10,102 52
09 00	850 95	38 85	287 15	.....	287 87	1,693 82	140 04
.....
65 20	140 75	26 38	.....	.....	751 33	983 66	.....
418 71	2,391 87	321 62	2,439 33	41,000 00	604 27	53,481 85	713 89
.....
.....
.....
.....
65 23	2,672 07	.....	42,167 91	.....	3,798 30	84,642 27	8,625 62
16 14	297 85	30 73	113 50	.....	21 75	2,281 97	38 80
53 00	143 95	54 48	.....	.....	95 89	1,134 59	1,057 40
18 78	5 95	53 38	.....	.....	411 85	5,624 96	.....
.....
114 37	1,707 59	1,083 86	1,176 00	.....	591 11	9,647 22	332 29
.....
158 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158 27	.....
294 81	3,437 42	833 23	.....	28,000 00	428 29	44,524 42	6,903 83
.....
147 50	1,085 79	298 74	.....	.....	124 06	6,005 71	2,041 43
218 00	973 58	171 00	36 25	6,000 00	300 00	10,193 83	1,189 11
222 01	696 44	358 22	.....	.....	488 19	4,434 86	998 80
789 98	2,470 63	464 25	23,350 00	.....	4,265 74	39,891 53	18,363 61
.....
.....
20 00	211 00	.....	400 00	.....	.....	631 00	.....
66 12	.....	10 05	40 05	.....	137 00	414 27	519 08
\$3,581 19	\$20,197 05	\$4,395 53	\$80,160 19	\$80,000 00	\$15,807 75	\$292,942 13	\$56,196 56

TABLE No. 30.

Showing the number of beneficiary patients treated during the year ending September 30, 1890.

INSTITUTIONS.	At the dispensary.	Number prescriptions prepared.	At their residences.	Number of visits made.	Number of persons vaccinated.
Albany City Homœopathic Dispensary	1,867	.....	41	139	.....
Albany Hospital Dispensary	6,360	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn	5,772	7,575	260	260	.....
Brooklyn Central Dispensary	13,346	14,556	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn City Dispensary	17,699	18,115	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association.	18,197	21,120	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary	6,072	7,177	124	230	12
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary	9,240	23,574	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary	1,583	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary	1,060	.....	.....	.....	.....
Demilt Dispensary, New York	28,381	65,919	5,599	9,535	1,101
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York	28,624	41,148	.....	.....	81
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn	7,592	18,131	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children	28,245	31,857	817	7,117	29
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	1,695	5,978	116	66	13
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York	86,434	64,039	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital	4,368	8,400	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Dispensary, New York	72,365	84,410	5,924	7,185	697
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn	6,463	16,053	881	1,893	402
Harlem Dispensary	6,260	5,140	295	1,018	301
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary	1,581	7,806	100	.....	60
Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York	3,393	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry	7,318	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York	1,640	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Dispensary	42,929	90,234	3,893	7,679	177
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern Dispensary, New York	11,642	24,744	3,176	4,974	.....
Northeastern Dispensary, N. w York	19,835	60,717	3,662	6,101	899
Northwestern Dispensary, New York	22,648	63,547	3,515	8,072	688
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York	2,070	.....	.....	2,575	.....
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica	.....	500	25	100	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany	5,842	7,246	49	54	.....
Utica Dispensary	5,600	1,580	.....	6	15
West Side German Dispensary, New York	5,225	5,416	183	675	91
Total	476,437	700,952	28,553	58,287	4,629

TABLE No. 31.

Showing the name and location of the several State alms-houses, the time at which the contract was entered into with the State, and the rate of support per week, respectively.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Location.	Date of contract.	Rate of support per week.
Albany city.....	Albany.....	October 1, 1873	\$2 50
Suffolk county*.....	Yaphank.....	October 1, 1873	2 00
Delaware county.....	Delhi.....	October 1, 1873	2 25
St. Lawrence county.....	Canton.....	October 1, 1873	1 70
Erle county.....	Buffalo.....	October 1, 1873	2 00
Broome county.....	Binghamton.....	January 1, 1875	1 75
Jefferson county.....	Watertown.....	January 1, 1875	2 00
Onondaga county.....	Syracuse.....	January 1, 1875	2 00
Kings county.....	Flatbush.....	June 20, 1875	2 50
Oneida county.....	Rome.....	December 28, 1875	2 00
Seneca county.....	Waterloo.....	January 1, 1876	1 75
Monroe county.....	Rochester.....	December 4, 1877	2 00

* Discontinued.

TABLE No. 32.

Showing the several State alms-houses to which State paupers were committed and the changes occurring in the number under their care from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1890.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Whole number committed.	Discharged.	Provided for by adoption or otherwise.	Absconded.	Transferred.	Sent out of the State to friends or places of settlement.	Died.	Remaining October 1, 1890.
Albany.....	2,478	848	6	294	20	1,249	57	4
Buffalo.....	5,065	1,304	33	344	29	3,252	101	2
Canton.....	248	76	3	33	7	73	45	11
Delhi.....	70	32	.....	20	1	10	6	1
Yaphank.....	1,110	76	5	85	1	937	6	.....
Binghamton.....	446	100	5	42	5	182	38	14
Syracuse.....	339	264	2	81	10	248	24	10
Watertown.....	185	45	4	26	11	91	7	1
Flatbush.....	10,013	2,672	5	122	12	6,992	151	59
Rome.....	475	220	1	40	16	91	43	64
Waterloo.....	380	258	.....	51	5	39	13	14
Rochester.....	1,679	375	18	163	9	1,026	71	17
Total.....	22,788	6,330	82	1,301	126	14,190	562	197
Transferred cases in State insane hospitals.....								41
Transferred cases in orphan asylums.....								1
Aggregate.....								299

TABLE No. 33.

Showing the ages of the State paupers committed to the several State alms-houses from October 22, 1873 to September 30, 1890.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Under twenty years.	Twenty years and under thirty.	Thirty years and under forty.	Forty years and under fifty.	Fifty years and under sixty.	Sixty years and under seventy.	Over seventy years.	Total.
Albany.....	373	607	515	404	259	197	133	2,478
Buffalo.....	1,348	1,241	935	606	418	326	191	5,065
Canton.....	34	44	37	31	26	47	29	248
Delhi.....	6	9	12	15	8	13	7	70
Yaphank.....	47	416	335	172	89	45	6	1,110
Binghamton.....	67	76	90	64	49	43	57	448
Syracuse.....	136	149	125	93	51	40	44	639
Watertown.....	59	39	38	16	12	10	11	188
Flatbush.....	2,124	2,780	2,218	1,464	794	472	211	10,012
Rome.....	26	107	161	77	50	30	24	475
Waterloo.....	10	34	53	50	64	104	65	380
Rochester.....	328	397	304	223	186	144	97	1,679
Total.....	4,558	5,849	4,824	3,215	2,006	1,471	865	22,788

TABLE No. 34.

Showing the changes which occurred in the several State alms-houses during the year ending September 30, 1890.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Number of inmates October 1, 1889.	Number committed during the year.	Whole number supported.	Discharged.	Adopted.	Absconded.	Transferred.	Sent out of the State.	Died.	REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1890.		
										Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany.....	14	103	117	56	.....	7	1	48	1	3	1	4
Buffalo.....	8	271	279	61	.....	4	.....	208	4	1	1	2
Canton.....	12	6	18	1	.....	1	.....	3	2	8	3	11
Delhi.....	17	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Binghamton.....	17	28	45	4	2	5	.....	16	4	12	2	14
Syracuse.....	13	13	31	3	.....	1	2	14	1	3	1	10
Watertown.....	.....	17	17	3	.....	3	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1
Flatbush.....	61	899	960	224	.....	31	.....	639	17	41	18	59
Rome.....	69	14	83	5	.....	3	1	4	3	41	23	64
Waterloo.....	16	11	27	7	.....	3	1	1	1	14	.....	14
Rochester.....	17	69	86	16	1	9	2	40	1	17	.....	17
Total.....	227	1,440	1,667	882	3	60	7	983	35	148	49	197
Transferred cases in State insane hospitals.....										31	10	41
Transferred cases in orphan asylums.....										1	.....	1
Aggregate.....										180	59	239

TABLE No. 35.
Showing the years in which State paupers in the care of the several State alms-houses, September 30, 1890, were committed

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Total.
Albany.....																	4	4
Buffalo.....																	2	2
Canton.....																	3	11
Delhi.....								1	1					3	1		1	1
Binghamton.....																	5	14
Syracuse.....										3				2	2		3	10
Watertown.....								1									1	1
Fiatbush.....																	3	10
Rome.....																	35	59
Watertown.....																	17	69
Waterloo.....									2	1	4		21	7	4	9	1	64
Rochester.....										2	1			1	1	4	4	14
Transferred cases.....	3	2	1	3	2	4	5	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	2	1	9	17
Total.....	3	2	3	3	3	15	9	3	4	9	8	3	27	19	16	38	74	239

TABLE No. 36.

Showing the number of State paupers committed each year since the act went into operation, October 22, 1873.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
For the year ending September 30, 1874.....	513	50	563
For the year ending September 30, 1875.....	566	88	654
For the year ending September 30, 1876.....	514	119	633
For the year ending September 30, 1877.....	707	165	873
For the year ending September 30, 1878.....	930	190	1,120
For the year ending September 30, 1879.....	1,326	261	1,587
For the year ending September 30, 1880.....	1,023	320	1,343
For the year ending September 30, 1881.....	1,046	327	1,373
For the year ending September 30, 1882.....	1,024	368	1,392
For the year ending September 30, 1883.....	1,083	393	1,476
For the year ending September 30, 1884.....	1,378	514	1,892
For the year ending September 30, 1885.....	1,409	439	1,848
For the year ending September 30, 1886.....	1,252	354	1,606
For the year ending September 30, 1887.....	1,247	370	1,617
For the year ending September 30, 1888.....	1,317	348	1,665
For the year ending September 30, 1889.....	1,369	388	1,757
For the year ending September 30, 1890.....	1,133	307	1,440
Aggregate.....	17,787	5,001	22,788

TABLE No. 37.

Showing the number of insane in the custody of institutions of this State, October 1, 1890.

INSTITUTIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
In State hospitals:			
Utica State Hospital.....	369	381	750
Hudson River State Hospital.....	370	291	661
Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital.....	322	284	606
Buffalo State Hospital.....	286	229	515
Willard State Hospital.....	983	1,065	2,048
Binghamton State Hospital.....	527	576	1,103
Total State hospitals.....	2,807	2,826	5,633
In Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	218	18	236
Total in State hospitals and asylum.....	3,025	2,844	5,869
In city asylums and city alms-houses:			
New York city.....	2,265	2,782	5,047
Kings county.....	782	1,103	1,885
Kingston city.....	0	0	0
Newburgh city.....	3	11	14
Poughkeepsie city.....	1	5	6
Oswego city.....	0	0	0
Monroe county.....	164	177	341
Total.....	3,215	4,078	7,293
In county asylums and county poor-houses:			
Albany.....	10	10	20
Allegany.....	2	4	6
Broome.....	88	40	128
Cattaraugus.....	36	36	72
Cayuga.....	6	4	10
Chautauqua.....	56	55	111
Chemung.....	0	0	0
Chenango.....	0	0	0
Clinton.....	13	20	33
Columbia.....	1	7	8
Cortland.....	12	12	24
Delaware.....	2	2	4
Dutchess.....	0	0	0

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

341

TABLE No. 37 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Erie	192	186	378
Essex	2	4	6
Franklin	0	0	0
Fulton	8	7	15
Genesee	5	1	6
Greene	2	7	9
Herkimer	17	24	41
Jefferson	9	34	43
Lewis	23	12	35
Livingston	19	31	50
Madison	23	24	47
Monroe (poor-house)	0	0	0
Montgomery	12	19	31
Niagara	1	1	1
Oneida	144	171	315
Onondaga	40	68	108
Ontario	0	0	0
Orange	35	34	69
Orleans	2	2	2
Oswego	89	46	85
Otsego	2	2	4
Putnam	0	0	0
Queens	55	62	117
Rensselaer	1	12	12
Richmond	1	1	1
Rockland	5	5	5
St. Lawrence	20	25	45
Saratoga	5	5	10
Schenectady	2	1	3
Schoharie	0	0	0
Seneca	2	2	2
Stenben	9	0	0
Suffolk	15	22	37
Sullivan	9	21	30
Tioga	15	19	34
Tompkins	0	0	0
Ulster	38	34	72
Warren	3	1	4
Washington	3	7	10
Wayne	26	25	51
Westchester	0	0	0
Wyoming	9	10	19
Yates	1	1	1
Total	949	1,113	2,062
In private asylums:			
Bloomingtondale Asylum	142	159	301
Sanford Hall, Flushing	11	15	26
Brigham Hall, Canandaigua	31	34	65
Marshall Infirmary, Troy	45	53	98
Providence Retreat, Buffalo	21	90	111
St. Vincent's Retreat, Harrison	41	54	54
Long Island Home, Amityville	2	34	75
Home for Insane and Nervous Invalids, Pleasantville	2	7	9
Home for Nervous Invalids, Fiskhill	1	1	2
Keith Home, Brooklyn	12	13	13
Brunswick Home, Amityville	9	19	31
Louden Hall, Amityville	1	3	12
Vernon House, Bronxville	1	1	1
Total	316	492	798
Aggregate	7,505	8,517	16,022

TABLE No. 38.

Showing the number of insane in the institutions of the State October 1, 1890, by counties.

COUNTIES.	In State hospitals,	In the asylum for insane criminals,	In city asylums and city almshouses,	In county poor-houses and county asylums,	In private asylums,	Total.
Albany.....	489	13	.....	20	6	528
Allegany.....	72	2	.....	6	7	87
Broome.....	32	1	.....	78	3	114
Cattaraugus.....	13	2	.....	72	5	92
Cayuga.....	138	3	.....	10	2	153
Chautauqua.....	19	3	.....	111	.....	133
Chemung.....	125	1	.....	.....	2	128
Chenango.....	77	3	.....	.....	1	81
Clinton.....	30	2	.....	83	.....	115
Columbia.....	109	4	.....	8	1	122
Cortland.....	15	.....	.....	24	.....	39
Delaware.....	88	3	.....	2	.....	93
Dutchess.....	252	4	6	.....	5	267
Erie.....	258	9	.....	378	67	712
Essex.....	35	1	.....	6	.....	42
Franklin.....	44	2	.....	.....	.....	46
Fulton.....	65	.....	.....	15	.....	80
Genesee.....	33	.....	.....	6	.....	39
Greene.....	50	.....	.....	9	.....	59
Hamilton.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Herkimer.....	37	1	.....	41	.....	79
Jefferson.....	74	5	.....	48	.....	122
Kings.....	58	8	1,885	.....	75	2,026
Lewis.....	25	.....	.....	35	.....	60
Livingston.....	20	.....	.....	50	.....	70
Madison.....	39	1	.....	47	1	88
Monroe.....	69	12	341	.....	16	438
Montgomery.....	80	2	.....	31	.....	113
New York.....	194	93	5,047	.....	334	5,668
Niagara.....	133	1	.....	1	4	139
Oneida.....	129	4	.....	315	3	451
Onondaga.....	205	6	.....	108	11	330
Ontario.....	121	2	.....	.....	7	130
Orange.....	153	.....	14	69	3	239
Orleans.....	52	.....	.....	2	.....	54
Oswego.....	48	5	.....	85	1	139
Otsego.....	60	2	.....	4	.....	66
Putnam.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Queens.....	150	3	.....	117	8	278
Rensselaer.....	369	7	.....	12	92	480
Richmond.....	93	3	.....	1	.....	97
Rockland.....	52	1	.....	5	2	60
St. Lawrence.....	89	4	.....	45	.....	138
Saratoga.....	98	3	.....	10	1	112
Schenectady.....	51	2	.....	3	1	57
Schoharie.....	51	1	.....	.....	.....	52
Schuyler.....	53	.....	.....	.....	1	54
Seneca.....	73	1	.....	2	2	78
Steuben.....	142	.....	.....	.....	1	143
Suffolk.....	75	3	.....	37	4	119
Sullivan.....	32	.....	.....	30	.....	62
Tioga.....	20	.....	.....	34	1	55
Tompkins.....	66	1	.....	.....	1	68
Ulster.....	144	5	.....	72	2	223
Warren.....	40	2	.....	4	.....	46
Washington.....	53	1	.....	10	1	65
Wayne.....	31	1	.....	51	2	85
Westchester.....	349	2	.....	.....	30	381
Wyoming.....	16	1	.....	19	.....	36
Yates.....	46	.....	.....	1	.....	47
Total.....	5,566	236	7,293	2,062	703	* 15,860

* Exclusive of 95 from other States and countries; 41 State paupers; 23 transferred from the Soldiers and Sailors' Home; and 3 insane Indians.

TABLE No. 39.

Showing the itemized and classified quarterly expenditures for the support and care of State paupers for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1890.

QUARTERS.	For removals to State alms-houses.	For maintenance, cloth- ing, medical attend- ance and care in State alms-houses.	For maintenance, cloth- ing, medical attend- ance and care in State insane hospitals.	For maintenance, cloth- ing, medical attend- ance and care in orphan asylums.	For removals from the State to other States and countries.	For miscellaneous ex- penses and printing.	For salary of assistant secretary, pursuant to chap. 464, Laws of 1874.	Total.
Quarter ending December 31, 1889...	\$236 33	\$6,072 01	\$1,375 86	\$23 00	\$2,857 13	\$103 00	\$625 00	\$11,892 33
Quarter ending March 31, 1890....	246 83	6,182 09	1,350 37	22 50	1,972 56	34 50	625 00	10,433 85
Quarter ending June 30, 1890.....	169 90	5,647 84	1,446 30	22 75	1,558 55	10 50	625 00	9,480 84
Quarter ending September 30, 1890.	186 23	6,224 79	863 23	23 00	1,776 25	13 00	625 00	9,711 50
Total.....	\$839 29	\$24,726 73	\$5,035 76	\$91 25	\$8,164 49	\$161 00	\$2,500 00	\$41,518 52

TABLE No. 40.

Showing the average number of persons in the county poor-houses and city alms-houses of the State of New York, and the number of persons temporarily relieved from 1868 to 1890, inclusive.

	Average number supported in poor-houses and alms-houses.	Number temporarily relieved.
1868.		
County poor-houses.....	7,362	50,953
City alms-houses	7,697	160,946
	15,059	211,899
1869.		
County poor-houses	6,782	95,297
City alms-houses.....	7,803	54,589
	14,585	149,886
1870.		
County poor-houses.....	6,456	56,771
City alms-houses.....	8,887	45,025
	15,343	101,796
1871.		
County poor-houses	6,338	56,906
City alms-houses.....	8,500	39,286
	14,838	96,192
1872.		
County poor-houses.....	6,334	42,431
City alms-houses.....	8,284	32,453
	14,618	74,884
1873.		
County poor-houses	6,774	44,863
City alms-houses.....	8,557	36,777
	15,331	81,640
1874.		
County poor-houses	6,456	70,469
City alms-houses.....	8,841	51,922
	15,297	122,391

TABLE No. 40 — (Continued.)

	Average number supported in poor-houses and alms-houses.	Number temporarily relieved.
1875.		
County poor-houses.....	6,548	88,422
City alms-houses.....	8,686	70,789
	15,234	159,211
1876.		
County poor-houses.....	6,919	90,404
City alms-houses.....	8,894	55,349
	15,813	145,753
1877.		
County poor-houses.....	6,841	114,893
City alms-houses.....	9,203	66,968
	16,044	181,861
1878.		
County poor-houses.....	6,840	101,149
City alms-houses.....	9,961	58,072
	16,801	159,221
1879.		
County poor-houses.....	6,754	62,673
City alms-houses.....	9,116	17,179
	15,870	79,852
1880.		
County poor-houses.....	6,581	61,275
City alms-houses.....	9,765	16,317
	16,346	77,592
1881.		
County poor-houses.....	6,174	50,418
City alms-houses.....	9,974	26,730
	16,148	77,148
1882.		
County poor-houses.....	6,410	42,251
City alms-houses.....	10,097	27,168
	16,507	69,419

TABLE NO. 40 — (Concluded).

	Average number supported in poor-houses and alms-houses.	Number temporarily relieved.
1883.		
County poor-houses.....	6,351	48,277
City alms-houses.....	10,965	12,277
	17,316	60,554
1884.		
County poor-houses.....	6,816	43,677
City alms-houses.....	11,454	10,539
	18,270	54,216
1885.		
County poor-houses.....	6,985	42,779
City alms-houses.....	11,909	12,811
	18,804	55,590
1886.		
County poor-houses.....	7,026	37,277
City alms-houses.....	12,000	11,867
	19,026	49,144
1887.		
County poor-houses.....	6,994	37,465
City alms-house.....	12,096	8,589
	19,090	46,045
1888.		
County poor-houses.....	6,800	38,607
City alms-houses.....	12,815	10,343
	19,615	48,950
1889.		
County poor-houses.....	7,159	48,288
City alms-houses.....	13,590	11,473
	20,749	59,761
1890.		
County poor-houses.....	7,011	44,148
City alms-houses.....	13,689	52,870
	20,700	97,018

TABLE No. 41.

Showing the expenditures for support in the county poor-houses and city alms-houses of the State of New York, and the disbursements for temporary relief, from 1868 to 1890, inclusive.

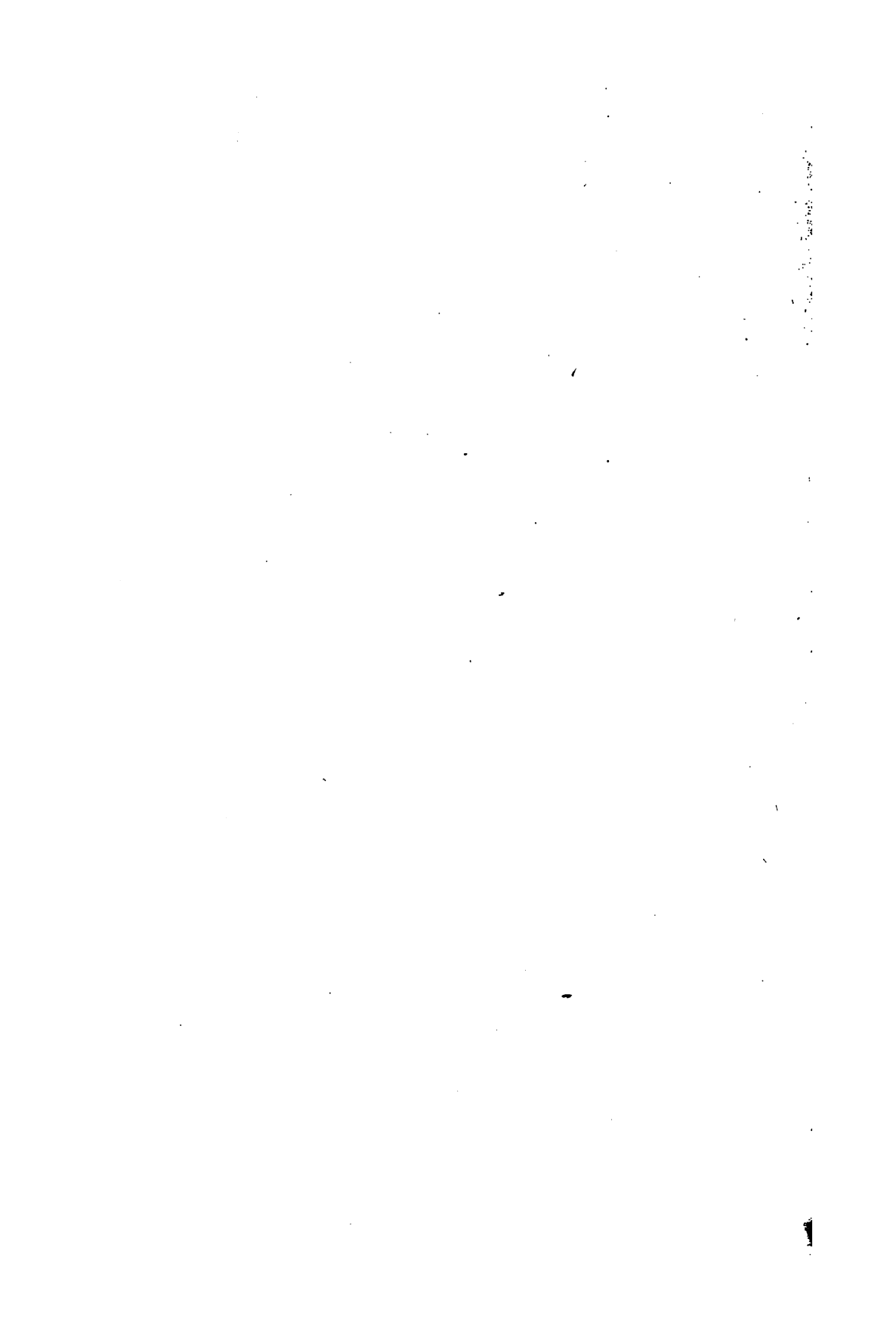
	For support.	For temporary relief.	Total.
1868.			
County poor-houses..	\$687,631 20	\$525,795 75	\$1,213,426 95
City alms-houses	939,450 47	155,230 82	1,094,681 29
	<u>\$1,627,071 67</u>	<u>\$681,026 57</u>	<u>\$2,308,108 24</u>
1869.			
County poor-houses..	\$633,708 50	\$697,068 14	\$1,330,776 64
City alms-houses	980,156 98	284,893 43	1,265,050 41
	<u>\$1,613,865 48</u>	<u>\$981,961 57</u>	<u>\$2,595,827 05</u>
1870.			
County poor-houses..	\$568,521 45	\$618,938 90	\$1,187,460 35
City alms-houses	1,112,948 84	293,916 25	1,405,865 09
	<u>\$1,681,470 29</u>	<u>\$911,855 15</u>	<u>\$2,593,325 44</u>
1871.			
County poor-houses..	\$585,994 25	\$584,522 06	\$1,170,516 31
City alms-houses	1,088,298 45	235,830 91	1,324,129 36
	<u>\$1,674,292 70</u>	<u>\$820,352 97</u>	<u>\$2,494,645 67</u>
1872.			
County poor-houses..	\$563,291 69	\$502,297 23	\$1,065,588 92
City alms-houses	1,056,777 18	225,912 28	1,282,689 46
	<u>\$1,620,068 87</u>	<u>\$728,209 51</u>	<u>\$2,348,278 38</u>
1873.			
County poor-houses..	\$617,424 28	\$501,115 47	\$1,118,539 75
City alms-houses	1,112,731 48	214,635 38	1,327,366 86
	<u>\$1,730,155 76</u>	<u>\$715,750 85</u>	<u>\$2,445,906 61</u>
1874.			
County poor-houses..	\$616,038 44	\$615,496 93	\$1,231,535 37
City alms-houses	1,009,964 55	252,780 66	1,262,745 21
	<u>\$1,626,002 99</u>	<u>\$868,277 59</u>	<u>\$2,494,280 58</u>

TABLE NO. 41 — (Continued).

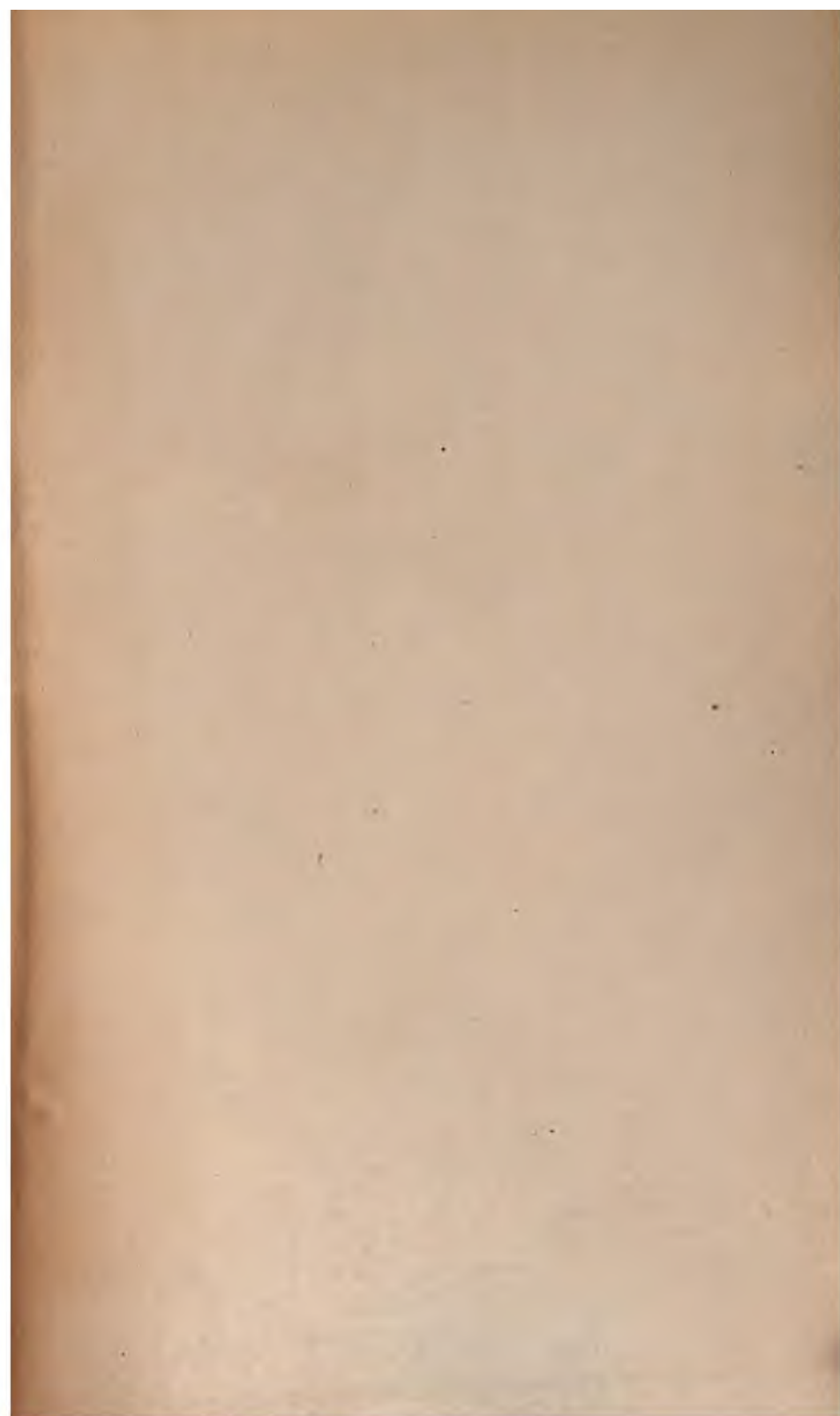
	For support.	For temporary relief.	Total.
1875.			
County poor-houses..	\$662,206 66	\$634,548 44	\$1,296,755 10
City alms-houses	1,080,268 49	242,563 57	1,322,832 06
	<u>\$1,742,475 15</u>	<u>\$877,112 01</u>	<u>\$2,619,587 16</u>
1876.			
County poor-houses..	\$627,346 84	\$727,150 69	\$1,354,997 53
City alms-houses	1,013,616 06	210,894 99	1,224,511 05
	<u>\$1,641,462 90</u>	<u>\$938,045 68</u>	<u>\$2,579,508 58</u>
1877.			
County poor-houses..	\$646,930 14	\$804,972 15	\$1,451,902 29
City alms-houses	1,041,915 83	267,937 84	1,309,853 67
	<u>\$1,688,845 97</u>	<u>\$1,072,909 99</u>	<u>\$2,761,755 96</u>
1878.			
County poor-houses..	\$562,689 80	\$615,220 15	\$1,177,909 95
City alms-houses	986,647 58	161,045 62	1,147,693 20
	<u>\$1,549,337 38</u>	<u>\$776,265 77</u>	<u>\$2,325,603 15</u>
1879.			
County poor-houses..	\$592,874 33	\$625,546 42	\$1,218,420 75
City alms houses	1,025,993 30	66,919 35	1,092,912 65
	<u>\$1,618,867 63</u>	<u>\$692,465 77</u>	<u>\$2,311,333 40</u>
1880.			
County poor-houses..	\$576,500 36	\$609,522 94	\$1,186,023 30
City alms-houses	1,037,081 54	85,984 91	1,123,066 45
	<u>\$1,613,581 90</u>	<u>\$695,507 85</u>	<u>\$2,309,089 75</u>
1881.			
County poor-houses..	\$583,809 39	\$584,398 73	\$1,168,208 12
City alms-houses	1,096,645 93	75,952 30	1,172,598 23
	<u>\$1,680,455 32</u>	<u>\$660,351 03</u>	<u>\$2,340,806 35</u>
1882.			
County poor-houses..	\$626,562 47	\$494,289 98	\$1,120,852 45
City alms-houses	1,122,862 51	64,884 16	1,187,746 67
	<u>\$1,749,424 98</u>	<u>\$559,174 14</u>	<u>\$2,308,599 12</u>

TABLE NO. 41 — (Concluded).

	For support.	For temporary relief.	Total.
1883.			
County poor-houses..	\$634,869 51	\$505,413 43	\$1,140,282 94
City alms-houses	1,324,967 05	74,573 98	1,399,541 03
	\$1,959,836 56	\$579,987 41	\$2,539,823 97
1884.			
County poor-houses..	\$657,531 67	\$518,689 56	\$1,176,221 23
City alms-houses	1,269,784 44	52,500 98	1,322,285 42
	\$1,927,316 11	\$571,190 54	\$2,498,506 65
1885.			
County poor-houses..	\$675,586 91	\$525,536 42	\$1,201,123 33
City alms-houses	1,306,967 79	66,959 18	1,373,926 97
	\$1,982,554 70	\$592,495 60	\$2,575,051 30
1886.			
County poor-houses..	\$667,057 23	\$530,018 97	\$1,197,076 20
City alms-houses	1,342,288 75	97,248 15	1,439,536 90
	\$2,009,345 98	\$627,267 12	\$2,636,613 10
1887.			
County poor-houses..	\$678,037 76	\$498,866 10	\$1,176,903 86
City alms-houses	1,332,086 92	94,168 97	1,426,255 89
	\$2,010,124 68	\$593,035 07	\$2,603,159 75
1888.			
County poor-houses..	\$665,792 98	\$509,724 75	\$1,175,517 73
City alms-houses	1,855,613 67	66,791 08	1,922,404 75
	\$2,521,406 65	\$576,515 83	\$3,097,922 48
1889.			
County poor-houses..	\$702,894 07	\$583,879 63	\$1,286,773 70
City alms-houses	2,292,667 79	87,791 73	2,380,459 52
	\$2,995,561 86	\$671,671 36	\$3,667,233 22
1890.			
County poor-houses..	\$701,402 47	\$497,564 45	\$1,198,966 92
City alms-houses ...	2,046,824 02	74,074 41	2,120,898 43
	\$2,748,226 49	\$571,638 86	\$3,319,865 35









OCT 19 1987

